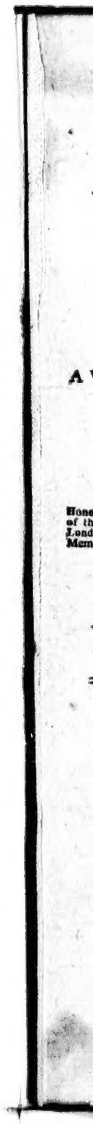

THE BEE,

OR

LITERARY WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER,

CONSISTING OF

ORIGINAL PIECES,
and
SELECTIONS FROM PERFORMANCES OF MERIT,
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC,

A Work calculated to diffeminate uſeful Knowledge among all ranks of people at a ſmall expence.

BY

JAMES ANDERSON, LLD,
FRS. FAS. S.

Honorary Member of the Society of Arts, Agriculture, &c. at Bath; of the Philoſophical, and of the Agricultural Societies in Manchester; of the Society for promoting Natural Hiſtory, London; of the Academy of Arts, Sciences, and Belles Lettres, Dijon; and Correſponding Member of the Royal Society of Agriculture, Paris; Author of ſeveral Performances.

VOLUME FOURTH.

APIS MATINÆ MORE MODOQUE.

HOR.

EDINBURGH:
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Vol. IV.

ENGRAVED FOR THE BEE.

Frederick the 2.nd King of Prussia.

THE BEE,

OR

LITERARY WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER,

FOR

WEDNESDAY, JULY 13, 1791.

Slight Hints reſpecting the King of Pruſſia, Frederick Second,

Illuſtrated with a Head of that Prince.

FREDERICK Second, king of Pruſſia, was one of ſuch an energetic mind, as ſtrongly to attract the attention of all Europe for many years; ſo that every man is acquainted with ſome of the principal traits of the character of that great man. The kingdom of Pruſſia, when he ſucceeded to it, was one of the ſmalleſt in Europe: The unceaſing object of his ambition was to render it large and reſpectable; and he ſucceeded in effecting that purpoſe to a degree, if not beyond his own expectations, at leaſt beyond that of any other perſon in Europe.

It is the ambition of every young prince to excel in military exploits; and it is the pride of every benevolent and judicious potentate, as he advances in years,

to augment the numbers, the wealth, and the happineſs of his ſubjects. Both theſe objects Frederick obtained in a degree that has been equalled by few. In war, if he did not commit fewer faults than others, he at leaſt excelled all others in effectually repairing thoſe faults. A defeat to him was as a victory to others, the ſure precurſor of glory and renown. When he received a check, it was as if a temporary cloud had overſhadowed the ſun, which ſerved only to make it burſt forth with additional ſplendor immediately after it was withdrawn: for never did this prince appear ſo great as when he performed ſome ſtriking action at the moment his enemies were triumphing over him, as if he had been entirely ſubdued. The ardour of his mind, and the vigour of his body, were ſuch as never to be relaxed by any diſaſtrous event: and his chearful alacrity inſpired his dependants with a confidence in him, that rendered them irreſiſtible. It was his favourite maxim, that if an able general can ſo act as to bring his troops to repoſe implicit confidence in him, it is ſcarcely poſſible to form an idea of the extent of their powers.

But enough has been ſaid of his military proweſs. This was his greateſt foible. He was ſenſible of it; and though he left behind him the ableſt apology for his conduct in this reſpect that ever was penned; yet when it ſhall be examined by the cool eye of philoſophy, his reaſoning here will be found to be fallacious; and it only acquires currency in the mean time, by the ſtill more fallacious reaſoning, and the more abſurd conduct of other ſtates, on the ſame ſubject. Frederick himſelf was perhaps fully ſenſible of this when he wrote his apology, and was therefore at the greater pains to render it plauſible.

It is as a man of letters, as an encourager of induſtry, and a protector of his people, that the philoſopher pays juſt homage to the genius of the king of Pruſſia. Even in the midſt of war he was attentive to this object; and in the greateſt hurry of his military expedi-

tions, he picked up the knowledge of many peaceful arts, that he tranſplanted to his own dominions. The ravages of war he endeavoured to repair, by a liberality that has no equal in the annals of modern times. Cities were rebuilt at his expence, villages repaired, roads formed, bridges built, rivers embanked by him for the public accommodation. The ſums that were annually expended by him on theſe public works, eſpecially towards the end of his reign, were immenſe, and would exceed belief, were they not authenticated in the moſt ſatisfactory manner. By theſe means he rendered the people in his dominions contented and happy in their private ſtations: Their numbersau gmented with their proſperity. People flocked in from the neighbouring countries, who all received a cordial reception, encouragement, and protection. By theſe means, in ſpite of the many heavy wars he had ſuſtained, he had the ſatisfaction to find that the population of his patrimonial dominions had encreaſed during his reign to nearly double their original numbers, independent of thoſe additional territories he attained. It is becauſe of this conduct that Frederick the Second will in future ages be juſtly entitled to the name of GREAT.

But indiſcriminate praiſe is ever a ſatire on MAN. Nor was this great prince an exception to this univerſal rule. Having imbibed in his infancy ideas of deſpotic power, he had not the magnanimity to renounce them at any part of his life. Jealous of his own authority, he never ſuffered any one to encroach upon it in the ſmalleſt degree. And though in general he exerciſed that abſolute power with moderation, yet at times a vindictive ſpirit appeared in him, which tended much to detract from his glory. Like Elizabeth of England, however, if he ever did act the tyrant himſelf, he never ſuffered another to aſſume that character in his dominions, with impunity. And the ready acceſs that his meaneſt ſubjects had to himſelf, by means of the common poſt, proved a moſt effectual check to

improper exertions of power in ſubordinate perſons. His predilection, however, for the military order, proved a powerful check to his benevolent exertions. And as every good thing in his ſyſtem of government depended on the talents and the virtues of the king, the inſtitutions he made, and the general happineſs he procured for his people, muſt be ſuppoſed to reſt on a very unſtable foundation. If he had had the magnanimity to have provided proper checks to guard againſt the bad effects of vices in the ruling powers, his name would have deſerved to be perpetuated to all ages, as the moſt ſingularly beneficient of mankind; but to this glory he can lay no claim.

The following anecdotes illuſtrative of the private character of this great prince, were tranſmitted to the Editor by one who had much better acceſs to know the truth of things of this nature than the common claſs of men, and whoſe name would add celebrity to this miſcellany, were permiſſion given to inſert it. The facts, though they relate to a tranſaction pretty well known, never before came to the knowledge of the Editor; and he preſumes they are known only to a few.

To the Editor of the Bee.

Characteriſtic Anecdotes of Frederick the Great, King of Pruſſia, &c.

Sir,

"Nobody can have a greater contempt than I feel for frivolous anecdotes concerning men or women of frivolous deſcription, let their rank or ſituation be ever ſo important; nor ſhould I wiſh to ſee your excellent undertaking hurt by giving way to that rage for it which has diſgraced our Britiſh commonwealth of learning for many years paſt.

"But however I may deprecate this abuſe of the

noble and useful study of biography, I admit with pleasure, and a conviction of their utility, such anecdotes relating to great and useful characters, as have a tendency to unfold them more perfectly to view, for the contemplation and instruction of society. Among such, I boldly venture to give you the following particulars, which I have good reason to believe will be found to be authentic.

"It is well known that the late king of Prussia incurred the displeasure of his father, a harsh and barbarous soldier, governing a rude people, destined to be polished and aggrandized by his successor, and that this displeasure was chiefly incurred by the prince's honourable addresses to a young lady of the court, whom the tyrant caused to be whipped under the window of the royal lover, after which the prince resolved never to cohabit with the princess who was destined to supplant the unhappy mistress of his genuine affection.

"This brutal insult offered by the king to the lady, to the prince his son, and to humanity, was committed by the instigation of a general officer in the king's service, whose name it may be better, on account of his respectable family, to conceal from the eye of the public.

"When after the release of the prince of Prussia from his confinement, where he laid the foundation of his future greatness, by learning wisdom in the school of adversity, the king became sick of that malady which carried him to his grave. He sent for the prince his son to his bed-chamber, where, upon his arrival, he walked up to the royal presence with the erect and stately step of a right-hand man of a battalion, and at a considerable distance from the king, he halted in the same soldierly manner. The king said, advance, my son. The prince advanced. The king said, come nearer, Sir. The prince came nearer. Kiss me, Sir, said the king, as a son ought to salute his father. The prince kneeled, and saluted his father.

"I have been thought harſh to you, Sir; and ſome of my worthy veteran officers have incurred your reſentment, as adviſing my paternal diſcipline too ſtrictly. I am now about to die, ſwear to me by God that you will forgive all thoſe who were the cauſes of your diſcontent. I will forgive them all but ONE, Sir, ſaid the prince, kneeled, and ſaluted his father, bowed three times, turned to the right about, and marched out *a la militaire* as he entered. The king died two days after.

"Some time after the ſucceſſion of the prince to the throne, he cauſed an intimation to be given of a general levee to his court and officers of the army, to which he ſent a particular invitation to the culprit general who had adviſed his father to deſtroy his miſtreſs.

"The general attended, and after the levee, when he ſaw the general retiring, he ordered him to be informed that the king forbade him to retire till he had ſeen him, after the court was finiſhed. When all were gone, the king ſaid to the general, Follow me, Sir. The general, trembling, obeyed; and as the king paſſed, he locked the door of communication with the anti-chamber; and ſo paſſing through ſlowly the various apartments, he clicked the doors with his *paſs key* behind him; when at laſt, on opening the door of the great guard-room, on the other approach to the royal apartments, the unhappy general beheld the room hung round with black, and containing all the fatal apparatus of death by the hand of an executioner, who, with his axe in his hand at the block, and two clergymen ſtanding by, were ready to perform the ſentence of the law, which, awarded by a court-martial, was put into the hand of the general by the judge-advocate. After a long pauſe, while the cold ſweat ſtood on the brow of the unfortunate man, the king ſaid, Sir, you cannot but confeſs that puniſhment, tho' ſlowly, has come at laſt, to reward your perfidy and your cruelty; but I will not be the means of hurrying you to your exit, without giving you leiſure to write your laſt will, and to ſee

your family. Having ſaid this, a long and dreadful pauſe enſued ſuited to the king's purpoſe; he ſaid to the general, Follow me, and went into an adjoining cloſet. He then looked with a mild but ſteady countenance on the general, and ſaid, General, it is now all over. You have received your puniſhment, which muſt ſhew you experimentally, that the cruelty you adviſed my father to perpetrate was worſe than a thouſand murders, as murdering the fineſt feeling of humanity.

"I *forgive you*. There is your gold key again; there is your regiment, and your place upon the ſtaff. Learn to be humane, to forgive, and to have no future occaſion for forgiveneſs. There is a pair of colours for your eldeſt ſon. Come to the *Caffè* to-night, and thank me. Adieu.

"Another inſtance of the great Frederick's ſublime benevolence ſhall cloſe this letter. One day at the *Caffè*, when the king was in the midſt of a moſt intereſting converſation, he obſerved old Lord Mareſchal of Scotland, who had been ſick, fallen aſleep on a ſopha in the corner of the room. The king immediately beckoned to the court for ſilence; and, treading ſoftly towards Lord Mareſchal, and taking out his pocket handkerchief, he threw it gently over the old man's head, and retired into another apartment, where he took up the converſation juſt where it had been interrupted.

"I ſhall only add, in this place, one more characteriſtic anecdote of the great Frederick; who, on the 25th of January 1785, cauſed old Ziethen to *ſit* in his preſence at court, his ſon, brothers, and all the great officers being preſent, as a public teſtimony of his gratitude to the general, and his affection for the man. Of this magnificent and truly ſentimental exhibition, there is a picture, from which an engraving was made by Chodowrecki at Berlin, and furniſhes a proper ornament for the cabinet of a man who has a ſoul to perceive the beauty of the action. Ziethen is repreſented attempting to get up; and the king, with a noble ex-

preſſion of heroic tenderneſs, preventing him, by laying his right hand on the ſhoulder of the veteran. The tear ſtands in the eye of Ziethen; and all the ſpectators appear moved with what is paſſing. The perſons repreſented in this piece with the king, are the hereditary prince, now king; prince Ferdinand, the king's brother; the prince of Brunſwick; general Ziethen; general Mollendorff; prince Frederick; William of Wirtemberg; general Braun; general Pretwittz; general Schulemberg; general Holzendorff; Dolfs, the commander of the Gens d'Armes; Wolfradt, major commandant of Ziethen's Huſſar regiment; Lentz, ditto; Tempelholff, major of artillery; Wedel, lieutenant and adjutant of Waldeck regiment; Garten, ditto; Probſt, lieutenant and adjutant of Ziethen's; Eichſtadt, ditto; H. F. Chriſt. Lewis Ziethen, ſon of the old general; and Schildwacht, another officer in the king's ſervice.

I am, Sir, with ſincere deſire to promote the reputation of your work,

Your humble ſervant,

Banks of Tweed,
April 12. 1791.

ALBANICUS.

A Slight View of the Changes that have lately taken place in Scotland, reſpecting National Induſtry.

FEW things are more pleaſing to the mind, than to mark the ſtate of national improvements, while theſe are advancing in a regular progreſſion. Every inhabitant of Scotland has it in his power to enjoy this ſatisfaction if he pleaſes. The progreſs of theſe improvements he may indeed obſerve, with regret, has been in many caſes retarded by circumſtances that a ſhort-ſighted policy have ſuggeſted; but ſtill the progreſs has

been great, though much ſhort of what it might have been. The energetic vigour that pervades all ranks of people, is ſuch as to enable them to overcome difficulties that our forefathers thought irreſiſtible; and we have reaſon to hope that our deſcendants will be in like manner able to overcome thoſe bars that now ſerve to interrupt our progreſs. In the preſent ſketch, it is meant to give a ſlight view of the moſt ſtriking changes that have taken place in this country within the reach of my own diſtinct remembrance, which may include a period of about thirty years.

The firſt great national improvement that I can recollect reſpects the ſtate of the roads; an improvement which deſerves to be firſt taken notice of, as it has been the original cauſe of introducing all the others that have followed. Before the period which forms the ſubject of our preſent diſcuſſion, no turnpikes had been erected, and few artificial roads of any kind had been made in Scotland. The communication by land from place to place, was along paths which neceſſity had traced out, that were marked only by the footſteps of the beaſts that travelled along them, unleſs it was in a few bad paſſes through bogs, that could not be avoided, where a rough and narrow cauſway of ſtones, badly laid together, afforded at leaſt a *ſolid* footing to the beaſts, though a very diſagreeable and dangerous path to thoſe who were obliged to uſe it. Theſe roads were, of courſe, little frequented; nor could carriages of any kind be drawn along them. *Internal* commerce, the moſt copious, and the moſt productive branch of trade in every country, was thus neceſſarily precluded. Agriculture was obliged to languiſh; and manufactures could not be carried on to advantage. Indolence, poverty, and meanneſs of ſpirit among the great body of the people, were the neceſſary conſequences. I remember the appearance of the people, and their mode of thinking and acting at that time, and I turn from it

with diſguſt. Thoſe who did not ſee it can hardly form an idea of the change. A few facts deſerve to be enumerated, that will ſcarcely be believed by thoſe who only know the country in its preſent ſtate, but which can be well authenticated if neceſſary.

The whole of the intercourſe between Glaſgow and Edinburgh, at that time, was carried on by means of ten or twelve *pack horſes*, which went and returned between theſe two places only once a-week, with much difficulty, and at great expence to thoſe who employed them. To travel between theſe two places, though the diſtance be only forty-four miles, was *then* accounted a great journey; and at certain ſeaſons of the year it was an arduous undertaking indeed, that could ſeldom be accompliſhed in leſs than two or three days; and if the weather was ſtormy, twice that time was neceſſary; the accomodations in the mean while, at the inns and baiting places, being ſuch as to render a long ſtay at them extremely unpleaſing. At preſent the intercourſe is ſo eaſy, that hundreds of carriages of all ſorts paſs and repaſs every day. The uſual time required to compleat the journey, in a carriage, is from ſix to eight hours; the expence is leſs than a fourth part of what it uſed to be, and the trouble ſo little, that the moſt delicate lady can accompliſh it without the ſmalleſt inconvenience.

In regard to agriculture, the whole articles that the farmer had to ſell were then carried to market upon horſes backs; and by the ſame mode of conveyance the inhabitants of towns were ſupplied with *coals*, and every other article of conſumption. Hay could not then be tranſported from a diſtance, and of courſe it could not be had in town in any conſiderable quantity, though the price was high: and as dung could not be tranſported from town but at a great expence, it became a nuiſance to the ſtreets, and very troubleſome to be got rid of. In theſe circumſtances, few were the horſes that

could be kept in town, and theſe few were ill fed, and unable to undergo fatigue. Carriages for hire, there were ſcarcely any, and the few that could be had were cumberſome and inelegant; nor was it ſafe to uſe them, unleſs upon the ſands of Leith, or for very ſhort diſtances about the town. A four-wheeled chaiſe was then unknown; the uſual travelling carriage for hire being a cloſe two-wheeled chaiſe, placed very low between the ſhafts. Coaches were the only carriages that were then kept by gentleman, which were uſually drawn by *ſix* horſes. Theſe were generally accompanied by running footmen, who were eaſily able to keep pace with the horſes, and whoſe aſſiſtance was often wanted to ſupport the coach on each ſide, to prevent it from being overturned, on the very few roads where they could be carried at all.

From a ſpecification of theſe few particulars, the diſcerning reader will be able to form an idea of the ſtate of many others, which it would be tedious here to enumerate. In general, it might be ſaid, that the inhabitants of towns were debarred of many of the conveniences, and almoſt all the luxuries of life, and thoſe of the country were condemned to indolence and poverty. How pleaſing is it to obſerve, that by a very ſimple political regulation, eaſy in its operation, and beneficient in its effects, theſe evils have been ſo quickly and effectually done away! A little before the period in which this ſurvey commences, the firſt turnpike act for Scotland was obtained, and it was impoſſible for me not to remark, with a kind of aſtoniſhment, the great changes that have gradually taken place in conſequence of it. Roads were formed, and rendered better and better from year to year, till they are now, in thoſe counties where this ſalutary practice was firſt adopted *, nearly

* I mention thoſe counties in which turnpikes have been adopted, for, wonderful to tell! there are yet many counties whoſe inhabitants have been ſo blind to their own intereſt, as never yet

as good as in any part of Europe. Coals, grain, and other productions of agriculture, and materials of manufacture, are now all brought to town upon carts, which, by diminiſhing the price, has encreaſed the conſumption of theſe articles. Dung can now be carried to a diſtance, and of courſe it yields a high price, inſtead of being a diſagreeable nuiſance to the ſtreets. Hay, on account of the high price it then bore, was ſoon found to be a profitable article to the farmer, and it has ſince been reared in ſuch abundance, as to reduce the price of it to the conſumer to leſs than one half *. It has thus become much leſs expenſive to keep horſes in town, and their number of courſe has been greatly augmented. The roads being now good, travelling carriages for hire have been multiplied to an aſtoniſhing degree, and their elegance proportionally improved. Stone for building, which can now be brought from the numerous quarries around this place, at a much ſmaller price than formerly, and

to have adopted this moſt ſimple and moſt ſalutary contrivance. Theſe people always contemplate the expence of the turnpike itſelf, but never think of its effects. The following facts will ſpeak for themſelves on that ſubject.

Before the turnpike act in the county of Edinburgh, the uſual load of hay in truſſes on a horſe's back, was ten ſtone. At preſent it is not unuſual for a ſingle horſe to bring in upon a cart from 120 to 150 ſtone. The expence of the turnpike is two-pence. Thus do the inhabitants now get from 100 to 130 ſtone of hay, carried from ſome miles diſtance, at the rate of no more than two-pence.

Again, a horſe load of coals was formerly 200 weight; the greateſt was 400 weight. I ſaw a ſingle horſe laſt year bring to Edinburgh 2700 weight of coals for ſale. Here again the inhabitants get 2300 weight of coals brought from the diſtance of five miles for *two-pence* only. Such are the effects of turnpikes!

* The average price of hay, and very bad it was, before the turnpike act, was above eight-pence, now it is below four-pence a ſtone. But as the value of money has decreaſed more than one third in this country during this period, four-pence now would not be equal in value to *three*-pence then. I therefore ſay the price has diminiſhed *more* than a half.

conſequently the expence of building is thereby diminiſhed. The price of carriage for rude manufactures being alſo decreaſed, commerce and manufactures began to thrive. The inhabitants of the towns have become thereby more active, more induſtrious, and more wealthy; a taſte for greater elegance of living began to prevail. The houſes with which they were formerly contented, were now found to be too ſmall and incommodious; new houſes, on a more elegant plan, were reared up. As the general opulence of the inhabitants encreaſed, other houſes ſtill more elegant were wanted. New ſtreets were contrived, new cities built, and ſuch an aſtoniſhing change on the place has been produced, as could not by any perſon have been believed poſſible, before they actually ſaw them made. To effect theſe great changes, many artificers were employed, and numbers of horſes were required: to feed all theſe, a great additional quantity of grain, and an immenſe abundance of provender, was wanted. To furniſh theſe articles gave great encouragement to the exertions of the farmer, and induced this claſs of men to adopt many great and eſſential improvements, which have highly benefited themſelves, and enriched their proprietors. An accelerated circulation of caſh, that life's blood of the political body, has thus been produced: Health and vigour are the natural conſequences of it; ſo that all claſſes of men are now more active, more induſtrious, more enterprizing, and more wealthy than formerly.

It is impoſſible to contemplate this picture, which is in no reſpect exaggerated, without feeling a variety of reflections burſt in upon the mind with irreſiſtable force. Why ſhould politicians torment themſelves with idle dreams of conſtraining people, by compulſory laws, or allure them by expenſive premiums, to become induſtrious! Theſe overſtrained efforts only tend to derange the political œconomy, and to introduce vices that deſtroy, inſtead of invigorating the conſtitution.

All that is wanted is to remove thoſe bars that prevent individuals from being able to benefit themſelves by their exertions; this being done, they will ſoon avail themſelves of their native powers, with an infinitely greater degree of energy than ever could have been otherwiſe conceived poſſible. Why ſhould ſuch exertions be continually making by the ruling powers of every ſtate to acquire new poſſeſſions abroad, while the value of their internal poſſeſſions are ſo much neglected? Are manufactures the object in view? the opening a free intercourſe between all parts of the country has done more towards diminiſhing the price of theſe than any thing elſe could have done; and lowering the price of theſe articles will obtain for them a much more abundant ſale than all the treaties of commerce that ever were, or ever can be deviſed. Is trade the object? the preſent caſe affords a moſt ſtriking example of the practicability of extending it much farther, by a little attention to a few ſeemingly trifling objects at home, than can ever be effected by any degree of attention to external objects: for the trade and manufactures of this part of the country have been encreaſed by the ſingle regulation above explained, to a tenfold degree, (to ſpeak in moderate terms) beyond what they were before. But how could an augmentation of the national induſtry and trade obtain an augmentation even of *one tenth* in conſequence of any external acquiſitions? Is it revenue that is the object? the regulations above named have quickened the circulation to ſuch a degree, as to be productive of an encreaſe of revenue to an aſtoniſhing amount. For what purpoſe then do we perpetually graſp at extended dominion, while we ſo much neglect to improve our own poſſeſſions? A miniſter will not heſitate to lay out ſome millions of the national treaſure to obtain a diſputed title to an inſignificant corner of a deſart country, at many thouſand miles from home; but had a hundreth part of that

ſum been wanted to carry on a national work at home, that would have demonſtratively quadrupled the induſtry, the wealth and the energy of the whole nation, it never could have been obtained. Does not the barren rock of Gibraltar coſt the nation every year greatly above *five hundred thouſand pounds?* and what national benefit has it produced ſince we have obtained poſſeſſion of it? Had this ſum of money been faithfully applied for upwards of four ſcore years it has now been in our poſſeſſion, towards the cutting of canals through every part of the country, and thus opening a free communication, from place to place, without lockage dues, it would appear no exaggeration to ſuch as have contemplated ſubjects of this kind with attention, to ſay that it might have augmented the numbers, the manufactures, the trade, and the wealth of this country, perhaps a hundred fold, and the revenue of the nation in proportion to it*. Yet though theſe propoſitions be ſelf-evident, where ſhall we look for the mi-

* The public attention has been pretty much directed of late towards the extenſion of navigable canals, and the benefits that may be derived from them begin to be underſtood. The very extenſive uſes, however, that may be made of ſmall canals, carried through extenſive tracts, in a devious direction, ſo as to preſerve a level, without locks, and without neceſſarily terminating at the level of the ſea, have never been adverted to. Neither has ſufficient attention been paid to the regulating the amount of lockage dues, which will be found to be in time a very heavy bar upon the internal commerce of this country. Where individuals riſk their money for making public works, they ought to have a proſpect of indemnification; and as the buſineſs at the beginning muſt neceſſarily be but ſmall upon canals, the lockage dues will neceſſarily be then high; but as this buſineſs may afterwards greatly increaſe, ſo as to produce an exorbitant return to the undertakers, care ſhould be taken, in the framing the acts of parliament, to guard againſt this evil, which I am afraid has not yet been adverted to. This ſubject will be reſumed on ſome future occaſion.

I am aware of the Utopian nature of the ſcheme mentioned in the text, yet it is very clear, that were the L. 500,000 a-year, that has been expended on Gibraltar, to be applied either for pur-

niſter, who will adopt ſuch a ſyſtem of beneficent œconomy? where is the parliament that will recommend it? and where are the people who will demand it? *My* little voice will not be heard among the din of arms and the buſtle of warlike preparations; but what I write may be preſerved while theſe ſtorms ſhall be overblown, and nothing remains to preſerve the memory of them, but the ſad remembrance of their baneful influence upon mankind.

After having taken this ſlight ſurvey of the general change on the ſtate of this country during the courſe of the laſt thirty years, it will perhaps prove ſatisfactory to many readers to ſee ſome particulars ſeparately ſpecified, which ſhall be done in ſome early number of this work.

chaſing the ſhares of the undertakers of old canals, at the rate it coſt them, making up the deficiency of intereſt that may have been experienced, or cutting new ones, and charging no more tranſit dues than would be neceſſary to keep the canals in perpetual repair, the proſperity of the country would be augmented to an aſtoniſhing degree indeed: and, in conſequence of that proſperity, without any new taxes, the revenue would be augmented in an indirect manner, to ſuch a degree, as probably in time to be made to do more than equal the whole of the expenditure. Why ſhould financiers have ſuch an objection to this indirect and pleaſing mode of augmenting the national revenue? they never can fall upon any mode of doing it ſo effectually as this would prove.

To the Editor of the Bee.

SIR,

I HEAR with pleaſure, that my tranſlation of the letter to Capito has been well received by many of your readers, which encourages me to ſend you a tranſlation of another, in the ſame valuable collection, from Thraſea Pætus to his ſon-in-law, Helvidius Priſcus, which exhibits a ſtriking contraſt to that which is attributed to Petronius Arbiter.

It ſhows, that the miſeries of Italy, and of the Roman Empire, after the uſurpations of Sylla and Marius, and the deſtruction of the Republic by Julius Cæſar, were rather to be imputed to the effects of *abſolute monarchy under the maſk of the forms of the old conſtitution*, than to any general corruption (ſuch as we ſee in Britain) that had pervaded the Commonwealth.

This letter, likewiſe, I flatter myſelf accompanied with biographical anecdotes of the Thraſean and Helvidian families, ſo rich in exalted female characters, may be found agreeable to the ladies who honour the Bee with their peruſal, and confirm many of them in a belief which they begin to entertain, that it is not abſolutely neceſſary that a book ſhould be falſe or fictitious to give the ſame pleaſure afforded by a novel.

Perhaps, indeed, as I find I am ſuſpected of fabricating the letter to Capito, my publication may receive from this circumſtance an additional intereſt. But on this head I may ſay, after the manner of Cardinal Richlieu to the courtier, who congratulated his Eminence on the appearance of a comet when he lay upon his death-bed, *Ah! mon ami, la comete me fait trop d'honneur. Ah! Monſieur d'Abeille, votres lecteurs me font trop d'honneur**.

I am,

Monſieur d'Abeille, with regard, your conſtant reader,

A. B.

* "Ah! my friend, the Comet does me too much honour."—"Ah! Mr Bee, your readers do me too much honour."

*Thraſea Pætus * to Helvidius Priſcus †.*

"I AM juſt returned from a moſt agreeable viſit to our friend Quintus Voluſius at his Baian Villa, on which I was accompanied by Seneca and his wife, young Lucan and Fabius Ruſticus; nor was my Arria, as you may ſuppoſe, left out of the party, which was indeed made up at her requeſt, to ſhun the continued ſcene of horror at Rome, and to ſoothe her frame, after the ſtrange confuſions of the late public ſpectacles which ſhe was forced, though with the greateſt reluctance, to attend, from the fear of offending the harper.

* (*Thraſea Pætus,*) a Roman ſenator in the reign of Tiberius and Nero, the origin of whoſe family is unknown, became publicly diſtinguiſhed for the firſt time in the reign of Nero, during the Emperor's third conſulſhip with Valerius Meſſala, by oppoſing the unreaſonable and pernicious requeſt of the citizens of Syracuſe to increaſe the number of their gladiators.

After Nero's horrid parricide of his mother, an edict of the Senate paſſed, to place the ſtatue of the monſter in the ſenate-houſe, cloſe to that of the goddeſs Minerva, and to inſert the birth-day of Agrippina in the liſt of unhallowed days. Thraſea Pætus walked out of the Senate indignant, and brought upon himſelf the hatred and revenge of the tyrant, which, by a bold and continued oppoſition to the enemies of freedom, he at laſt raiſed to a fixed purpoſe for his deſtruction, which was ſoon after perpetrated by a decree of the venal Senate, and he received from the Senate by the Queſtor the notice of his condemnation, and ſubmitted to a voluntary death with the ſame magnanimity with which he had reſiſted the allurements and the threats of the Emperor.

† *(Helvidius Priſcus)* was the ſon-in-law of Thraſea Pætus, having married his daughter Arria, whoſe mother of the ſame name was the wife of Cæcinna Pætus, and remarkable not only for her conſummate virtue, but for her having killed herſelf to remove her huſband's cowardly terror of a voluntary death, when he was condemned to die by the Senate.

"The weather was delightful, and we had no ſooner got out of the ſuburbs, than we found ourſelves, as it were, out of Tartarus, and tending towards the manſions of the bleſſed in Elyſium.

"About the tenth hour, we reached the beautiful and magnificent villa of Voluſius, a magnificence which he himſelf would have ſhunned, but which grew from the ſixty years improvements of his excellent father, who ſhunning the troubles and enormities of the times, died there, peaceably, in the ninety-fourth year of his age, full of riches and reputation, that had never been obnoxious to the Cæſars.

"Quintus and his family we found looking out for us from an eminence in his garden, where he was in company with Flaccus Perſeus, Barcas Soranus, and others, who had been that day liſtening to the recital of the ſatires of Perſeus, and the hiſtory of Pamphyla the Greek.

"Serene and lovely was the day, and we partook of the bath; when, after changing our raiments, we went to ſupper in the hall of Ancient Virtue, which was, for the firſt time, that day to be dedicated to ſocial intercourſe.

"The ſupper abounded in all the excellent meats and fruits of the ſeaſon, and ice was not wanting in abundance to cool both our water and our wine which were ſuper-excellent. I write *water* with an emphaſis, as you know I uſe more of it than of the other. It was ſerved up with an order and elegance with which the whole company ſeemed charmed, and Attic converſation was not deficient to give a higher reliſh to the pleaſures of the ſocial board.

As ſhe drew away the fatal ſteel from her breaſt, looking tenderly at Cæcinna, ſhe ſaid, with her dying accents, "Pætus, "it is nothing, it is not painful." Then Pætus, animated by the courage of Arria, ſtruck himſelf to the heart with the ſame dagger, when Arria expiring ſaid, "Ah Pætus, that blow was "agony indeed!"

When ſhe was prevented formerly by the ſoldiery from accompanying her huſband from Dalmatia to Rome, ſhe hired a fiſhing boat, and expoſed herſelf to imminent danger, that ſhe might attend him in the extremity of his misfortunes.

" Seneca, after having moſt learnedly and pathetically lamented the luxury of the times, laid in a moſt ſumptuous ſupper of the greateſt delicacies, except where there were condiments of muſhrooms and oyſters, which he vowed never to taſte, in conſequence of a violent indigeſtion, but as he gave out to the Stoics, on account of their tendency to whet ſenſuality.

" Flaccus was a cook upon the occaſion, in his own ſtile, and roaſted the good old philoſopher almoſt to a cinder on the gridiron of temperance.

" Seneca bore this raillery with great good humour, ſaying, that he found his rules were not proof againſt the wholeſome and ſimple viands of Volufius's table, or againſt the aſſemblage of the beſt men, and the moſt amiable and virtuous women in Italy. Paulina ſmiled, and ſaid, ſhe always thought her huſband carried his temperance to extremes; but would not allow Perſeus to be an unprejudiced critic, as having no great reliſh for the doctrines of the Stoics, or the rigid manners of Seneca.

" After this, the converſation turned on the calamities of the nones of February, the earthquakes and inundations of Campania, and the diſtreſſes of the people. Barcas Soranus propoſed, that the company ſhould contribute to the alleviation of theſe misfortunes by a ſum of money, to be placed in the hands of the ſacred college. Quintus, without heſitation, gave ten thouſand philippics, and to the ſurprize of all preſent, Seneca gave as much.

" The daughters of Volufius ſaid, they had no money to give, but that they would celebrate the noble deed of charity, by making it the ſubject of a piece of tapeſtry, and their mother offered to afford them the materials. Pamphyla the Greek modeſtly obſerved, that the work of the Volufian ſiſters would be well worth the legal intereſt of her three hundred and thirty-ſix books of Roman hiſtory, though they had been written with the elegance of Thucidides or Polybius. After ſupper we had a concert of muſic, both vocal and inſtrumental, in which the daughters of Volufius, and of Barcas Soranus, bore a conſpicuous part; and after the concert was finiſhed, we all retired to reſt, in the happieſt frame of mind imaginable.

" In the morning of next day, Quintus propoſed to us a walk, to examine his improvements in agriculture, in which we were all of us much intereſted, both by inclination and a deſire to ſhow our regard towards Quintus, and to the memory of his venerable father, that none of us were abſent at the time and place appointed, which was at the third hour, in the Hippodrome, when the horſes were to be exerciſed. We firſt viſited the vineyards and then his olive grounds, which were in the higheſt ſtate of cultivation, and of great extent. Theſe olive trees, ſaid Volufius, which you ſee are old, were nevertheleſs planted by my father Lucius, when he was yet very young, in the lifetime of his father, and are near fourſcore years growth; yet hardly are they arrived at their full bearing, ſo ſlow is the olive of coming to its full maturity!

" For my part, ſaid Seneca, having been a younger ſon, and a ſtranger in Italy, addicted likewiſe, in my youthful days, more to the ſtudy of eloquence and philoſophy, than to rural affairs, I had not the advantages of Lucius your worthy father, though my father Marcus was careful to inſtruct me at his country houſe near Tivoli in the culture of olives, which to bring the ſooner to bear, he taught me two expedients, the firſt of which was, to cut the olive trees (whence you purchaſed the ſtocks of trees about thirty years old), about four feet from the ground, lopping off all the lateral branches ſpringing from the trunk, and abating all the ſtraggling and ſuperfluous roots with a ſharp inſtrument, and having dipped the roots in water tinctured with rich manure, plant them at ſuitable intervals in trenches prepared for the plantation, ploughing or trenching ſome feet on each ſide, to form a ridge to cover the roots deeply, and then to trample and conſolidate the earth firmly about the roots of each tree, forming around each as it were a little tumulus, to ſecure the fibres againſt the injuries of wet and of froſt, and to eſtabliſh the trees againſt the ſhaking by the winds. The other method was, to propagate the olive trees by large layers from old ſtools, which produced trees of greater beauty, but eight or ten years behind in the production of a plentiful crop.

" From the olives we went to the orchard, and to the gardens, where we every where obſerved the moſt exquiſite culture, and all under the immediate direction of Voluſius himſelf. This, ſaid he, is an indiſpenſible requiſite for a pater-familias, as if his overſeer gets the upper-hand of him by ſuperiority of knowledge, he dethrones the maſter, and may cheat him if he pleaſes. Quintus now conducted us to his ſheep grounds, and other departments of his extenſive farm, and ſo in a circle we returned to the Hippodrome, from whence we had departed.

" From the Hippodrome we repaired to an extenſive portico, oppoſite to which there was a noble platanetum, that moſt agreeably ſhaded us from the ſcorching rays of the ſun. Here we repoſed ourſelves, and admired the beautiful works of the daughters of Voluſius, who were weaving a piece of tapeſtry, repreſenting Alexander of Macedon mourning the death of Darius's Queen, from a picture painted by Apelles, in which the expreſſion of the grief and diſmay of the mother and ſiſters of Statira, and the tenderneſs of the hero giving them his protection, is inimitable.

" Fabius Ruſticus, who is, you know, a great admirer of the antients, after having paid a thouſand well merited compliments to the Voluſians on their needle work, broke out into an enthuſiaſtic encomium on the Greeks. "I hold, ſaid he, the men of Greece to have been the firſt of human beings, and to have exhibited in their character all that mortals can attain.

" *Their* genius was great and tranſcendent; *their* government free, and fitted to form heroic minds; *their* language was copious, philoſophical, varied, and ſublime, beyond all the languages of the earth; and even when they became corrupted and ſunk into depravity, ſtill they were Greeks, for they tranſgreſſed with a high hand, and ſinned (as I may ſay) in a ſuperior ſtyle, and exceeded others as much in their vices as they had done in their virtues."

" From the ladies we went to the library, where we found ſome of Voluſius's learned ſlaves employed in the arrange-

ments of the books, others in tranſcribing rare manuſcripts, and others in preparing the volumes for being properly depoſited in the library. Every thing breathed buſineſs, uſeful occupation, and rational curioſity. What a different ſcene, my dear Priſcus, from that which I witneſſed ſo lately at Rome, during the ſpectacles exhibited by the Emperor, to ſoothe his furious temper, on the loſs of Auguſta.

"Figure to yourſelf a ſhow of gladiators and gentlemen pugiliſts, in which four hundred ſenators, ſix hundred knights, and many ladies of diſtinction entered the liſts, and contaminated themſelves in the dreſs and combats of the common gladiators. A Roman knight, of illuſtrious family, was ſeen riding full ſpeed upon an elephant, down a ſteep deſcent; another attempted to ſurpriſe the Emperor, and amuſe the people by flying in imitation of Icarus. He came from the top of one of the towers of the Palace to the amphitheatre, where his wings failing him, he fell from a great height upon the benches adjoining to the Emperor, who was beſprinkled with his blood. After this was exhibited a pantomime of Afranius's compoſition, in which a houſe richly furniſhed was ſet on fire, and permiſſion was given to the actors to plunder and rifle it of its contents. Great was the applauſe of the wretched corrupted citizens, whoſe common addreſs among the lower ranks to the Emperor, as he paſſes in the ſtreets, is, *Domine, da panem et ſpectacula.* O! Helvidius what did my eyes behold, what do my ears liſten to, but the diſgrace and infamy of my country, which muſt be followed by its ſpeedy deſtruction! May the Gods avert the diſmal preſages of my mind, and fortify our ſpirits by examples of virtue and magnanimity!

Farewell."

The two following Papers are inſerted out of a great number the Editor has received on the ſame ſubject. This he thinks is ſufficient to ſhow his impartiality; but as his Miſcellany would prove very little intereſting to readers in general, were it to become a theatre for controverſy, to avoid that, he muſt here beg leave to ſtop on this topic. He has repeatedly ſaid, that every perſon has a full right to judge for himſelf in matters of *taſte*, and he wiſhes that judgment to be exerciſed with perfect freedom. He hopes the apology will be accepted by thoſe who write on either ſide of this queſtion, for declining at preſent to inſert any more upon that ſubject, either *pro* or *con*.

To the Editor of the Bee.

SIR,

NOTWITHSTANDING of the high authority which pronounces the *Night Thoughts* of Dr Young to be *horrid*, and that they abound in *quaint expreſſions, wild conceit, and ſtudied fetches of metaphyſical reverie*, (ſee laſt number of the Bee), I ſhall retain a great eſteem for that poem, and conſider it as abounding in many beautiful paſſages, which, without any "*ardour of imagination*," *I think I underſtand*. I have read that poem repeatedly, and for near theſe twenty years, and ſtill find a pleaſure in the peruſal, which is more than I can ſay for the generality of books, for there are very few indeed that can bear to be read twice, without a long interval between.

I could here point out the particular paſſages that are to be admired; but this would take up too much of your time, as I can find them in almoſt every page; at the ſame time I perceive, and acknowledge, numerous defects; but theſe ought not to deſtroy our eſteem for the poem in general; for on ſuch a principle of criticiſm, the great *Shakeſpear* himſelf might be condemned, in whoſe works as "*ſurtile and fantaſtical antitheſis*" may be found, were one to condemn himſelf to the trouble of picking them out, as in the Night Thoughts of Young.

Take the following ſpecimen.

Love, *heavy lightneſs! Serious vanity!*
Miſhapen CHAOS *of well-ſeeming* FORMS!
Romeo and Juliet, Act I. Scene 4.

My *only love*, ſprung from my *only hate*.
Too early ſeen, UNKNOWN, *and known too late*.
Ditto, Act I. Scene 6.

Examples of another nature.

Do *thou* with *heaven* ſmile upon us.
Ditto, Act II. Scene 3.

This has *ſome* affinity with

"Wits ſpare not Heaven, O Wilmington, nor thee!"
Young's Night Thoughts, Night II. laſt line.

Only the one is the unguarded effuſion of affection for a friend, the other is put into the mouth of the hero of a play, as a proper expreſſion of veneration for a ſubordinate clergyman.

This buſineſs, however, of picking out blemiſhes, deſerves the ſame reward which Apollo, in a like caſe, adjudged to a critic of former times, who was ordered to pick the chaff from a quantity of wheat, and got the chaff for his pains.

I am, Sir, &c. NO CRITIC.

Further Obſervations on the ſame Subject.

SIR,

WHEN we caſt a retroſpective eye on the diſtinguiſhed fame which was once poſſeſſed by eminent writers, and reflect on the approbation they once enjoyed, the applauſe they once gained, the inſtability of character and reputation muſt at the ſame time preſent itſelf to our view. This incidental reflection was occaſioned by obſerving a criticiſm in one of your late papers on the Night Thoughts of the celebrated Dr Young. Some of the cenſure may be juſt, moſt of it ſound and judicious, ſuch as will very naturally occur to a mind that is cool, diſpaſſionate, and diſcerning. I mean not to review the eſſay in any other way,

than merely to reconcile a few ſeeming abſurdities. Some deference is ſurely due to opinions which cuſtom has ſanctioned; but theſe might have been the reſult of undiſcerning admiration, miſguided by the taſte of the times, and won by ignorance. As compariſons when ill choſen are often diſguſting, the author might have omitted the contraſt between the writers of the Night Thoughts and of Triſtram Shandy; writers ſo oppoſite in ſentiment and character, that the reſemblance muſt ſtrike every one as remote and over-ſtrained.

Pardon me, Sir, if I take up a rather unfaſhionable book to decide on the inconſiſtency of ſome of the Doctor's ſentiments. I hope our Critic can have no objection to the judge. An example or two may ſuffice, as moſt of the reſt are nearly ſimilar.

All unknown! and yet well known!
* * *
And though inviſible, for ever ſeen!

"Whom no man hath ſeen or can ſee"——"From henceforth ye know him and have ſeen him." John 15.

One other citation may ſomewhat tend to reconcile the "exaggerated oppoſites" of "worm" and "God."

"As for man, he is a worm." Job xxv. 6.

"Thou madeſt him a little lower than the angels, and haſt crowned him with glory and honour, &c." Pſalm viii. 4.

I ſhould not have troubled you, Sir, with ſuch quaint, old cited quotations, had the eyes of ſome people been bent on that beautiful, though antiquated piece of compoſition to which I refer, and had their judgments been penetrating enough to "diſtinguiſh affectation from ſublimity."

It muſt be confeſſed, that the contraſts of Young are pointedly, and ſeemingly irrationally, oppoſite; though theſe could not be enumerated in the common maſs, as their general contexture is ſurely warped with the ſcriptures. The reſt of our author's remarks are moſt of them juſt and applicable, free from prejudice, and untinctured with ſeverity: we muſt, however, except that long and juſtly celebrated expreſſion from thoſe which "common ſenſe condemns."

"Procraſtination is the thief of time."

The figure is bold; it is not, however, irrational or inconſiſtent.

Sir,—The inſertion of theſe remarks will confer a favour on,

Glaſgow, June 18. 1791. PLUTARCH*.

Inſtance of Abſence of Mind.

Mr H——n of B—ns, near Glaſgow, is remarkable for being *abſent*. A fortune-teller came one day to his houſe, and though deaf and dumb, found means to predict ſplendid fortunes for his daughters the Miſſes H——ns. The youngeſt daughter came running to her father, "O! papa, the fineſt *ſpae-wife*, and ſhe is quite dumb!" Mr H——n addreſſed the woman, "Ay, poor woman, how long have you been dumb?" The woman dropped a curteſy, and anſwered, "Juſt fourteen years, Sir, this ſpring!" The worthy man's queſtion was nowiſe intended to enſnare, but by his ſincerity, the woman was taken unprepared. He ſaw not the abſurdity of addreſſing the deaf, nor did ſhe perceive the inconſiſtency of anſwering, though dumb.

Anecdote of a Drummer.

In the late war, an Engliſh drummer having wandered from his camp, and getting too near the French lines, he was ſeized and brought before the French Commander, on ſuſpicion of being a ſpy diſguiſed in a drummer's uniform. On being aſked who he was by the General, he anſwered, a drummer in the Engliſh ſervice. This not gaining credit, a drum was ſent for, and he was deſired to beat a couple of marches, which accordingly he did, and removed the Frenchman's ſuſpicion. However, he deſired the drummer to beat a retreat. "A retreat, Sir! (replied the Briton); I don't know what it is, nor is it known in the Engliſh ſervice." This anſwer ſo pleaſed the French officer, that he diſmiſſed the drummer, and wrote to his General, commending his ſpirited behaviour.

* It is hoped the writer will pardon an alteration of the ſubſcription, for reaſons that he will eaſily perceive. *Edit.*

Gleanings of Ancient Poetry.

TIMES goe by TURNES. By ROBERT SOUTHWELL.

" THE lopped tree in time doth grow againe,
" Moſt naked plantes renew both fruite and flow'r:
" The ſorrieſt wight may find releaſe from paine,
" The drieſt ſoile ſuck in ſome moyſtning ſhow'r.
" Times goe by turnes, and chances change by courſe,
" From foule to faire, from better hap to worſe.

" The ſea of Fortune doth not ever flow,
" Shee drawes her favours to the loweſt ebbe:
" Her tides have equall times to come and goe,
" Her loome doth weave the fine and coarſeſt webb;
" No joy ſo great, but runneth to an end:
" No hap ſo hard, but may in time amend.

" Not alwaies full of leaf, nor ever ſpring,
" Not endleſse night, nor yet eternal day:
" The ſaddeſt birds a ſeaſon find to ſing,
" The rougheſt ſtorme a calme may ſoon allay.
" Thus all ſucceeding turnes; God tempers all,
" That man may hope to riſe, yet fear to falle.

" A chaunce may winne that by miſchaunce was loſt,
" That net that holds no great takes little fiſh;
" In ſome things all, in all things none are croſt,
" Fewe all they need, but none have all they wiſh.
" Unmixed joyes here to no man befall:
" Who leaſt, hath ſome; who moſt, hath never all."

Sic Vita.

By Dr KING.

" LIKE to the falling ſtarre;
" Or as the flights of eagles are;
" Or like the freſh ſpring's gaudy hue;
" Or ſilver drops of morning dew;

" Or like a wind that chafes the flood ;
" Or bubbles which on water ſtood ;
" Even ſuch is man, whoſe borrow'd light
" Is ſtraight call'd in, and paid to-night.

" *The wind blows out ; the bubble dies ;*
" *The ſpring intomb'd in autumn lies ;*
" *The dew dries up ; the ſtarre is ſhot :*
" *The ſlight is paſt ; and man forgot.*"

The Linnet and her Young. A Fragment.

HUSH! 'TIS MAN.

IN a grove where the trees were all cover'd with bloom
One evening in Summer I walked,
I breath'd the ſweet ſcent of the living perfume,
And tenderly whiſper'd and talked.

Louiſa was with me, ah! ſweet was the ſcene,
And we rang'd o'er the meadow and hill,
The evening was mild, the ſky was ſerene,
We ſat down by the ſide of a rill.

When thus from a broom, " Oh huſh! we heard, huſh,
" Be ſilent, my infants, my young,
" Be ſtill, little Tremblers," was heard from the buſh ;
'Twas a Linnet, and ſweet was her tongue.

" Thy father is gone to provide thee with food,
" Be ſtill, my ſweet infants, a while,
" Huſh, the ſtrangers appear, on our haunts they intrude ;
" You know not what's cunning and guile.

" Lo! thy father returns with ſpeed on his wings,
" He will feed you, my children ſo dear.
" Well repaid for his toil, if I liſt while he ſings,
" And his carols prove ſweet to mine ear.

" In April, he ſaid, let us build us a neſt,
" He ſung, and love beam'd in his eye ;
" I heard the dear charmer, and thought myſelf bleſt,
" He preſs'd, and how could I deny.

" To work then we went, well pleaſed and content,
" We choſe this retreat for our home;
" Our days and our nights in ſweet love have been ſpent,
" Nor e'er have we wiſhed to roam.

" His ſmile gives me virtue, my husband, my all,
" And he help'd me to hatch my dear young;
" More ſweet is his voice, more ſeducing his call,
" Than the muſic of *Melody's* tongue.

" Now arriv'd with his ſtore, ſee him chirp on the ſpray,
" And to chaunt his love tale he began;"
We approach'd, and the fair one her fear did betray,
While the male flutter'd, *huſh, it is man.*

Then I looked at Louiſa; ſhe ſmil'd, 'twas divine;
The big tear it flow'd ſoft from her eye;
'Twas pity inſpir'd it,—I ſaid, Oh! be mine;
But ſhe fear'd to alarm with reply.

Then we left the ſweet place, to give eaſe to the pair,
And I lov'd her the more for her tears.
" If you pity theſe birds for their love and their care,
" Then kindly remove now my fears."

Q. D. C.

On Hope.

HAIL! airy cheater of the human race!
Fantaſtic promiſer of bliſs!
That mocks our ſouls with joys we ne'er embrace,
And unreal views of happineſs.

Yet what's this world without thy coz'ning art?
A joyleſs deſart at the beſt:
Gloomy deſpair would ſoon aſſail each heart,
And in the grave we'd ſeek for reſt.

ALEXIS.

The Hotel of Bagdad.

BAGDAD, where the commander of the faithful, the powerful *Haroun-al-Raſchid*, and his favourite *Scheherazade*, held a moſt amiable, polite and magnificent court, by its commerce, its ſituation on the Euphrates, and the reſidence of the Caliphs, was the rendezvous of nations, and the capital of the eaſt.

There was, at the moſt frequented caravanſera of that city, a lodging, furniſhed with all the elegance of Aſiatic luxury, and placed in the middle of a fine garden, ſhaded by a thicket of ſycamores and plantanes, watered by a limpid ſtream. This building was covered by a baloony which commanded the whole city of Bagdad. On the one ſide, the view extended to the Bazar, crouded with ſhops, where pearls, jewels, ſtuffs, and all the rich productions of the eaſt were expoſed; on the other ſide appeared at a diſtance, on the fertile banks of the Euphrates, the ruins of that antient Babylon, whoſe gardens realiſed the dreams of the poets, and the miracles of the fairies.

This pavillion, divided into four apartments, adorned and furniſhed according to the different ſeaſons of the year, was not occupied by the firſt comer; the landlord had made a law, that it ſhould only be given to the moſt diſtinguiſhed among the ſtrangers, whom neceſſity, intereſt, or the deſire of knowledge had attracted to Bagdad.

A German, a Chineſe, a Turk, and a Roman arrived here at the ſame time. The German, proud of his title of Count of the Holy Empire, and eſpecially of his thirty-two quarters, pretended that the hoſt of the caravanſera could not refuſe him that mark of diſtinction, in favour of his nobility. "If it is by that title that you claim it," ſaid the Chineſe to him, "theſe two ſtrangers ſhall decide which of us two has the beſt right to it; you have thirty-two quarters of nobility, and I have no fewer than you; but in Europe, the merit of a father, and oftener ſtill the favour which he enjoys by his riches, enobles his deſcendants, who haughtily profit by that advantage, without giving themſelves the trouble to merit it. In China, on the contrary, a man who has ſerved the State well, ſees, for his reward, his anceſtors enobled. I am a military mandarin; and for having ſaved the life of the Emperor of China at a battle, the nation has declared my forefathers noble, without my children partaking of that honour."—"I ſhould," ſaid the Turk, "give the preference to the Chineſe, if I did not deſerve it myſelf; neither my parents nor my children have tranſmitted

me nobility, and notwithſtanding, I am the firſt noble of this Empire, next to the *Sultan*, by my place of *Vizir*. It is true, that if to-morrow I were diſplaced, I ſhould not be more noble than the loweſt *Boſtangi* of his garden, or the laſt eunuch of his ſeraglio; but as long as I am *Vizir*, I am the firſt man of the State, and none of you can, I think, diſpute with me the pre-eminence."—"Except me," ſaid the Roman Prince, who had not yet ſpoken. "I have for progenitors thoſe antient maſters of the world, the loweſt citizens of whom were above Kings; my anceſtors counted more images in their family than yours count quarters. That word *images* does not appear to be familiar to you; this is what it means, and which conſtituted a kind of nobility among that gallant republican people from which I am deſcended. Every Roman citizen whom the ſuffrages of his countrymen had raiſed to the magiſtracy, had a right to get his ſtatue made, and my anceſtors have ſeen more than thirty-two of them in their gallery."

"There, replied the hoſt, (who, in a corner of the hall had heard all theſe haughty debates, without ſaying any thing,) there are fine titles for your forefathers. However, I am very much at a loſs, I confeſs, to decide between you four; and, if you will take my advice, you will leave it to the judgment of theſe three merchants of Baſſora, who entered the inn at the ſame time with you, and who have liſtened to you with a ſingular attention." Theſe three pretended merchants, unknown to the hoſt himſelf, were no other than the Caliph *Harour*, his Grand Vizir *Glafar*, and *Meſrour*, the chief of his eunuchs, who had all three diſguiſed themſelves to ſee what paſſed in the Capital.

Harour, advancing, ſaid to the four ſtrangers: "No more diſputes about your nobility; it is the effect of chance; it is a frivolous and chimerical advantage, (except that of the Turk and Chineſe) an advantage founded upon a prejudice as abſurd as unjuſt. Honour is not a patrimony; one does not tranſmit his talents by a parchment, nor virtue by a title. To make you all agree, as this building is divided into four parts, I am of opinion, that you ſhould each occupy a wing. Men are all born equal. The ſage ought to prefer him who has moſt merit, and the hoſt—him who pays beſt."

Almanack Litteraire, ou Etrennes d'Apollon.

REVIEW.

An Hiſtorical Diſquiſition concerning the Knowledge which the Ancients had of India; and the Progreſs of Trade with that Country, prior to the diſcovery of the Paſſage to it by the Cape of Good Hope; with an Appendix, containing Obſervations on the Civil Policy, the Laws and Judicial Proceedings, the Arts, the Sciences, and Religious Inſtitutions of the Indians. By William Robertſon, D. D. F. R. S. Ed. Principal of the Univerſity of Edinburgh, and Hiſtoriographer to his Majeſty for Scotland. London, 1791.

By a Friend.

THE author of this work is well known in the literary world. The preſent performance is probably the laſt which we ſhall ever receive from this popular and elegant hiſtorian. We cannot ſay that it contains upon the whole any new or important information; but the good ſenſe and refined taſte of Dr Robertſon render him capable of fertilizing a barren ſubject. This diſquiſition is not calculated for the amuſement of the multitude, nor is it likely that it will ever become a favourite performance with that claſs of readers. But upon the whole, the author has very faithfully and ably executed his plan; and it would be unfair to blame him, becauſe his diſquiſition is not embelliſhed with ornaments entirely foreign to his intention, and to the nature of the ſubject.

It would be an eaſy, an uſeful, but rather an unvidious taſk, to point out a few errors in the ſtile of this publication. We are of opinion, that the author might have divided many of his periods with great advantage, both in regard to elegance and perſpicuity. As, to an ordinary writer, verbal criticiſm is an endleſs taſk, but in a book which will undoubtedly be conſulted as a model of language, the moſt trivial miſtakes acquire a degree of importance. We ſuſpect that there has been an accidental tranſpoſition in the following ſentence. When Dr Robertſon, p. 350, mentions a letter tranſlated by Mr Orme, he adds, "I have been aſſured that the tranſlation is not only *faithful*, but *elegant*." We ſuſpect that the author originally wrote, "not only elegant, but *faithful*;" for of its elegance,

the Doctor himſelf is a judge above exception, though he could not be a judge of its fidelity. Let not the reader be ſo idle as to deſpiſe this ſort of microſcópic criticiſm. It is only by attention to ſuch *minutiæ* that a claſſical ſtile can be formed.

The Appendix and Notes we conſider as the moſt valuable and curious part of this colleétion. We could wiſh that the learned author had favoured us with ſome farther tranſlations from ancient authors, ſuch as Strabo and Ptolemy; and a tranſlation of the celebrated fragment reſpecting Hanno's voyage, would have enhanced the value of this Appendix.

In the ſame part of his work, the author has touched ſlightly upon the aſtronomy of the Brahmins. Had his Diſquiſition been ſomewhat more copious, we would have recommended it as by far the moſt intereſting part of the book. The concluſion which the Doctor ſeems to leave us to draw is, that about *five thouſand years* ago, the inhabitants of the Eaſt Indies had made a progreſs in aſtronomy, which rivals in ſome reſpects the moſt important diſcoveries of the preſent age in that ſublime and inſtructive ſcience. The ſubject is not new to the public. It is well known what uſe Buffon and ſome other French writers have made of this fact.

In tranſlating oriental poetry, of which we have large extracts in this Appendix, we obſerve, that the author makes frequent uſe of the obſolete termination *eth*: Thus in page 289. "My frame trembl*eth* with horror." Nothing can be more awkward or diſguſting to an ear that has the leaſt ſenſation of harmony. We ſhall conclude by an extract from the firſt ſection of this work, which begins as follows:

EXTRACT.

"WHOEVER attempts to trace the operations of men in remote times, and to mark the various ſteps of their progreſs in any line of exertion, will ſoon have the mortification to find that the period of authentic hiſtory is extremely limited. It is little more than 3000 years ſince the books of Moſes, the moſt ancient and only genuine record of what paſſed in the early ages of the world, were compoſed. Herodotus, the moſt ancient heathen hiſtorian whoſe works have reached us, flouriſhed 1000 years later. If we puſh our enquiries concerning any point beyond the æra where written hiſtory commences, we enter upon the region of conjecture, of fable, and of uncertainty. Upon that ground I will neither venture myſelf, nor

endeavour to conduct my readers. In my reſearches concerning the intercourſe between the Eaſtern and Weſtern regions of the earth, and concerning the progreſs of that great branch of trade, which in every age has contributed ſo conſpicuouſly towards raiſing the people who carried it on to wealth and power, I ſhall confine myſelf within the precincts I have marked out. Wherever the inſpired writers, intent upon higher objects, mention occaſionally any circumſtance that tends to illuſtrate the ſubject of my enquiries, I ſhall attend to it with reverence. Whatever other writers relate I ſhall examine with freedom, and endeavour to aſcertain the degree of credit to which they are entitled.

"The original ſtation allotted to man by his Creator, was in the mild and fertile regions of the eaſt. There the human race began its career of improvement: and from the remains of ſciences which were anciently cultivated, as well as of arts which were anciently exerciſed in India, we may conclude it to be one of the firſt countries in which men made any conſiderable progreſs in that career. The wiſdom of the eaſt was early celebrated, and its productions were early in requeſt among diſtant nations. The intercourſe, however, between different countries was carried on at firſt entirely by land. As the people of the eaſt appear ſoon to have acquired complete dominion over the uſeful animals, they could early undertake the long and toilſome journeys which it was neceſſary to make in order to maintain this intercourſe; and by the provident bounty of Heaven, they were furniſhed with a beaſt of burden, without whoſe aid it would have been impoſſible to accompliſh them. The camel, by its perſevering ſtrength, by its moderation in the uſe of food, and the ſingularity of its internal ſtructure, which enables it to lay in a ſtock of water ſufficient for ſeveral days, put it in their power to convey bulky commodities through thoſe deſarts, which muſt be traverſed by all who travel from any of the countries weſt of the Euphrates towards India. Trade was carried on in this manner, particularly by the nations near to the Arabian Gulf, from the earlieſt period to which hiſtorical information reaches. Diſtant journies, however, would be undertaken at firſt only occaſionally, and by a few adventurers. But by degrees, from attention to their mutual ſafety and comfort, numerous bodies of merchants aſſembled at ſtated times, and forming a temporary aſſociation (known afterwards by the name of a Caravan), governed by officers of their own choice

and ſubject to regulations of which experience had taught them the utility, they performed journies of ſuch extent and duration, as appear aſtoniſhing to nations not accuſtomed to this mode of carrying on commerce.

"But notwithſtanding every improvement that could be made in the manner of conveying the productions of one country to another by land, the inconveniences which attended it were obvious and unavoidable; it was often dangerous, always expenſive, tedious, and fatiguing. A method of communication more eaſy and expeditious was ſought; and the ingenuity of man gradually diſcovered, that the rivers, the arms of the ſea, and even the ocean itſelf, were deſtined to open and facilitate intercourſe with the various regions of the earth, between which they appear at firſt view to be placed as inſuperable barriers. Navigation, however, and ſhip-building, (as I have obſerved in another work) are arts ſo nice and complicated, that they require the talents as well as experience of many ſucceſſive ages to bring them to any degree of perfection. From the raft or canoe, which firſt ſerved to carry a ſavage over the river that obſtructed him in the chace, to the conſtruction of a veſſel capable of conveying a numerous crew, or a conſiderable cargo of goods to a diſtant coaſt, the progreſs of improvement is immenſe. Many efforts would be made, many experiments would be tried, and much labour as well as ingenuity would be employed, before this arduous and important undertaking could be accompliſhed.

"Even after ſome improvement was made in ſhip-building, the intercourſe of nations with each other by ſea was far from being extenſive. From the accounts of the earlieſt hiſtorians, we learn that navigation made its firſt efforts in the Mediterranean and the Arabian Gulf, and in them the firſt active operations of commerce were carried on. From an attentive inſpection of the poſition and form of theſe two great inland ſeas, theſe accounts appear to be highly probable. Theſe ſeas lay open the continents of Europe, Aſia, and Africa, and ſpreading to a great extent along the coaſts of the moſt fertile and moſt early civilized countries in each, ſeem to have been deſtined by nature to facilitate their communication with one another. We find accordingly, that the firſt voyages of the Egyptians and Phenicians, the moſt ancient navigators mentioned in Hiſtory, were made in the Mediterranean. Their trade, however, was

not long confined to the countries bordering upon it. By acquiring early poſſeſſion of ports on the Arabian Gulf, they extended the ſphere of their commerce, and are repreſented as the firſt people of the weſt who opened a communication by ſea with India.

"In that account of the progreſs of navigation and diſcovery which I prefixed to the hiſtory of America, I conſidered with attention the maritime operations of the Egyptians and Phenicians; a brief review of them here, as far as they relate to their connection with India, is all that is requiſite for illuſtrating the ſubject of my preſent enquiries. With reſpect to the former of theſe people, the information which hiſtory affords is ſlender, and of doubtful authority. The fertile and mild climate of Egypt produced the neceſſaries and comforts of life in ſuch profuſion, as to render its inhabitants ſo independent of other countries, that it became early an eſtabliſhed maxim in their policy, to renounce all intercourſe with foreigners. In conſequence of this, they held all ſea-faring perſons in deteſtation, as impious and profane; and fortifying their harbours, they denied ſtrangers admiſſion into them.

"The enterpriſing ambition of Seſoſtris, diſdaining the reſtraints impoſed upon it by theſe contracted ideas of his ſubjects, prompted him to render the Egyptians a commercial people; and in the courſe of his reign he ſo completely accompliſhed this, that (if we may give credit to ſome hiſtorians) he was able to fit out a fleet of 400 ſhips in the Arabian Gulf, which conquered all the countries ſtretching along the Erythrean Sea to India. At the ſame time his army, led by himſelf, marched through Aſia, and ſubjected to his dominion every part of it as far as to the banks of the Ganges, and croſſing that river, advanced to the eaſtern ocean. But theſe efforts produced no permanent effect, and appear to have been ſo contrary to the genius and habits of the Egyptians, that on the death of Seſoſtris, they reſumed their ancient maxims, and many ages elapſed before the commercial connection of Egypt with India came to be of ſuch importance as to merit any notice in this diſquiſition.

"The hiſtory of the early maritime operations of Phenicia are not involved in the ſame obſcurity with thoſe of Egypt. Every circumſtance in the character and ſituation of the Phenicians was favourable to the commercial ſpirit. The territory which they poſſeſſed was neither large nor fertile. It was from commerce

only that they could derive either opulence or power. Accordingly the trade carried on by the Phenicians of Sidon and Tyre was extenſive and adventurous; and both in their manners and policy reſemble the great commercial ſtates of modern times more than any people in the ancient world. Among the various branches of their commerce, that with India may be regarded as one the moſt conſiderable and moſt lucrative. As by their ſituation on the Mediterranean, and the imperfect ſtate of navigation, they could not attempt to open a direct communication with India by ſea; the enterpriſing ſpirit of commerce prompted them to wreſt from the Idumians ſome commodious harbours towards the bottom of the Arabian Gulf. From theſe they held a regular intercourſe with India on the one hand, and with the eaſtern and weſtern coaſts of Africa on the other. The diſtance, however, from the Arabian Gulf to Tyre was conſiderable, and rendered the conveyance of goods to it land carriage ſo tedious and expenſive, that it became neceſſary for them to take poſſeſſion of Rhinoculura, the neareſt port in the Mediterranean to the Arabian Gulf. Thither all the commodities brought from India were conveyed over land by a route much ſhorter, and more practicable, than that by which the productions of the eaſt were carried, at a ſubſequent period, from the oppoſite ſhore of the Arabian Gulf to the Nile. At Rhinocolura they were reſhipped and tranſported by an eaſy navigation to Tyre, and diſtributed through the world. This, as it is the earlieſt route of communication with India of which we have any authentic deſcription, had ſo many advantages over any ever known before the modern diſcovery of a new courſe of navigation to the eaſt, that the Phenicians could ſupply other nations with the productions of India in greater abundance, and at a cheaper rate, than any people of antiquity. To this circumſtance, which for a conſiderable time ſecured them a monopoly of that trade, was owing, not only the extraordinary wealth of individuals, which rendered the "merchants of Tyre Princes, and her traffickers the Honourable of the Earth," but the extenſive power of the ſtate itſelf, which firſt taught mankind to conceive what vaſt reſources a commercial people poſſeſs, and what great exertions they are capable of making.

"The Jews, by their vicinity to Tyre, had ſuch an opportunity of obſerving the wealth which flowed into that city, from the

lucrative commerce carried on by the Phenicians from their ſettlements on the Arabian Gulf, as incited them to aim at obtaining ſome ſhare of it. This they effected under the proſperous reigns of David and Solomon, partly by the conqueſts which they made of a ſmall diſtrict in the land of Edom, that gave them poſſeſſion of the harbours of Elath and Eſiongeber, on the Red-Sea, and partly by the friendſhip of Hiram king of Tyre, who enabled Solomon to fit out fleets, which, under the direction of Phenician pilots, ſailed to Tarſhiſh and Ophir. In what region of the earth we ſhould ſearch for theſe famous ports, which furniſhed the navy of Solomon with the various commodities enumerated by the ſacred hiſtorians, is an enquiry that has long exerciſed the induſtry of learned men: They were early ſuppoſed to be ſituated in ſome part of India, and the Jews were held to be one of the nations which traded with that country. But the opinion more generally adopted is, that Solomon's fleets, after paſſing the ſtraits of Babelmandel, held their courſe along the ſouthweſt coaſt of Africa as far as the kingdom of Sofala; a country celebrated for its rich mines of gold and ſilver, (from which it is denominated the Golden Sofala by oriental writers,) and abounding in all the other articles which compoſed the cargoes of the Jewiſh ſhips. This opinion, which the accurate reſearches of M. D'Anville rendered highly probable, ſeems now to be eſtabliſhed with the utmoſt certainty by a late learned traveller (Mr Bruce,) who by his knowledge of the monſoons in the Arabian gulf, and his attention to the antient mode of navigation, both in that ſea and along the African coaſt, has not only accounted for the extraordinary length of time which the fleets of of Solomon took in going and returning, but has ſhewn, from circumſtances mentioned concerning the voyage, that it was not made to any place in India: The Jews then, we may conclude, have no title to be reckoned among the nations which carried on intercourſe with India by ſea; and if, from deference to the ſentiments of ſome reſpectable authors, their claim were to be admitted, we know with certainty that the commercial effort, which they made in the reign of Solomon, was merely a tranſient one, and that they quickly returned to their former ſtate of unſocial ſecluſion from the reſt of mankind."

To be continued.

Remarks on ſome Engliſh Plays, continued from page 304.

Philaſter, a Tragedy ; altered from Beaumont and Fletcher by Wild.

THIS, in ſo far as original, is a charming play, to be read over and over again. Sweet ſimplicity, and tender natural paſſion, diſtinguiſh it from the laboured affected ſtrains of modern tragedy, though ſtill far inferior to the force and genius of Shakeſpeare.

The Guardian ; (From a collection of the moſt eſteemed Farces.)

How ſtrangely different is this piece from the nature, ſenſe, and humour of the old plays of Shakeſpeare, Johnſon, Beaumont and Fletcher. I ſhould ſcore every line, and make the ſtuff illegible, if I took my uſual method to mark by ſcoring what I damn as inſipid, flat, affected, or unnatural. It was received with rapture at London, and yet pleaſes on that ſtage.

The Apprentice ; a Farce.

FARCE and mummery indeed. It is not eaſy to conceive by what faſcination of acting, this piece pleaſes any audience on earth ; but outré is the taſte of the times. I can hardly think Garrick had ſo little judgment as to approve of this performance ; but he knew, that with the help of his art, and the grimace of other actors, it would charm his audience, and "put money in his pocket."

The Anatomiſt ; or, Sham Doctor.

GRIMACE again, in place of good old ſenſe, and humorous nature. This, too, is a favourite modern entertainment. The character of the French Doctor is natural, and ludicrous enough ; the reſt is in the ſtudied, affected, low, modern taſte.

The Sultan.

ONE can ſay nothing of this, but, that it is nothing at all.

THE BEE,

OR

LITERARY WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER,

FOR

WEDNESDAY, July 20, 1791.

TRAVELLING MEMORANDUMS.

[*Continued from Vol.* III. *p.* 310.]

LYONS, *October* 11, 1788.

I SET out on my journey ſouthward by poſt.—not having ſucceeded in my wiſh to purchaſe a fit horſe, and being adviſed to avoid the paſſage by water, for fear of catching cold.—The bill preſented by my very good landlady was manifeſtly undercharged.—I made her a preſent of two double louis d'ors; and it was ſtill moderate.—I proceeded no farther this day than to *St. Simphorion*;—two poſts, through a hilly country, covered with vines.—At the inn, the poſt-houſe, which is a very good one, I had a bottle of an exceedingly pleaſant wine, I never before taſted, called *St. Piere*, the growth of *Languedoc*.

October 12. I was all night at *St. Vallier*,—well entertained at the poſt-houſe.—There is, in the country through which I have this day paſſed, an uncommon variety of hill and valley, fertility, and ſterility.—The Rhone often made a cheerful, beautiful appearance in our view;—and all the way beheld, at no great diſtance, a moſt magnificent hill, near which the excellent wine called *Cotte roti* is produced.—A long track of hills adjoining, with a ſtriking reſemblance to our *Grampians*, excited in me a fond remembrance of my own country.—Woe be to the man who loves not his native land!—be it barren or fertile,—eaſt, weſt, north, or ſouth.—I have ſeen, in the courſe of this day's journey, ſeveral fields of potatoes.—The inſtruments of huſbandry continue, in general, very bad;—ploughs formed without our eſſential article of iron coulters,—not to *turn* the ſoil, but only to ſcratch it.—Yet nature ſeems to ſupply the defects of art.—By a ſtrong ſtubble, we perceive that they have had good crops of wheat and other grain.—In this part of the country I cannot conjecture how their cattle are maintained.—We ſee no ſufficiency of paſture for many cows and ſheep, though of a diminutive ſize.

October 13*th*. Breakfaſted at *Teint*, the poſt-houſe.—A very agreeable ſtage along the banks of the Rhone, with fertile hills, all around.—I reſtricted, as uſual, an extravagant bill for breakfaſt.—I was all night at *Montelimart*, the poſt-houſe, very well—bill for all, only ten livres.—About half way from *Teint* to *Valence*, we croſſed a large river, the *Iſer*, by a remarkably well conſtructed fly-boat.—We then proceeded through an extenſive plain, ſurrounded by hills—one of which produces the famous wine called Hermitage.—I obſerve, ſince I entered *Dauphiny*, many flocks of black turkeys.—I have this day felt, very ſenſibly, the ſymptoms of a ſouthern climate.—The weather is as hot, and we are as much peſtered with flies, as in the middle of Auguſt in our country.—Yet, in the morning, there

was a hoar froſt.—The clover fields, and garden productſ, are as verdant as with us, in a favourable and advanced ſpring-ſeaſon.—Cheſnuts, walnuts, and mulberries, cover the fields.—This day I had one of my caſual interviews with French people, which pleaſed me very much.—As I waited for poſt-horſes at *la Paillaiſſe*, a very genteel company of three gentlemen, and three handſome ladies, with a moſt attractively beautiful girl, about nine or ten years of age, walked paſt, and obſerving my Britiſh carriage, (made by Creighton of Edinburgh, and admired wherever I travel,) they ſtopt at a ſmall diſtance.—In a little while one of the gentlemen, in the politeſt manner, accoſted me, and gave me a pretty little noſegay, which, he ſaid, was preſented by a young lady who had been married the day before,—a well-fancied marriage-token to a northern man.—At the ſame time he held in his arms the riſing beauty, who ſmiled, and talked, and charmed like a cherubim.—I blundered out the beſt acknowledgements I could expreſs of their pleaſing attention, and my good wiſhes.—Too ſoon we parted.——I find that our poſting expences, in this country, with three horſes to the carriage, and one riding horſe for a ſervant, come nearly to the ſame charge as two poſt-horſes in Britain, including tolls, *&c.*

October 14th. I find a bunch of ripe grapes, taken in my carriage, anſwers well for breakfaſt;—ſo I go on, without any ſtop, except for freſh horſes, till I chuſe to put up for night-quarters.—This evening I ſtopt at *Orange*—the poſt-houſe, a good inn, where the bill was moderate, and the wine excellent;—particularly a rich and delicious white muſcade wine, at three livres per bottle.

The face of the country through which I have this day paſſed, is much the ſame as yeſterday.—We are now fairly in the ſouth of France.—The climate ſenſibly improves as we advance, with circumſtances of

local diſtinction.—This day we ſaw in the fields great plenty of fig and olive-trees.—Till this night, at my inn, I never taſted a ripe and freſh fig.—It regaled my palate, and was exceedingly agreeable to my ſtomach.—In paſſing through the country this day, I obſerved that one mode of maintaining their ſheep is, by feeding them on the vine-leaves, after vintage is paſt.—There are many tracts, intermixed with the fertile lands in this country, of poor and ſtony, or gravelly, ſoils; on part of which they raiſe a kind of black oats, which ſerve for food to their turkeys and other poultry.—The turkey-corn is raiſed in a better ſoil, and is alſo uſed for feeding poultry, *&c.*

Orange is ſituated in an extenſive plain, watered by various fine rivers;—yet the ſoil is generally poor.—In this plain mount *Ventoux* makes a great figure, and is reckoned the higheſt hill in France;—the top of it was covered with ſnow.

October 15th. I dined at *Avignon*.—I was all night at *Orgon*.—Till we approached near to Avignon, the country had little appearance of fertility.—The plain of Avignon is highly beautiful and luxuriant.—Dutens ſays it reſembles the famous plain of Piedmont.—This territory belongs to the *Whore of Babylon**; but it looks like paradiſe.—I hope, on my return, to make ſome reſidence in this delightful ſpot.—I was allured to ſtay and dine here, by the ſight of ſome fine ſea-fiſh, and fared luxuriouſly on a freſh young turbot, well dreſſed.—They reckon the fiſh on this quarter of the Mediterranean better than at Marſeilles.—As the products of different ſoils in the earth diverſify the qualities of animal food—ſo do the products of ſeas and rivers vary the quality of fiſh.—I paid only three livres for my regale.—I found in the parlour where I dined a decent, genteel looking man.—I was in a hum-drum Britiſh humour—diſinclined to ſpeak firſt, yet willing to talk with him.—After ſome time he broke the ſilence, and I was

* The Pope.

much pleaſed with his manners and converſation.—It is very evident that the French, in general, are diſpoſed to favour and reſpect Britiſh people.—This gentleman, before we parted, ſet down his name and reſidence in my pocket-book,—and I promiſed to viſit him, *(Monſ. Thievy,)* at his villa, near Marſeilles.—He recommended *le Hotel de Prince*, at *Aix*, as a very good one.

October 16th. I arrived at the *Hotel de Prince, Aix*, the capital town of *Provence*.—This inn has every promiſing appearance, with one of thoſe chearful, obliging, and hearty hoſteſſes, who have merited my favourable opinion in the courſe of this tour.—A great part of the country through which I have this day paſſed is very deficient in ſoil; beſet by a tract of barren and rocky hills on each ſide.—By mere force of climate the olive and mulberry-trees are numerous, but unthriving.—We obſerved the ſymptoms of correſponding poverty among the peaſants;—meagre and pallid looks of men and women;—two aſſes in each of their ſcratching ploughs;—and the ſheep kept from ſtarving by ſhaking down the autumnal leaves of thoſe trees.

October 17th. I find at this hotel (Aix, in Provence,) a landlord oſtenſible;—the firſt I have converſed with ſince I left Paris.—The wife, for moſt part, in French inns, is the active perſon.—The landlords are generally ſtupid drones.—I find this man ſenſible and attentive.—As I propoſe ſome reſidence here, and, if adviſed, to drink the mineral waters, or to uſe the bath,—I have ſettled my terms for very commodious and genteel lodging to myſelf and ſervants, and am to pay ſix livres *per* day, and dinner at the ſame rate.—None of his wines exceed four livres the bottle.—The Bourdeaux, at that price, is excellent.—He has very good cinnamon waters from America.—He has allowed me to try his own riding horſe, which, though not handſome, is firm and ſteady, ſo that he will ſerve me to a wiſh.———Except at Calais and Paris, I have not found, even in the beſt inns of this country, our very ſimple, but

very material conveniency of bells, to ring for ſervice when wanted.—I am not diſſatisfied with the articles of entertainment here in general, but I am concerned to find a difficulty to get good cow's milk.—My landlord informs me that there are but three cows for all the town, though it contains twenty-three thouſand inhabitants.—However, he has ſecured for me one Engliſh quart every morning.—To have it freſh, and to prevent mixture with water or ewe milk, the cow muſt be brought to the inn, and milked in preſence of my ſervant.—For this article I gladly pay at the high rate of 1 s. Sterling, for the Engliſh quart;—and I remark, that on ſuch occaſions only, I experience the benefit, for myſelf, of a ſuperfluous income.—I have for many years been in the practice, almoſt every morning, in bed, of drinking about an Engliſh pint of warm milk from the cow, mixed with a little ſugar, and a table-ſpoon full of good rum, the ſtrength and ſpirit of which is extinguiſhed, and you taſte only its cordial flavour. —In place of the ſugar I have long uſed a table-ſpoon full of honey;—it is a moſt delicious, nouriſhing, and ſalutary doſe.—I have often been thanked for this preſcription, which I had at ſecond hand from the great Dr. Mead, who found in many caſes that it was ſucceſsful, when the milk of aſſes, or mares, and even of women, had failed; I now therefore ſet it down for the benefit of others,—to uſe the words, without the inſincerity of quacks.—Here, and in other parts of the ſouth of France, they make what they reckon good butter, of milk, juſt as it comes from the ewe, by toſſing it with both hands in a barrel, or long wooden veſſel made for the purpoſe.—Here we have plenty of ſea-fiſh;—whiting excellent—ſole and turbot very good, when proper care is taken to have them freſh;—but in this they are commonly deficient.—The climate, from Orange to this place, is eſteemed to be much the ſame as at Marſeilles;—only this country is more liable to violent and ſharp winds, which is attributed to mount *Ventoux*, and other great hills.—I have long entertained an opinion,

perhaps fanciful, that there is a certain character applicable in general to the different profeſſions of men in lower life, without diſtinction of countries.——Thus, the gardeners have more genius and knowledge than any other claſs;—next to them, ſmiths, maſons, and carpenters are ſagacious and intelligent;—weavers and ſhoemakers are generally ſhallow fanatics;—plowmen and carters brutal and ignorant;—taylors, and their allies dancing-maſters, are formal, conceited fops;——barbers are all talkative, but have rarely any common ſenſe.—I was led into this odd train of reflection by finding, on my arrival here, a barber who ſurpriſed me with a ſaying, which I think is a *bon mot*.—After ſome painful progreſs in trying to ſhave my long-neglected, overgrown beard, he ſaid, *ma foi, Monſieur, ce n'eſt pas ſans raiſon que vous, voulez etre razé*.—"I'faith, Sir, it is "not without good reaſon that you wiſh to be ſhaved."

October 19th. I have now delivered my letter of recommendation and credit from *Mr Faye* to *Monſ. Gregoire*, merchant here;—a man of excellent character—ſenſible, honeſt, and obliging.—He informs me of a curious fact,—that moſt part of the great waggon loads of cotton, which I ſaw on the road, are carried from Marſeilles all the way by land to Rouen in Normandy, where it is wrought into thread, which is again tranſported back to different parts of the ſouth of France, and manufactured chiefly into handkerchiefs—and that notwithſtanding the great charges of carriage, and different provincial impoſts, the manufacture is ſold very cheap.—He ſays it is now in contemplation of government to aboliſh all provincial impoſts on the raw materials, or manufactured goods.—Here I got the *Courier de l'Europe*, publiſhed at London; a very uſeful and general newſpaper, furniſhed any where on the continent at a moderate expence.—In place of rum, I find a ſpoonful of excellent cinnamon waters improves my precious morning doſe of milk. I believe cinnamon is

the richeſt and beſt of all ſtomachics.—I find it a moſt ſalutary ingredient to correct the ill effects of tea on weak nerves.—The climate, the retirement, the fine airings and good accommodation, and the circumſtance of having a ſafe and ſure-footed horſe, at an eaſy hire from my landlord, induce me to make a longer reſidence here than I intended.—I obſerve, that the expence of a frugal, experienced traveller, may be very moderate in this country.—He goes to the *table de hote*, and pays only two livres for dinner and an allowance of wine.—At night his charge is only two livres five ſols for ſupper and lodging, with an allowance of wine again;—but it ſuits not me to adopt this mode of travelling,—though I ſometimes try it for amuſement.—Neither the butcher-meat nor poultry are good here.—They practiſe not the proper methods of feeding either;—ſo I dine on ſoup and fiſh, if freſh,—eggs, ripe grapes and figs, and I fare excellent well.——They reckon ſix hundred thouſand inhabitants in *Provence*, of which number there are twenty-five thouſand within the town and territory of *Aix*.—The ſituation of this town is very favourable and agreeable.—Though almoſt ſurrounded with hills—by their moderate height and ſloping form, it lies open to the ſun from morning to night;—yet the climate, though genèrally temperate and mild, is changeable;—the winds ſometimes ſharp, ſometimes boiſterous.—The people are not long lived; and it is rare to ſee any perſon paſt the age of ſeventy-five.—I aſcribe this partly to the ill management of their animal food.—The avenues and promenades are remarkably pleaſant and extenſive.——The chief commerce of this place ariſes from the products of its territory, in vines and olives, and from their diſtilleries of brandy. The olives and the oils produced from them are eſteemed the beſt in Provence.—Though their olive tree is ſmall, it has thereby the advantage to be leſs in danger of damage by tempeſtuous winds.

For the Bee.

Biographical Sketches of Scottiſh Worthies.

WILLIAM FRASER,

Biſhop of St. Andrew's, and Chancellor, 1280.

WILLIAM FRASER, biſhop of St. Andrew's, and chancellor of Scotland 1280, was brother to Sir Simon Fraſer of Oliver Caſtle, in Tweedale, who was father to the brave Sir Simon Fraſer, ſo much celebrated for his gallant reſiſtance to the arms of Edward I. of England, and for his behaviour at the memorable battle of Roſlin.

Never did the glory of Scotland ſuffer ſo terrible an eclipſe as in the age of theſe illuſtrious perſons; or ſhine out thereafter with greater luſtre, than in the emancipation of the kingdom from a foreign yoke. In the lapſe of four centuries and a half, Scotland was to behold three great epochas of humiliation and diſgrace; and thence was the ſpirit and addreſs of that gallant nation and people to aſſert their independence, or to recover their honour.

Alexander III. king of Scots, and the laſt of his race, died in the year 1285. He left an only grand daughter, who dying in 1291, left Scotland to the baneful effects of a diſputed ſucceſſion, and a foreign invaſion. Baliol, who according to our modern rules of ſucceſſion, was the rightful heir of the throne, attained to it by the arms of Edward I. of England. The Scots had the mortification to ſee their country become a fief of their rival kingdom, and to witneſs the diſgrace of the new king, and the nobility of Scotland. Then aroſe the ſpirit of a Wallace, a Fraſer, and a Cummin, and exerted itſelf on the field of honour, at the battle of Roſlin

1301, and more ſignally and deciſively at the memorable battle of Bannockburn; where king Robert Bruce, ſupported by the friends of Scottiſh independence, the Douglaſſes, the Campbells, the Hays, Seatons, Keiths, and Flemings, with many other illuſtrious captains, laid ten thouſand Engliſhmen in their grave of war.

The 2d epocha was the faithleſs deſertion of the tyrannical, but unfortunate, Charles I. and the apparent deſtruction of their ancient race of princes, accompliſhed by their ancient people, under the maſk of friendſhip and protection.

Yet this ſtain likewiſe was wiped away by the reception of the ſon of Charles I. and by the juſt ſpirit of patriotiſm which appeared at the revolution, when the Scotch parliament had the ſenſe and fortitude to declare their reaſons for that violent meaſure; to vote that king James had forfeited the crown; that it was vacant, and ſtooped not to the paultry ſophiſm of deſertion and abdication.

The 3d, and moſt awful æra to Scotland was the total extinction of their kingdom at the Union.

Then our fathers ſaw the fields of honour, and of fierce independence ſold for the peace and conveniency of a growing empire; they beheld their ancient nobility ſtripped of their hereditary honours, and likely to become the mean and vagrant ſuitors of a diſtant court; their lands to be drained of its produce for the maintenance of abſent proprietors, and their purſes for the proſecution of proud enterprizes, unintereſting and unprofitable to *their* northern regions, and productive of endleſs incumbrances on their diſtant poſterity. The return for all theſe ſacrifices was to be peace and ſecurity to a warlike and turbulent nation; commercial channels to a country without harbours or manufactures, and colonies about to be ſeparated, at no remote period, from the united kingdoms, for ever.

Yet from all theſe unfavourable circumſtances has the ardent ingenuity, and commendable addreſs of the

Scots, retrieved and extricated themſelves. I will not go ſo far as the flattering and amiable author of the Catalogue of Royal and Noble Authors, but I may ſafely aver, that no nation ſo inconſiderable, and ſo unfavourably ſituated, ever played a greater part on the theatre of the world, or produced a greater number of illuſtrious perſons.

Biſhop Fraſer, the ſubject of this article, was born at Oliver Caſtle in Tweedale, about the middle of the 13th century. He was firſt rector of Cadyow, now Hamilton, in Clydeſdale, and dean of Glaſgow; promoted to the biſhopric of St. Andrew's, and to the office of chancellor, by Alexander III. 1280.

When that prince died, he was choſen by the nobility one of the regents, during the minority of Margaret, the heireſs of the Scotch monarchy; and afterwards he was one of the commiſſioners in England about the buſineſs of the ſucceſſion to the crown, after the death of queen Margaret.

It is much to the honour of biſhop Fraſer, and worthy of imitation, that he was a faithful friend and ſervant to the houſe of Baliol, till the ignominious ſurrender of the independency of the Scottiſh crown.

He oppoſed the ſubmiſſion of Scottiſh affairs to the judgment of the Engliſh king; joined with Wallace and the other deliverers of his country; and, when he ſaw it enthralled by a foreign power, he retired into France, where he died at Arteville, broken with ſorrow and diſguſt, on the 13th day of September 1297.

BERNARD,

Abbot of Aberbrothwick, or Arbroath, 1303,

Is allowed a place in this catalogue, on account of his having been king Robert Bruce's firſt chancellor, after his elevation to the throne, in 1306; and being ſuppoſed to have compoſed that ſpirited remonſtrance of the Scotch nobility and barons to the Roman Pontiff, ſo remarkable in the hiſtory of Scotland. He held

the great ſeal till his death, 1327. Crawfort ſuppoſes the abbot's ſurname to have been Linton.

GILBERT MURRAY, *Biſhop of Caithneſs*,

Was one of the Scotch clergy at the convention held at Northampton, anno 1177, where John king of England, and William king of Scots, were preſent. He deſerves to be mentioned on account of his ſtrenuous oppoſition to the claims of the archbiſhopric of York to the primacy of Scotland; which, at that convention of eccleſiaſtics, he defended with ſo much fortitude and eloquence, that the pretenſions of ſupremacy were waved, and afterwards entirely given up.

On this account he was, on his return to Scotland, made dean of Murray, and great chamberlain of that kingdom whoſe independency in eccleſiaſtical juriſdiction, he had ſo nobly aſſerted. He was made biſhop of Caithneſs in 1222, and built a cathedral in that dioceſe at his own expence. He died anno 1245, and was afterwards held as one of our Scottiſh ſaints.

He is ſaid to have been the author of two tracts; "Exhortationes ad Eccleſiam Suam," and "De Liber-"tate Scotiæ Eccleſiaſtica."

WILLIAM ELPHINGSTON,
Biſhop of Aberdeen, and Chancellor,

Was born 1437, educated at Glaſgow, and became rector of Kirkmichael, anno 1460; rector and official of Glaſgow 1471, official of Lothian ſoon after, and was ſummoned to parliament by prerogative, though not a baron by birth or election, in the reign of king James III.

This circumſtance, which occurs frequently in the annals of the Scotch parliaments, ſufficiently ſhows the imperfection of our ancient conſtitution.

Elphingſton was ſent one of the commiſſioners to Lewis XI. of France, when James, Earl of Buchan, the king's uterine brother, and Livingſtone biſhop of Dun-

keld, were ſent to treat with the crafty French monarch, on the ſubject of the old alliance. He was, on his return, made arch-deacon of Lothian, 1479; biſhop of Roſs anno 1481; biſhop of Aberdeen 1484, and lord high chancellor of Scotland in the year 1488.

King James III. dying ſoon after, biſhop Elphingſton returned to his epiſcopal functions at Aberdeen, and was ſent ambaſſador to the emperor on a matrimonial negociation; which having proved abortive, the biſhop, on his return through Holland, effected a treaty with ſome of the States and Hans Towns, very much to the advantage of his country.

He was made lord privy ſeal 1492, and ſoon after formed the plan of erecting an univerſity in the city of Old Aberdeen; which, in conſequence of a bull from Pope Alexander VI. 1494, the biſhop began ſoon after to found and erect.

The work received the royal patronage, and was named the King's College. The biſhop was a great donor to the noble bridge of Dee, in the neighbourhood of Aberdeen; and was at much pains to decorate the cathedral, and furniſh the library of the chapter with uſeful books.

The good biſhop, after having had the mortification to ſurvive the diſgrace and carnage of Flodden-field, died at Edinburgh on the 25th of October 1514, in the [illegible]enty-eighth year of his age, and was buried in the [illegible]te church of Aberdeen, founded by himſelf, before the hi[illegible]ar.

There is an original portrait of biſhop Elphinſton, by Maubuſe, in the poſſeſſion of Lord Elphingſton, at Cambernauld, the chief of that family from which the biſhop ſprung; and another, painted in France, is in the poſſeſſion of King's College, from which a copy was made by Mr Alexander for the college-hall, where it hangs on the *præciphum*.

A. L. B.

To the Editor of the Bee.

SIR,

I HAVE read and conſidered, with great care and attention, the letters of Sophia on the ſubject of the education of women: and I muſt freely acknowledge, that her arguments have, in my mind, produced compleat conviction of the propriety of the ſyſtem ſhe wiſhes to eſtabliſh. I contemplate this ſyſtem as the moſt important branch of that *inſtauratio magna* which will take place in human ſociety hereafter, and which in many reſpects is already begun. "Surely," ſaid the admirable Maclaurin, in the laſt lecture he gave to his claſs of natural philoſophy at Edinburgh, "it is in the womb "of time, and in the power of God, to grant us a far "greater improvement of our faculties, or even to en"dow us with new faculties, of which, at this time, "we have no idea, for penetrating farther into the "ſcheme of nature, and approaching nearer to him"ſelf, the firſt and ſupreme cauſe. We know not how "far it was proper or neceſſary that we ſhould not be "let into knowledge at once, but ſhould advance gra"dually, that by comparing new objects, or new diſ"coveries, with what was known to us before, our im"provements might be more compleat and regular; "or how far it may be neceſſary or advantageous that "intelligent beings ſhould paſs through a kind of in"fancy of knowledge. *For new knowledge does not "conſiſt ſo much in our having acceſs to a new object, as "in comparing it with others already known; obſerving its "relations to them, or obſerving what it has in common "with them, and wherein their diſparity conſiſts.* Thus "our knowledge is vaſtly greater than the ſum of what "all its objects ſeparately could afford; and when a "new object comes within our reach, the addition to

" our knowledge is the greater the more we already " know; ſo that it increaſes not as the new objects " increaſe, but in a much higher proportion."

Now, Sir, let us apply this grand and luminous doctrine to the new ſyſtem of education for *the Sex*, and we will ſee, at a glance, that it is impoſſible to calculate the beneficial effects it would have upon ſociety.

The beſt employed women, in the higher ranks, have much more leiſure than men; their organs are more delicate and irritable, their imaginations more vivid, and their ſituations much leſs ſubject to be ſullied and debaſed by groſs mixture with inferior ſociety, much leſs ſubject to be degraded by intemperance; and, therefore, in the faculties of the mind, much more liable to be effectually improved.

Suppoſing there to be, at this moment, twenty thouſand men in the world whoſe minds have been refined by ſcience, by art, and by the general culture of philoſophy and literature, in ſuch a way, as in ſome important department or other, to increaſe the maſs of uſeful ſcience, and art to touch ſociety at large, and to advance the welfare of mankind, we may fairly ſtate the numbers of individuals, who would be added to the workers of this magnificent machine for raiſing the ſuperſtructure of human happineſs, by the introduction of women, at an equal, if not a ſuperior *quota*; and how much this might accelerate the improvement of ſociety, upon Maclaurin's undeniable principles, is paſt all calculation.

Without going back to the age of the Scipios for examples, I ſhall venture to aſſert, that the education of boys by women (fitted for the taſk) is more favourable for the growth of great men than that conducted by pedants; and I believe all the truly great men the world has produced have been indebted to this circumſtance for their ſuperiority, where extreme adverſity, and other very uncommon arrangements, have not been the means of calling forth their abilities. What the

texture, therefore, or the *race*, (as vintners call it in a vintage,) of the human ſpecies would be in ſucceeding ages, if this ſyſtem were purſued, it is impoſſible to determine; but I will venture to foretell, that it would be more exalted and elegant, and in all reſpects more favourable to the extenſion of human happineſs. I anticipate the jokes of philoſophers upon theſe remarks, who will ſay, that by ſuch means, no doubt, there might be an increaſe of philanthropy, with a thouſand pretty little *et cæteras* on the ſubject; but, from long acquaintance with philoſophers, I am raillery-proof, and ſubſcribe myſelf, Mr Editor, with all due reſpect to the gentlemen, your conſtant reader,

PHILOGUNOS.

To the Editor of the Bee.

On the Roſe of Jericho.

SIR,

YOU have inſerted, in Vol. II. p. 264 of the Bee, a paper regarding the *Roſe of Jericho*; for the ſatisfaction of your readers, I beg leave to mention to you that a ſpecimen of that ſingular flower is in the Leverean Muſeum, in Albion-ſtreet, Surry-end of Blackfriar's-bridge, London. It is to be hoped that ſome of your correſpondents there will have the goodneſs to examine it, and favour the public with a particular deſcription of it. In the ſame collection, there is a ſimilar vegetable production, viz. a curious ſeed-veſſel, from the iſland of *Ceylon, Eaſt-Indies*, commonly known by the name of the Ceylon Roſe; which, although it has been many years gathered, when put into water it gradually expands, and, on opening, diſcovers a curious flower; as ſoon as the water evaporates, it cloſes again, and is a ſpecimen of great curioſity.

Leith, 5th July, 1791. M.

On Paſtoral Poetry.

If the difficulty of an art is to be eſtimated by the many attempts that have been unſucceſsfully made to ſucceed in it, then we ſhould be induced to conclude, that a talent for Paſtoral Poetry is one of the rareſt endowments conferred upon man. Among a few hundreds who have attempted Epic Poetry, a Homer and an Oſſian, and in the drama, an Euripides, a Sophocles, and a Shakeſpear, will be admired while the languages in which they wrote are known; but among the miriads who have attempted to write *paſtorals*, if Theocritus alone be excepted, (and it is even doubtful how far he will be allowed to be a fair exception) there is not perhaps another name that can be held up to the world as a model to be admired in this ſpecies of compoſition.

Yet nothing ſeems to be more natural to man than a taſte for Paſtoral Poetry. In every nation, where letters are known, poems of this ſort abound, and they are read with avidity by the natives; they are read with avidity, but they are ſoon forgotten. Like leaves of trees, a new crop is annually produced, which are admired for the day, but quickly fade, and are ſwept into the devouring gulph of oblivion. Whence, it is natural to aſk, proceeds this fluctuation of taſte? and how does it happen that it ſhould be ſo difficult to ſatisfy a deſire that is ſo univerſal, and an appetite which is ſo keen, that it muſt have food of one ſort or other? To anſwer this queſtion may lead to intereſting diſcuſſions.

Nature ſeems to be the ſame in all ages. The ſame paſſions and ruling affections that actuated the human mind from the earlieſt period of man's exiſtence, continue to affect it at the preſent hour: an exact delineation, therefore, of thoſe objects that are fitted to affect theſe paſſions at one time, ſhould, it would ſeem, be capable of affecting them at every other time: but poetic deſcriptions do not produce theſe effects; hence we are led to conclude, that the error muſt lie in the poets departing from nature in their deſcriptions, and in nothing elſe.

But how ſhould it happen that poets ſhould ſo univerſally depart from nature as we find they do, ſince it is admitted that

the human mind is ſtill, in real life, as powerfully affected by thoſe incidents that tend to arouſe the paſſions, and awaken the ſympathetic affections, as at any former period? The anſwer to this queſtion, reſpecting our own times at leaſt, is not difficult to be given. Virgil, who wrote paſtorals in a quaint and unnatural manner, though in ſmooth and beautiful verſification, is put into the hands of every boy at ſchool, before the paſſions have acquired force, or the finer feelings of the mind have been fully expanded. His unnatural flights are not then perceived.—The beauty of the verſes are faſcinating.—The taſte for this kind of compoſition thus becomes corrupted at its ſource, and a fondneſs for unnatural conceits and diſguſting affectation in this ſpecies of poetry, ever afterwards are the neceſſary conſequences. That this is the real ſource of modern degeneracy needs little proof. Pope is a profeſſed imitator of Virgil, with additional defects; and Pope's writings are among the firſt of our Engliſh poems that are put into the hands of boys; and as this writer is generally praiſed, whatever is found in his compoſitions is deemed, by inexperienced readers, worthy of admiration. Thus are we taught to ſtudy theſe authors, and their numerous imitators, inſtead of conſulting the book of nature, which lies open before our eyes, but unobſerved,—and the only *aim* of theſe imitators, is to deviſe ſome novel conceit of their own, to diſcriminate, in ſome meaſure, their own writings from thoſe that belong to others. Is it ſurpriſing, that while this plan of ſtudy is adhered to, men ſhould continue to write affected verſes, where the language of nature alone can ever be deemed excellent; or that thoſe beauties, whoſe excellence conſiſts alone in their novelty, ſhould quickly fall into oblivion.

If theſe obſervations be juſt, we ought to expect that Paſtoral Poetry, in the pure language of nature and ſimplicity, can only be expected to be found among thoſe unlettered bards whom nature, without inſtruction, ſometimes produces in every region of the globe. To ſuch perſons the only intereſting objects are thoſe that affect the heart; and the only incidents that can ſerve for embelliſhment, are the objects in nature which firſt preſent themſelves as connected with theſe. Nor ought we to look with a faſtidious eye upon the unlettered muſe, or think his poetical efforts beneath our notice, becauſe we meet with little of that ſort among the inferior ranks of people who fall under our obſervation, in that ſtage of civil ſociety in which

we are placed. Nature has been equally liberal of her gifts to all ranks of men, and it is only education or accidental circumſtances that tend to call them forth to action, or to ſuppreſs them entirely. Every circumſtance that occurs in *civilized* ſocieties, as we are pleaſed to call them, tends to pervert the taſte of the lower claſſes of men, and to render their minds dead to the more tender impreſſions of nature; among ſuch perſons, therefore, no poetry but that of the rudeſt and moſt barbarous ſort is ever to be expected; but in an earlier ſtage of civil ſociety, while the manners are more ſimple, and the occupations of mankind ſuch as tend to encourage meditation and ſocial converſe, much greater ſcope is given to mental exertions, and the developement of the natural feelings of the heart.—The paſtoral life alone is favourable to this ſpecies of poetry—and ſo generally has this idea prevailed, that in all attempts of this ſort, it is thought neceſſary to lay the ſcenes in paſtoral ſociety; and this very circumſtance has become one copious ſource of affectation and unnatural conceit, that has tended very much to corrupt our taſte, and to produce monſtrous compoſitions. But among rural ſwains, whoſe ideas had never been able to ſtretch beyond the ſimple ſcenes they had been accuſtomed to contemplate, ſuch corruptions were not to be expected. The objects that preſented themſelves to the imagination of the poet, would be only ſuch as the ſtrong feelings of his mind brought forward at the time; for it would be only while under the influence of very ſtrong impreſſions, that his mind would acquire ſuch energy as to burſt forth in unpremeditated ſong.—Every object, therefore, that did not perfectly accord with the temper and colour of the mind at the time would* be neglected. They would not be rejected, for they never would once occur to it. Hence we might expect in thoſe pictures a harmony of that, and a rich glow of nature that can never be found in more ſtudied efforts; and whether the ſubject was ſportive or grave, joyous or melancholy, the ſame kind of harmony among all its parts would be obſerveable, and none of thoſe heterogeneous objects be introduced, which ſerve only to crowd the picture with tawdry ornaments, and to weaken the general effect.

* The reader will obſerve how aptly this theory is confirmed by the productions of a *modern bard*, too well known to need to be named in this place.

From this mode of reaſoning, we would be led to expect, that the beſt ſpecimens of genuine Paſtoral Poetry may be looked for among all nations, during the prevalence of that ſtate of ſociety in which the milder occupations of the paſtoral life obtained, and before a taſte for general literature had got firm footing. Among ſuch a people, the native effuſions of the bard would only be communicated to his neighbours by his ſimple recital; theſe would affect them only in proportion to the ſimplicity and truth of the picture: Thoſe pieces, therefore, that ſtrongly affected the heart, and thoſe alone, would be learned by others, and tranſmitted to future generations by memory, before the uſe of writing was known. How many excellent things may have been loſt, as men gradually emerged from the paſtoral ſtate, and entered upon the agricultural and manufacturing life, it is impoſſible to tell, and painful to think upon: it is eaſy to ſee that they muſt have been numerous. A few, however, may have been preſerved; and though probably corrupted and adulterated by the change of ideas that may have taken place among the people, before they were committed to writing, yet it is, perhaps, among the few remains of theſe antient, and now in a great meaſure obſolete, ſongs and ballads of every nation, that we are to ſearch for genuine models of the truly ſimple and pathetic Paſtoral Poetry. Something of this practice ſtill, I believe, prevails among the Highlands of Scotland, where many a poem is compoſed by perſons who cannot write a letter. The natives of the mountains of Calabria, and the *improviſatori* of Italy and Spain, are to this day examples of the prevalence of this taſte among a people not initiated into the practice of arts, or trained to laborious employment; and may eaſily ſerve to convince us of the univerſality of ſuch a practice among all mankind, when in ſimilar circumſtances.

The queſtion then naturally occurs,—Are any of the remains of the extemporaneous effuſions of ſuch bards ſtill preſerved, in any language that is intelligible at this day?—for it would be an agreeable exerciſe to contraſt theſe ſimple effuſions with the ornamented and highly poliſhed compoſitions of the learned. That ſome ſuch effuſions do exiſt in all languages, I have no doubt, were they carefully ſearched for; but unfortunately the languages of moſt countries are ſo changed, that when found, they cannot be underſtood, but through the medium of tranſlations, in making of which the ſimple beauties of the

original muſt be in a great meaſure obliterated. A few of theſe, however, remain in our own language (the Scotch), which are ſtill underſtood by almoſt every Scotſman; and theſe are ſo very excellent, that they muſt tend, in a great meaſure, to preſerve the language from being loſt. The Engliſh dialect has been ſo much changed, that few, if any, of their compoſitions, which come under this claſs, can be at all underſtood by the natives. Even Shakeſpear, notwithſtanding all his excellence and celebrity, is in a great meaſure obſolete among them; and ſome old effuſions of this kind, which he has happily introduced into his works, are now ſo little underſtood, as to have their beauties reliſhed only by a very few of his readers.

Many Scotch ſongs and ballads, which may be referred to this claſs, are, however, ſtill preſerved; but, as was naturally to be expected, the perſons who wrote them, and the times when they were written, are not known; though from the ſimplicity of their ſtile, the circumſtances that gave riſe to them are often very diſtinctly ſpecified. We are often even at a loſs to know, to whom we are indebted for firſt having reduced them to writing; and from this circumſtance, and others that ſhall be afterwards noticed, many perſons have ſuppoſed, that all of theſe are modern compoſitions, that have been uſhered into the world under an antiquated dreſs, merely to procure for them a certain kind of celebrity. But if we are to judge from the ſucceſs of ſeveral attempts of this kind that are known to have been made with the ſame view, we will have no reaſon to ſuſpect, from this circumſtance, that the hypotheſis above given is erroneous. This is the age of literary ſcepticiſm; and ſo much are the literati in general perſuaded, that to believe in commonly received opinions, diſcovers a weakneſs of intellect, that to ſhun this error, they run to extravagant lengths in the oppoſite extreme; and to avoid the imputation of credulity, they give faith to arguments that have not one hundredth part of the probability to recommend them, that thoſe poſſeſs which they ſo faſtidiouſly reject. I ſhall here conſider a few of the ſtrongeſt of thoſe arguments that have been in general urged againſt the authenticity of thoſe poetical compoſitions, that the *vulgar* in general have been diſpoſed to account of a more ancient date than the *learned* are willing to admit.

One of the moſt powerful arguments that have been laid hold of as deciſive proofs of the ſpuriouſneſs of ſuch compoſitions, and

their vain pretenſions to that high antiquity we contend for, is, that in moſt of theſe compoſitions ſome modern words are found, that are ſaid not to have been known at the time theſe effuſions are ſuppoſed to have been compoſed. But this argument I conſider as of no avail. It is admitted, that the words were allowed to float a long while upon the memory, and were not committed to writing for many years after their firſt production; the repeaters, therefore, would naturally vary the words that became obſolete, to others of ſynonymous import that came into faſhion, where the meaſure admitted of it, as we ourſelves ſtill do with theſe very poems; and thoſe who firſt put them into writing would naturally take the ſame liberty; they might even perhaps interpolate whole lines, as we know has been done by many compoſitions that had been before reduced to writing. Such alterations, or even *interpolations*, are not therefore any proof that theſe poems were not compoſed at a period when ſuch words as have been foiſted into them were not known. By this mode of reaſoning we might prove that Virgil never wrote a line; for there are evident interpolations in ſome copies of his works: And that the Gentle Shepherd was not written by a Scotſman, for we have now an edition of it, in which whole paſſages are purely in the Engliſh idiom. Was it not poſſible, that ſuch an alteration of a poem could be made before it had been committed to writing? and was it not alſo poſſible that the original might be loſt, and the copy preſerved?

Another ſtrong hold that the ſceptical critic has taken poſſeſſion of, to deprive theſe poems of all pretenſion to antiquity, is, the great difference between the whole ſtrain of the language and ſtile that is obſerved to prevail in theſe compoſitions, and that language and ſtile which is known to have been written in this country at the time that they are thought to have been compoſed. For example, the *Flowers of the Foreſt*, which I would rank in this claſs of compoſitions, is written in a ſtile and manner extremely unlike to that of Gawen Douglas, Biſhop of Dunkeld, who is known to have tranſlated Virgil with great ſpirit, and to have written ſome original poems that are well entitled to a high degree of applauſe. That the language of the Biſhop of Dunkeld, and other learned and *courtly* writers his cotemporaries, is very different from that of theſe ſimple ruſtic effuſions, is undeniable, and that the difference between them ought to be very great, will likewiſe be admitted

by every impartial perſon. The ruſtics were totally unacquainted with any other language than their own: The names of every object they had occaſion to mention, were given purely and without diſguiſe, in that language; but was this ſo with the *learned* biſhop, or the courtiers at the time, whoſe higheſt ambition was to be diſtinguiſhed as ſcholars, that is, as men acquainted with the Latin and Greek tongues, and with the rhetorical figures, and mythology of the antients? You cannot read two lines of Gawen Douglas, without ſeeing that his affectation of Greek and Latin words was extreme; and his alluſions to *claſſical* ideas are infinite. The names of almoſt every object he has occaſion to mention, are borrowed from the heathen mythology. In theſe circumſtances, his language muſt have been intirely unintelligible to the vulgar, at the time it was written, as it is even now to us, in a much greater degree than that of the ſimple ſwains who dictated the effuſions of which I treat. Should the Raſſelas of Johnſon, and the Comparative View of Man and Animals of Dr John Gregory, be preſerved till future times, as juſtly might they ſay that this laſt could not have been written during the ſame age as the firſt; for it will doubtleſs be then much more eaſily underſtood, and will perhaps appear to be a full century later; nay, let Addiſon, who wrote more than half a century before Johnſon, be compared with him, it might be as fairly inferred that Johnſon lived a century before Addiſon. Such kinds of proof are not ſufficient to ground any general concluſions upon.

Objections have been alſo ſtarted to particular pieces, becauſe of alluſions that occur in them to local cuſtoms and national manners, which the critic contends were not known at the time the pieces are ſuppoſed to have been compoſed. But this, at the beſt, can be only allowed to be an argument of a very fallacious nature. If it be admitted that alterations from the original, or interpolations that cannot be traced, might have taken place, the paſſages where ſuch alluſions occur might have been of that number. But independent of this, there is another ſource of fallacy that may here miſlead. Few perſons are ſufficiently acquainted with the manners that prevailed in former times, and the practices that were in uſe, to be able to ſpeak with certainty on theſe heads. The common ſources of information reſpecting theſe particulars, hiſtorical diſſertations by men in modern times, are wonderfully fallacious, as might be proved by thouſands of inſtances; and I ſhould conſider an alluſion to a

particular practice in ſome old poem, a much ſtronger proof of its exiſtence, than many aſſertions founded on ſuch doubtful authority, as proofs of the contrary. Allow me to give an example. A learned critic has endeavoured, in this miſcellany, to reject the antiquity of the poem, called the Flowers of the Foreſt, partly on this ground, that the word *preachings* occurs in it; contending that the practice of field *preaching* did not come into uſe, till long after the period of the battle of Flodden. Here, however, the critic is evidently in a miſtake; for, that the practice of preaching was at all times common in the church of Rome, is well known; and that there were popular preachings on particular occaſions, in almoſt every age, is certain. Witneſs the preachings of Peter the hermit, to induce the people of Europe to undertake the cruſade, and the famous field preaching of Saint Anthony of Padua, who not being able to command the attention of a ſufficient number of human beings, ſummoned the fiſhes of the ſea to attend to his divine admonitions, who reverently lifted up their heads and lent a willing ear to his diſcourſes: alſo the preaching up of indulgences, which gave offence to Luther, becauſe the order of Monks to which he belonged was not employed on this lucrative buſineſs, &c. And that the Catholics in Scotland were not inſenſible of the benefit their cauſe might derive from popular diſcourſes from the pulpit, is clearly evinced by the ſermon delivered at Saint Andrews by a prieſt, at the burning of Mr Wiſhart, whoſe text was from the parable of the ſowers, in the 13th chapter of Matthew. Many other proofs might be adduced of the practice prior to this date, were it judged neceſſary.

It is by ſimilar arguments to theſe, that our faſtidious critics, and ſceptics in religion, endeavour to ſupport their opinions. To proceed farther in a refutation of ſuch kind of arguments, could prove only tireſome and unintereſting to the reader; I ſhall leave this branch of the ſubject, therefore, without loading it with farther remarks,—truſting that what has been ſaid will be ſufficient to ſhow, that no concluſive arguments have yet been adduced, that tend to detract from the antiquity of thoſe ſimple and natural compoſitions, of the paſtoral ſort, that are ſtill preſerved in the Scottiſh dialect, or to invalidate the hypotheſis above given reſpecting their origin; which ſo perfectly correſponds with all the accounts that are preſerved, reſpecting the firſt diſcovery of any of thoſe poems that were not known till a late

date.—Of which I ſhall take more particular notice in ſome future number of this work*.

To the Editor of the Bee.

SIR,

As the attention of the public is now in ſome meaſure directed towards Statiſtical Inquiries in this country, I thought it might be agreeable to many of your readers to be made acquainted with ſome general rules, that have been the reſult of many obſervations, chiefly reſpecting the encreaſe and decreaſe of population; which if you approve of, I ſhall be glad to ſee inſerted in the Bee. They have been collected from ſome German publications, the people

* Though I am not conſcious of having borrowed any ideas on this ſubject from printed books,—yet it is with pleaſure that I acknowledge myſelf indebted, for the greateſt part of theſe ideas, to ſome hints thrown out in converſation by a gentleman of great knowledge, fine taſte, and depth of reſearch, but whoſe modeſty is ſuch, as to preclude him from offering to the public his own obſervations on this, and many other intereſting ſubjects. One inducement I had to offer this eſſay to the public, beſides the pleaſure I hope it will afford many of my readers, is the hope I entertain of being able thus to induce my friend to communicate ſome of his own obſervations, were it only to correct the errors into which I may have fallen.

It would be unjuſt in me alſo not to acknowledge in this public manner, that an ingenious correſpondent, under the ſignature *B* ———, tranſmitted to me the notice of the ſermon at Saint Andrews above alluded to, and ſome other hiſtorical notices of a ſimilar kind, which, though well known to thoſe who are verſant in ſuch reſearches, are overlooked by moſt readers.—His ingenious paper, tending to prove the antiquity of the poem of the Flowers of the Foreſt, in oppoſition to the opinion of a correſpondent, V. I. p. 67. together with ſome others to the ſame effect, would have been inſerted entire at the time they were received, had I not been afraid of forfeiting my readers with too much at once on that ſubject. *Edit.*

in that country having for a long time paſt been particularly attentive to this branch of ſcience.

Yours, &c.

GERMANICUS.

Statiſtical Notices.

THE number of the inhabitants of a country or of a city is almoſt renewed every thirty years, and in an age the human race is renewed 3 and one third times.

If you allow three generations for an age; and ſuppoſing that the world was only 5,700 years old, there would be 171 generations ſince the creation of the world to our time, 124 ſince the deluge, and 53 ſince the chriſtian æra; and as there is not a houſe which can prove its origin even the length of Charlemagne, it follows, that the moſt ancient families are not able to trace their origin farther back than 30 generations; there are even very few who can trace ſo far without diving into fiction.

But what ſignifies 1000 years of illuſtration to 4,800 of obſcurity.

Out of 1000 infants who are nurſed by the mother, about 300 die; of the ſame number committed to the charge of ſtrange nurſes, 500 periſh.

The mortality of infants has terribly augmented during this luxurious age. Convulſions and dentition carry off the greateſt part of them.

Among 115 deaths there may be reckoned one woman in child-bed; but only one out of 400 dies in labour.

The ſmall-pox, in the natural way, uſually carries off 8 out of 100.

By inoculation, one dies nearly out of 300.

It is obſerved that more girls than boys die of the ſmall-pox in the natural way.

From calculations founded on the bills of mortality, there is only 1 out of 3126 who reaches the age of 100.

More people live to a great age in elevated ſituations than in thoſe that are lower.

The probability is, that a new born child will live to the age of 34 years and 6 months:

That 1 of	1	year will live	41 years 9 months.
	3		45 — 7
	5		46 — 4
	10		44 — 9
1 perſon of	15		41 — 6
	20		38 — 3
	25		35 — 3
	30		32 — 3
	35		29 — 8
	40		26 — 6
	45		23 — 0
	50		20 — 11
	55		17 — 0
	60		14 — 2
	65		11 — 5
	70		8 — 11
	75		6 — 8
	80		4 — 10
	85		3 — 3
	90		2 — 0

The proportion of the deaths of women to thoſe of men is 100 to 108: The probable duration of a woman's life is 60 years.

Married women live longer than thoſe who are not married.

By obſervations made during the ſpace of 50 years, it has been found that the greateſt number of deaths have been in the month of March, and next to that, the months of Auguſt and September: In November, December and February there are feweſt deaths.

Out of 1000 deaths—249 take place in Winter—289 in Spring—225 in Summer—and 237 in Autumn; more die therefore in the Spring than in any other ſeaſon; but in large cities like London or Paris, Winter is the moſt fatal ſeaſon*.

* Why? Becauſe more perſons are in town in Winter than in Summer.

The half of all that are born die before they reach he age of 17.

The number of old perſons who die during cold weather, are to thoſe who die during the warm ſeaſon as 7 to 4.

The firſt month, and eſpecially the firſt day after birth, are marked by the greateſt number of deaths: of 2735 infants who die young, 1292 die on the firſt day, and the remainder during the firſt month.

According to the obſervations of Boerhaave, the healthieſt children are born during the months of January, February, and March.

The married women are to all the female inhabitants of a country as 1 to 3, and the married men to all the males as 3 to 5.

The greateſt number of births are in February and March, which anſwer to May and June.

The number of twins is to that of the whole number of ſingle births as 1 to 65.

The number of marriages is to that of the inhabitants of a country as 175 to 1000.

In country places there is on an average 4 children born of each marriage; in cities it cannot be reckoned above 3 and a half.

The number of widows is to that of widowers as 3 to 1, but that of widows who re-marry to that of widowers as 4 to 5.

The number of widows is to the number of the whole inhabitants as 1 to 51, that of widowers as 1 to 15.

Upon an equal ſpace of ground there exiſts,

In Iceland	1 man	Germany	127
Norway	5 —	England	152
Sweden	14 —	France	153
Turkey	36 —	Italy	172
Poland	52 —	Naples	192
Spain	63 —	Venice	196
Ireland	99 —	Holland	224
Switzerland	114 —	Malta	1103
Great Britain	119 —		

What a difference! Iceland is the pooreſt part in the world as to inhabitants, and Malta the richeſt. One fourth of the inhabitants of a country lives commonly in cities, and three-fourths in villages. Of 1000 living men, ought to be allowed yearly 28 deaths.

To the Editor of the Bee.

SIR,

I HAVE read with pleaſure your obſervations on the Corn Laws, and ſhould have been glad to ſee that ſubject continued, but you ſeem to have forgot it.

I cannot pretend to ſay, however, that I underſtood every part of your illuſtrations, but this I am inclined to aſcribe to my own dullneſs. One aſſertion you make in a note, Vol. II. p. 54. which aſtoniſhed me very much, as I think it is directly contrary to common ſenſe; and I have waited with great impatience to ſee the promiſed explanation of it you there pledged yourſelf to give. The aſſertion to which I allude is, that the rent of land does not tend to raiſe the price of its produce. I conſider this as a paradox that you will find ſome difficulty to ſolve; at leaſt it has ſo much excited my curioſity, that I ſhould be ſorry to loſe ſight of it. Leſt it ſhould eſcape your notice, among the multiplicity of objects that continually claim your attention, I give you the trouble of theſe lines, to bring it to your recollection; and I, Sir, with ſeveral brother farmers who conſtantly read your work, will take it as a favour not to omit the firſt proper opportunity of diſcuſſing this ſubject, which cannot fail, I ſhould think, to prove intereſting to many of your readers.

I am, &c.

Eaſt-Lothian, June 10. 1791. A FARMER.

The earlieſt opportunity that offers ſhall be embraced to ſatisfy the curioſity of our obliging correſpondent in regard to the particular mentioned; but the Editor is ſhy to obtrude his own obſervations, when, to give room for them, valuable communications of his correſpondents muſt be poſtponed. *Edit.*

FOR THE BEE.

An Advice from an Old Lover to a Young Wife on her Marriage.

You'RE now, ELIZA, fix'd for life,
In other words, you're now a *wife*,
And let me whiſper in your ear,
A wife, tho' fix'd, has cauſe to fear;
For much ſhe riſks, and much ſhe loſes,
If an improper road ſhe chuſes.
Yet think not that I mean to fright you;
My plan, *au contraire*, 's to delight you,
To draw the lines where comfort reaches,
Where folly flies, and prudence teaches;
In ſhort, ELIZA, to prevent you
From nameleſs ills that may torment you;
And ere bright Hymen's torch burns faintly,
From nuptial glare conduct you gently,
Where (cur'd of wounds from Cupid's quiver),
A milder luſtre beams——FOR EVER.
Firſt then, ELIZA, change your carriage,
Courtſhip's a different thing from marriage;
And much I fear (by paſſion blinded),
This change at firſt is ſeldom minded.
Maids prais'd and flatter'd all their lives,
Expect as much when they are wives,
And think, when huſbands ceaſe palav'ring,
That love (ſweet ſouls!) is ſurely wav'ring.
Then hey for pets, and cold diſtruſt,
Doubt's ſullen brow, and dreams accurſt:—
The game goes on, Ma'am's in the dumps,
And JEALOUSY at laſt is trumps.
For thee (ſweet flower! of ſofteſt dye,
That caught ſo late each vagrant eye!
Still opening charms, ſtill blooming gay!
Beauteous in winter as in May,)
For thee, this truth the muſe has penn'd,
(The Muſe, but more thy anxious friend;)
Woman's bright charms were given to lure us;—
They catch 'tis true, but can't ſecure us.

Sage Solomon, who paints with beauty
A virtuous woman's worth and duty,
Compares her to a ſhip of trade,
Who brings from far his daily bread*.
This *may* be true, but as for me,
I'll draw a cloſer ſimile,
And call a virtuous wife a *gem*,
Which for its worth we ne'er contemn,
Tho' ſoon its water, ſize, and hue,
Grow quite familiar to the view.
What then enſues?—Why, faith, I'll tell you,
We think of nothing but the——*value*.
Yet take this gem and lay it by
From the poſſeſſor's careleſs eye;
Prevent its luſtre dazzling bright
From beaming *daily* on his ſight,
I'll take you any bet at pleaſure
Whene'er he views this tempting treaſure,
With eager bliſs and ſparkling eyes,
He'll mark each new-born charm ariſe,
And with the joys of firſt poſſeſſion
Admire and rave *ſans* intermiſſion.
If women, therefore, would be wife,
Inſtead of murmurs, tears and ſighs,
And ſullen moods, and ſcolding frays,
When *lovie's* abſent for ſome days,
Let ev'ry female art conſpire
To drive him from the parlour fire.
Of all the plagues in married life,
To teaze or to torment a wife,
There's none more likely to increaſe
The bane of matrimonial peace,
Than the tame huſband always by
With prying and ſuſpicious eye.
Mark then when * * * * goes to town,
Smile thou when other wives would frown.
He only goes (nay, don't be angry)
To take a walk to make him hungry;
To taſte, a while unknown to care,
A change of object and of air;

* She is like the merchant ſhips, ſhe bringeth her food from afar. Prov. xxxi. 14.

Obſerve the *pert*, the *bold*, the *witty*,
How different from his own ſweet BETTY!
Return impatient to his home,
No huſband, but a fond *bridegroom*.
Laſtly, ELIZA, let me ſay,
That wives ſhould rather *yield* than *ſway*.
To thwart a huſband's fix'd opinion,
Is not the way to gain dominion;
For *kiſſes* order, *tears* reprove †,
And teach *us* rever'nce, fear and love.—
O! born to ſoothe and guide the heart,
With native ſoftneſs void of art!
Thou, whom no pride nor faſhion ſways,
Unchang'd by flatt'ry's giddy praiſe:
And thou to whom a trem'lous youth
Firſt ſpoke the tale of love and truth;
Blinding with paſſion's fond alarms
The bright'ning beam of Virtue's charms.
Ah! lend not *now* a careleſs ear,
Yet, yet, attend to *truth* ſincere.——
Theſe lines at leaſt with ſmiles receive,
The laſt, perhaps, thy bard ſhall give.
While PLEASURE ſpreads his gawdy train,
To lure the trifling and the vain;
While SLOTH prolongs the lingering day,
And ſighs for concert, cards, or play;
Be thine, ELIZA, more refin'd,
The pleaſures of the virtuous mind,
Be thine the tranſports of the heart,
Which *love* and *goodneſs* ſtill impart,
The tender glance, the tranquil ſmile,
A huſband's ſorrows to beguile;
The bluſh of joy divinely meek,
That paints a mother's glowing cheek;
The balm that friendſhip ſtill beſtows,
The tear that drops for human woes.
Theſe, theſe, ELIZA! light the way,
And cheer when other charms decay;
Conduct thro' care and worldly gloom,
And whiſper joys—beyond the tomb!

PH——PH——S.

† Leurs ordres ſont des careſſes, leurs menaces ſont des pleurs. *Rouſſeau.*

Our Readers have all heard of the political apoſtacy, as it is called, of the Abbe Raynal, and the proceedings in France reſpecting him which his famous Letter to the National Aſſembly has produced, but few of them have had an opportunity of peruſing that Letter:—at the deſire of ſeveral of our readers, it is here inſerted entire.

Letter from M. L'Abbe Raynal to the National Aſſembly. Read May 31. 1791.

GENTLEMEN,

ON arriving in this capital after a long abſence, my heart and looks are turned towards you; and I ſhould have thrown myſelf at the feet of your auguſt aſſembly, would my age and infirmities have ſuffered me to ſpeak to you, without too ſtrong an emotion, of the great things which you have done, and of all that remains for you to do, in order to confer upon this agitated land that peace, liberty, and proſperity, which it is your intention to procure to us.

Do not imagine, gentlemen, that I am one of thoſe who are ignorant of the indefatigable zeal, the talents, the information, and the courage which you have ſhewn in your immenſe labours. A ſufficient number of other perſons have addreſſed you upon theſe ſubjects; a ſufficient number have reminded you of the title which you have to the eſteem of the nation: for my part, whether you conſider me as a citizen availing himſelf of his right to petition, or whether, in indulging my gratitude in an unincumbered flight, you permit an old friend of liberty to reſtore to you what he is indebted, for the protection with which you have honoured him, I beſeech you not to reject uſeful truths. I have long dared to ſpeak to kings of their duty; permit me now to ſpeak to a people of their errors, and to the repreſentatives of the people, of the dangers with which we are all threatened.

I confeſs that I profoundly lament the diſorders and the crimes which have covered this empire with mourning. Can it be true, that I muſt recollect with horror, that I am not none of thoſe who, in teſtifying a generous indignation againſt arbitrary power, have perhaps armed licentiouſneſs! Do religion, the laws, the royal authority, the public order, require back from philoſophy and reaſon, the ties which united them to that great ſociety of the French nation, as if, in purſuing abuſes, in ſtating the rights of the people, and the duties of the prince, our criminal efforts had broken theſe ties? But no, the bold conceptions of

philoſophy were never preſented by us as the rigorous meaſure for acts of legiſlation. You cannot attribute to us as errors what could only reſult from a falſe interpretation of our principles. And yet, ready to deſcend into the grave, ready to quit this immenſe family, of which I have ſo ardently wiſhed the welfare, what do I ſee around me? Religious troubles, civil diſſention, the contentions of ſome, the audacity and paſſions of others, a government enſlaved by popular tyranny, the ſanctuary of the laws ſurrounded by ungovernable men, who will alternately either dictate or brave them; ſoldiers without diſcipline, chiefs without authority, miniſters without means, a king, the firſt friend of his people, plunged into affliction, outraged, threatened, deprived of all authority, and the public power exiſting but in thoſe Clubs, where ignorant and brutal men dare to decide upon all political queſtions.

Such, Gentlemen, is, beyond all doubt, the true ſituation of France. Another, perhaps, would not dare to tell it you; but I dare, becauſe I conſider it as my duty; becauſe I am on the verge of eighty years of age; becauſe no one can accuſe me of regreting the former government; becauſe, in lamenting over the preſent ſtate of deſolation of the church of France, no one can accuſe me of being a fanatic prieſt; becauſe, in conſidering the re-eſtabliſhment of the legitimate authority as the only means of ſafety, no one will accuſe me of being the partizan of deſpotiſm, and of expecting favours from it; becauſe in attacking before you thoſe writers who have blown the kingdom into a flame, and perverted its underſtanding, no one will accuſe me of not knowing the value of the liberty of the preſs.

Alas! I was full of hope and joy when I ſaw you lay the foundation of the public happineſs, attack all abuſes, proclaim all rights, and ſubject the different parts of this empire to the ſame laws, to an uniform regulation. My eyes were filled with tears when I ſaw the vileſt and moſt wicked of men employed as inſtruments in bringing about a uſeful revolution; when I ſaw the holy love of patriotiſm proſtituted to villainy, and licentiouſneſs march in triumph under the banners of liberty. Terror was mingled with my juſt grief, when I beheld all the reſources of government deſtroyed, and feeble barriers ſubſtituted to the neceſſity for an active and repreſſing force. I have every where ſought the veſtiges of that central authority which a great nation depoſits in the hands of the Monarch for its own ſafety; I have been no where able to find them; I have ſought the principles whereby property is preſerved, and I have ſeen them attacked; I have endeavoured to find under what ſhelter ſecurity and individual liberty repoſed, and I have ſeen audacity always gathering ſtrength from the multitude attending, and invoking the ſignal for deſtruction, which the factious, and the innovators, as dangerous as the factious, are ready to inflict.

I have heard thoſe inſidious inſinuations, which impreſs you with falſe terrors, to turn aſide your attention from real dangers;

which inſpire you with fatal inſtructs, to induce you to deſtroy ſucceſſively all the prop of monarchical government. I have particulary ſhuddered on obſerving in their new life, that people who are deſirous of being free, not only diſregard the ſocial virtues of humanity and juſtice, the ſole baſis of true liberty, but receive with eagerneſs the new ſeeds of corruption, and ſuffer themſelves to be ſurrounded with new cauſes of ſlavery.

Ah! Gentlemen, what do I not ſuffer on ſeeing in the midſt of the capital, and in the very focus of information, this ſeduced people eagerly adopt with a ferocious joy the moſt criminal propoſals, ſmile at the details of aſſaſſinations, ſing their crimes as if they were conqueſts, ſtupidly invite enemies to the revolution, fully it by complaiſance, and ſhut their eyes upon all the evils with which they overwhelm themſelves: for this unhappy people are ignorant that an infinity of calamities may ſpring from a ſingle crime. I ſee them laugh and dance on the ruins of their own morality, even on the brink of the very abyſs which may ſwallow up their hopes; this ſpectacle of joy is that by which I have been the moſt deeply affected. Your indifference with reſpect to this alarming deviation of the public underſtanding, is the firſt and perhaps the ſole cauſe of the change which has taken place with reſpect to you, of that change whereby the corrupt adulation or the murmurs ſtifled by fear have ſucceeded the pure homages beſtowed upon your firſt labours.

But with whatever courage the approach of my laſt hour inſpires me, whatever duty even that love of liberty which I profeſſed before you exiſted, impoſes upon me, I nevertheleſs experience, in addreſſing you, that reſpect and ſort of fear, of which no man can diveſt himſelf, when he places himſelf in thought in a ſtate of immediate communication with the repreſentatives of a great people.

Ought I to ſtop here, or to continue to ſpeak to you as to poſterity? Yes, Gentlemen, I believe you worthy of hearing this language.

I have meditated throughout the whole courſe of my life on the ideas which you have lately applied to the regeneration of the kingdom; I meditated on them at a time when, rejected by all the ſocial inſtitutions, by all the intereſts, by all the prejudices, they only preſented the ſeduction of a conſolotary wiſh: at that time no motives induced me to weigh the difficulties of application, and the terrible inconveniencies annexed to abſtractions, when they are inveſted with the force which commands men and things, when the reſiſtance of things and the paſſions of men are neceſſary elements to combine.

What I neither ought nor could foreſee at the time and in the circumſtances under which I wrote, the circumſtances and the time in which you act require that you ſhould keep an account of; and I think it my duty to tell you, that you have not ſufficiently done ſo.

By this ſole but continued fault, you have vitiated your work; you have placed yourſelves in ſuch a ſituation as has perhaps rendered you unable to preſerve it from total ruin, but by meaſuring back your ſteps, or by vindicating that retrograde march to your ſucceſſors. Ought you to be afraid of being the ſole object of all the virulence with which the altar of liberty is aſſailed? Believe, Gentlemen, that this heroic ſacrifice will not be the leaſt conſolatory of thoſe remembrances which you will be permitted to preſerve. What men muſt thoſe be, who, leaving to their country all the good which they have been able to do, accept and claim for themſelves alone the reproaches which have been deſerved by real and ſerious evils, but of which they could only accuſe the circumſtances! I believe you, Gentlemen, worthy of ſo high a deſtiny, and that idea encourages me to point out to you, without reſerve, thoſe defective parts which you have introduced into the French Conſtitution.

Called upon to regenerate France, you ought firſt to have conſidered what you could uſefully preſerve of the former government, and praticularly that part of it which it would be improper to abandon.

France was a monarchy; its extent, its wants, its manners, its national ſpirit, were invincible objections to republic forms being ever admitted into it, without occaſioning a total diſſolution.

The monarchical power was vitiated by two cauſes; its baſes were ſurrounded by prejudices, and its limits were defined but by partial reſiſtances. To purify the principles, by eſtabliſhing the throne upon its true baſis, the ſovereignty of the nation: to aſcertain its limits, by placing them in the national repreſentation, is what you ought to have done, and you think that you have done it.

But in organizing theſe two powers, the ſtrength and the ſucceſs of the conſtitution depended upon their equilibrium; and you had to guard againſt the propenſity of your ideas. You ought to have ſeen that, in the general opinion, the power of Kings is on the decline, and that the rights of the people are on the encreaſe: thus, by weakening beyond meaſure that which naturally tends to annihilation, and by ſtrengthening beyond all proportion that which naturally tends to encreaſe, you arrive by force at this melancholy reſult, *a king without authority, and a people without reſtraint.*

By abandoning yourſelves to the wanderings of opinion, you have favoured the influence of the multitude, and infinitely multiplied popular elections. Did you not forget that elections inceſſantly renewed, and the tranſient duration of power, are a ſource of relaxation in political juriſdictions? Did you not forget that the ſtrength of Government ought to be proportioned to the number of thoſe whom it has to provide for, and whom it ought to protect?

You have preſerved the name of King, although in your Conſtitution it is not only no longer uſeful, but even dangerous. You have reduced his influence to that point which corruption may uſurp; you have in fact invited him to combat a Conſtitution which inceſſantly ſhews him what he is not, and what he may be.

This, Gentlemen, is a vice inherent in your conſtitution; a vice which will deſtroy it, if you and your ſucceſſors do not haſten to extirpate it.

I will not point out to you all the faults which may be aſcribed to circumſtances; of thoſe you are yourſelves aware: but why will you ſuffer the evil to exiſt which it is in your power to deſtroy? Why, after having proclaimed the dogma of liberty in religious opinions, will you ſuffer the clergy to be overwhelmed with perſecutions and outrages, becauſe they do not obey your religious opinions?

Why, after having conſecrated the principles of individual liberty, do you ſuffer to exiſt in your boſoms an inquiſition, which ſerves as a model and a pretext to all thoſe inferior inquiſitions which a factious uneaſineſs has generated in every part of the empire?

Why do not you ſhudder at the audacity and the ſucceſs of thoſe writers who profane the name of patriots? More powerful than your decrees, they daily pull down what you erect. You are deſirous of a monarchical government, and they endeavour to render it odious; You are deſirous that the people ſhould enjoy liberty, and they wiſh to make them the moſt ferocious of tyrants: You are deſirous of reforming the manners, and they command the triumph of vice, the impunity of crimes.

I will not mention to you, Gentlemen, your operations of finance; God forbid that I ſhould encreaſe your uneaſineſs, or diminiſh your hopes upon that ſubject. The public fortune is yet entire in your hands; but recollect, that where a government is neither powerful nor reſpected, there can be neither taxes, credit, nor an aſcertained receipt or expenditure.

What form of government can ſtand againſt this new aſſumption of power of the Clubs? You have deſtroyed all the corporations, and the moſt colоſſal and moſt formidable of aggregations is raiſing itſelf upon your heads, to the deſtruction of all other powers. France at preſent contains two kinds of people exceedingly unlike. That conſiſting of the virtuous and of the moderate ſpirits, is ſcattered, ſilent, and alarmed; whilſt men of violent diſpoſitions, of which the other conſiſts, crowd together, electrify each other, and form thoſe terrific volcanos which vomit forth ſuch quantities of inflamed lava.

You have made a declaration of rights, and that imperfect declaration has ſpread throughout the empire of France numerous ſeeds of anarchy and diſorder.

Conſtantly heſitating between the principles which a falſe modeſty prevents you from modifying, and circumſtances which

extort exceptions from you, you conſtantly do too little for the public good, and too much according to your doctrine. You are frequently both inconſequent and impolitic, at the time when you endeavour to be neither. Thus, by perpetuating the ſlavery of the negroes, you have not the leſs, by your deciſion reſpecting the mulattoes, given an alarm to commerce, and expoſed your colonies.

Be aſſured, Gentlemen, that none of theſe obſervations eſcape the friends of liberty: they demand back from your hands the depoſit of the public opinion, of the public reaſon, of which you are but the organs, and which no longer poſſeſs any character. Europe, which may be ſhaken to its foundations by the propagation of your principles, is vexed at their exaggeration.

The ſilence of its Princes may be that of terror; but do not aſpire, Gentlemen, to the fatal honour of rendering yourſelves dreadful by extravagant innovations, as dangerous for yourſelves as for your neighbours. Open once more the annals of the world; call to your aſſiſtance the wiſdom of ages, and ſee how many empires have periſhed by anarchy. It is time to put an end to that by which we are deſolated, to ſtop the revenges, the ſeditions, and commotions, and to reſtore to us at length peace and confidence.

To attain this ſalutary end, there is but one mode, and that is by reviſing your decrees, by uniting and ſtrengthening the powers weakened by diſperſion, by entruſting to the King all the force neceſſary to maintain the power of the laws, and by particularly watching over the liberty of the primary aſſemblies, from which factions have driven all wiſe and virtuous citizens.

Do not imagine, Gentlemen, that the re-eſtabliſhment of the executive power can be the work of your ſucceſſors; no, they will take their ſeats with leſs power than you poſſeſs: they will have to acquire that popular opinion of which you have diſpoſed; you only are able to create anew what you have deſtroyed, or ſuffered to be deſtroyed.

You have laid the foundation of the liberty of every reaſonable conſtitution, by ſecuring to the people the right of making their laws, and determining their taxes. Anarchy will even ſwallow up theſe important rights, if you do not place them under the protection of an active and vigorous government; and deſpotiſm awaits us, if you continue to reject the tutelary protection of royal authority.

I have collected my ſtrength, Gentlemen, to ſpeak to you the auſtere language of truth. Forgive in favour of my zeal and love for my country, what may appear too free in my remonſtrances, and believe my ardent wiſhes for your glory, as much as my profound reſpect.

GUILLAUME THOMAS RAYNAL.

A Singular Adventure of General Putnam.

IN the year 1739, Mr Putnam removed from Salem to Pomfret, an inland fertile town in Connecticut, forty miles eaſt of Hartford; having here purchaſed a conſiderable tract of land, he applied himſelf ſucceſsfully to agriculture.

Our farmer, ſufficiently occupied in buildidg an houſe and barn, felling woods, making fences, ſowing grain, planting orchards, and taking care of his flock, had to encounter, in turn, the calamities occaſioned by drought in ſummer, blaſt in harveſt, loſs of cattle in winter, and the deſolation of his ſheepfold by wolves. In one night he had ſeventy ſheep and goats killed, beſides many lambs and kids wounded. This havock was committed by a ſhe wolf, which, with her annual whelps, had for ſeveral years infeſted the vicinity. The young were commonly deſtroyed by the vigilance of the hunters, but the old one was too ſagacious to come within reach of gun-ſhot: upon being cloſely purſued, ſhe would generally fly to the weſtern woods, and return the next winter with another litter of whelps.

This wolf, at length, became ſuch an intolerable nuiſance, that Mr Putnam entered into a combination with five of his neighbours to hunt alternately untill they could deſtroy her. Two, by rotation, were to be conſtantly in purſuit. It was known, that, having loſt the toes from one foot by a ſteel trap, ſhe made one tract ſhorter than the other. By this veſtige, the purſuers recognized, in a light ſnow, the route of this pernicious animal. Having followed her to Connecticut river, and found ſhe had returned back in a direct courſe towards Pomfret, they immediately returned, and by ten o'clock the next morning, the blood hounds had driven her into a den, about three miles diſtant from the houſe of Mr Putnam: The people ſoon collected with dogs, guns, ſtraw, fire and ſulphur, to attack the common enemy. With this apparatus, ſeveral unſucceſsful efforts were made to force her from the den. The hounds came back badly wounded, and refuſed to return. The ſmoke of blazing ſtraw had no effect. Nor did the fumes of burnt brimſtone, with which the cavern was filled, compel her to quit the retirement. Wearied with ſuch fruitleſs attempts (which had brought the time to ten o'clock at night), Mr Putnam tried once more to make his dog enter, but in vain: he propoſed to his negro man to go down into the cavern and ſhoot the wolf; The negro declined the hazardous ſervice. Then it was that their maſter, angry at the diſappointment, and declaring that he was aſhamed to have a coward in his family, reſolved himſelf to deſtroy the ferocious beaſt, leaſt ſhe ſhould eſcape through ſome unknown fiſſure of the rock. His neighbours ſtrongly remonſtrated againſt

the perilous enterprife: But he, knowing that wild animals were intimidated by fire, and having provided feveral ftripes of birch bark, the only combuftible material which he could obtain, that would afford light in this deep and darkfome cave, prepared for his defcent. Having accordingly divefted himfelf of his coat and waiftcoat, and having a long rope faftened round his legs, by which he might be pulled back, at a concerted fignal, he entered head foremoft, with the blazing torch in his hand.

The aperture of the den, on the eaft fide of a very high ledge of rocks, is about two feet fquare; from thence it defcends obliquely fifteen feet, then running horizontally about ten more, it afcends gradually fixteen feet towards its termination. The fides of this fubterraneous cavity are compofed of fmooth and folid rocks, which feem to have been divided from each other, by fome former earthquake. The top and bottom are alfo of ftone, and the entrance, in winter, being covered with ice, is exceedingly flippery. It is in no place high enough for a man to raife himfelf upright, nor in any part more than three feet in width.

Having groped his paffage to the horizontal part of the den, the moft terrifying darknefs appeared in front of the dim circle of light afforded by his torch. It was filent as the houfe of death. None but monfters of the defart had ever before explored this folitary manfion of horror. He, cautioufly proceeding onward, came to the afcent; which he flowly mounted on his hands and knees, until he difcovered the glaring eye balls of the wolf, who was fitting at the extremity of the cavern. Startled at the fight of fire, fhe gnafhed her teeth, and gave a fullen growl. As foon as he had made the neceffary difcovery, he kicked the rope as a fignal for pulling him out. The people, at the mouth of the den, who had liftened with painful anxiety, hearing the growling of the wolf, and fuppofing their friend to be in the moft imminent danger, drew him forth with fuch celerity that his fhirt was ftripped over his head, and the fkin feverely lacerated. After he had adjufted his clothes, and loaded his gun with nine buck fhot, holding a torch in one hand, and the mufquet in the other, he defcended a fecond time. When he drew nearer than before, the wolf affuming a ftill more fierce and terrible appearance, howling, rolling her eyes, fnapping her teeth, and dropping her head between her legs, was evidently in the attitude and on the point of fpringing at him. At this critical inftant he levelled and fired at her head. Stunned with the fhock, and fuffocated with the fmoke, he immediately found himfelf drawn out of the cave. But having refrefhed himfelf, and permitted the fmoke to diffipate, he went down the third time. Once more he came within fight of the wolf, who appearing very paffive, he applied the torch to her nofe; and perceiving her dead, he took hold of her ears, and then kicking the rope (ftill tied round his legs) the people above, with no fmall exultation, dragged them both out together.

THE BEE,

OR

LITERARY WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER,

FOR

WEDNESDAY, July 27, 1791.

Sophia on Female Education, continued.

To the Editor of the Bee.

SIR,

I AM charmed with the approbation you have done me the honour to expreſs with regard to my unaffected and genuine deſcription of my way of impreſſing the mind of my eldeſt daughter, while ſhe was yet an infant, with a juſt perception and ſenſe of her ſituation, and of gently and gradually leading her to effectual and uſeful habits of induſtry and virtue; and ſince I cannot but ſuppoſe that your deſire to ſee an account of the progreſs of my plan ariſes from the ſuggeſtion of your readers, I ſhall, with great pleaſure, though with a painful mixture of anxiety in appearing before a critical public, proceed to give you the reſult of my experience on this moſt intereſting ſubject.

Alathea had now compleated her ſixth year, Iſabella was fifteen months younger, and my name-daughter

Sophia was little more than three years old, when, having brought the eldeſt to read and underſtand her own language grammatically, and to perform ſome of the little mechanical works neceſſary for her ſex with pleaſure and preciſion, I began to conſider the ſcope of my undertaking with reſpect to my little ſcholars, as they ſhould advance in their progreſs. Alathea, as the eldeſt, was by the nature of my huſband's eſtate and ſettlements, deſtined eventually to ſucceed to the family eſtate; my younger girls to have no more than a thouſand pounds a piece, and the clergyman's daughter, whom I had undertaken to educate along with my girls, could expect no more than what her father's life and œconomy might be able to afford on the life-rent freehold of a rectory, little more than 200l. a-year. Here then I had to conſider the various ſituations and proſpects of the individuals, and to ſhape their education accordingly, with due adaption to the different courſes they were probably to take in ſociety, and the various expectations they might be permitted to entertain of their future fortunes.

The eldeſt I conſidered as if were born to a political ſituation, as the eventual proprietor of a landed eſtate, which ſhe could only ſurrender by becoming a wife. The younger girls to have no more than a civil connection with their country, except they were deſtined to become mothers and widows, charged with the guardianſhip of children for the benefit of the ſtate; and the clergyman's daughter I was obliged to look upon as liable to a very ſubordinate, or actively induſtrious ſituation, all of which conſiderations were to guide me in the formation of their habits, principles, and capacities.

I beheld with uneaſineſs the prepoſterous, though faſhionable, method of giving a ſimilar education to girls of every ſtation and fortune, and was afraid of ſhocking the feelings of my friends and acquaintance by forming my plan upon a different foundation from any I had ſeen adopted.

I reſolved however to make the probable future duties and ſtations of my pupils the platform upon which I was to raiſe my ſtructure of education; and I ſet myſelf ſeriouſly to contemplate and to examine theſe, not theoretically, with books and treatiſes in my hand, and far leſs in concert with the ſyſtems of a Locke, a Rouſſeau, a Prieſtly, or even a Whitechurch, a Knox, a Chapman, or a Kaims; but I looked every day, and every where, into the great and patent book of common life, and common occurrence in ſociety, that from thence I might draw rules, founded upon experience, to direct me in a matter that I durſt not truſt to hypotheſis, and that I conceived to be infinitely too complicated, from the variety of tempers, ſituation, and circumſtances, (not to ſpeak of climates and countries,) to be ſubjected to the ordinary principles of demonſtration. *My* plan of education, I thought, if executed in this manner, would as much exceed in beauty and utility the mechanical ſyſtems now in faſhion, as a picture by a Raphael, a Corregio, a Guido, or a Michael Angelo, would a picture made by one of Watt and Bolton's machines for drawing perſpective in the field, or a polygraphic transfiguration for a ſtair-caſe. I reſolved, therefore, if I ſaw little probability of Alathea's having the ſucceſſion of her family, to educate her nearly on the ſame plan with her ſiſters; but without allowing her to perceive it, ſtill to infuſe ſuch principles, and to provide ſuch faculties, as might enable her to hold with propriety the ſituation, if it ſhould happen to take place.

I reſolved to educate the younger girls to the compleat and effectual poſſeſſion of ſuch abilities, within the compaſs of their talents, as ſhould render them capable of maintaining themſelves handſomely by their own ſkill or handywork; but giving them ſuch intellectual powers, and a taſte for ſuch rational purſuits as might excite farther curioſity, and fit them for being what is commonly called ladies of diſtinction, or ladies of independent fortune. With reſpect to my little Mary,

the parſon's daughter, I determined, as I ſaw her genius and capacity direct, either to train her up to make ſome clergyman, or private gentleman of ſmall fortune, or ſubſtantial yeoman, or good honeſt ſhopkeeper happy, as a thrifty, induſtrious wife; or, in caſe her talents ſhould appear remarkable, to render her capable of being a firſt-rate inſtructreſs of young ladies upon my own plan, that I might have the happineſs to forſee the future confirmation and improvement of my endeavours to make my ſex wiſer, and happier, and better.

O how happy ſhould I be, could I but think that the reſult of my experience might be uſeful to poſterity! I know how little chance an anonymous writer in a magazine has to gain attention from a public that is guided by names, and by reputation, by riches, and by honours. But if my writings deſerve the application of my name and ſignature*, they will at laſt obtain attention, and their principles will be adopted. Then might I indulge the vain and fruitleſs thought, that if by conviction of the truth of the principles that reſult from my experience, women, and ſociety in general, ſhould be induced to give a new form and colour to the ſex, my ſiſters of the feeble frame would venerate the memory of Sophia, and, while they dropped a tear upon her grave, would ſay, Here lie the aſhes of her who was the friend of weakneſs, and the enemy of corruption; the upholder of virtue, and the determined foe of its ſuborners.

And now, Sir, that I have paved the way for the ſequel of my ſyſtem, or rather of the ſimple narrative of my practice, it might ſeem expedient that I ſhould ſeparate the account I am to give of my method with my different pupils into ſchedules of their reſpective arrangements. But as the corner-ſtone of my fabric is Reaſon and plain good Senſe, producing gradually acquaintance with Nature and Social Energy, I include all my pupils equally in the ſame mode of inſtitution, till the eldeſt

* Sophia, Wiſdom.

is fit to ſpeculate upon her future duties with ſuitable underſtanding.

I ſhall treat of my management of Alathea as nearly applicable to my other girls, or to girls in all the three ſituations I have deſcribed.

Health is neceſſary for a perfect ſtate of intellect; and health is beſt promoted by living according to nature. My daughters went to ſleep in winter at ten, and in ſummer at nine at night. When I obſerved them exhauſted with fatigue, they were adviſed to ſleep in a cool ſhady place in ſummer, from one to three o'clock in the afternoon. In winter, they roſe ſo as to be able to go to work as ſoon as the dawn of day would permit: nine hours ſleep are neceſſary from infancy to ten or twelve; eight from that to majority; ſeven from thence till thirty; and thenceforward ſix may ſuffice. Sleep is the reward of exerciſe, the employment of body and ſoul, which acquire a freſh ſupply of ſpirits by repoſe. During ſix months, from the vernal equinox to the autumnal, three charming morning hours a-day may be added to the ſtock of active, pleaſing exiſtence; theſe my daughters never failed to enjoy. We are conſtantly complaining of the ſhortneſs of life. Three intereſting and uſeful hours a-day added to our exiſtence, may be fairly eſtimated at a fourth part of our whole rational exiſtence. The morning is the ſeaſon for vigorous perception, and placid clear enjoyment of the beauties and peculiarities of nature and ſentiment. The nerves are well braced, the animal ſpirits flow regularly and gently; all is ſtill; there are no glaring objects of ſenſe, there is no diſſipating occurrence of ſociety to diſturb the imagination in this delightful portion of the day. I trained my Alathea therefore by taking thought to add more than a ſpan to her exiſtence. She became every month more alert and vigorous by this practice. Inſtead of hanging her head and arms like the willow of Babylon, ſhe ſkipped and bounded like the roe of the foreſt; but ſhe was mild as a ze-

phyr, and placid as a ſummer evening, after gentle ſhowers. It was my cuſtom to walk out with my daughters, and ſnatch every interval of play to attract their attention to the beautiful and intereſting objects of nature and art. I walked not with them like a ſtately governeſs, to be a ſpy upon their innocent enjoyments, but like an old friend, to add taſte and ingenuity to their youthful inventions. This exerciſe of the morning ſucceeded immediately to their religious and moral leſſons, which were enforced and rendered delightful by making them immediately as happy as poſſible after theſe ſerious conſiderations had been excited, that virtue and happineſs might be aſſociated in their infant minds, and that their affections to the bountiful Author of their beings might be warmed by the immediate ſenſual enjoyment of the innocent pleaſures which are afforded every where, and at all times, to thoſe whoſe minds are not corrupted and debaſed by vicious gratifications. Then we came home in the fineſt trim imaginable for ſtudy. The mind, ſatiated with innocent amuſement, returns with a rebound to the habits of regular employment. My young folks had warm milk from the cow, with a little bread, after their ſports, and then an hour and a half was ſpent in reading, writing, and reciting, before breakfaſt. I contrived, by various means, to give them an averſion to Indian tea, butter toaſt, and the vile enervating breakfaſts of boiling liquors, that have introduced indigeſtions, palſies, the ſcrophula, and a horrid train of diſeaſes that follow from a relaxed ſtate of the ſtomach.

The morning having been ſpent in the elementary ſtudy of the ſtructure of language, writing, and arithmetic, an interval for amuſement, in the open air, being allowed after breakfaſt, the girls accompany me in my ſuperintendance of domeſtic affairs; go with me to the dairy, the poultry-yard, and the kitchen-garden. They aſk me a thouſand little queſtions, which I never fail to anſwer pertinently, and ſuitably to their under-

ſtanding, always taking care never to under-rate their capacities, but to treat them as rational little companions, who are deficient only in experience and firmneſs of mind. I teach them by theſe means to think and ſpeculate more and more, and to ſpeak leſs without forethought. On ſome occaſion or other Alathea had rudely called one of the ſervants from ſome uſeful occupation, and when reproved, ſhe ſaid, Mama, you know I would not for the world offend you, but it was only the ſcullion girl that I ſpoke to. Very well, Alathea, I ſuppoſe you think the girl is of no uſe; but I will tell you ſhe is of more uſe than you are, and that you could not do without her. No more paſſed on the ſubject till dinner, when a ſoiled plate was ſet before Alathea at table. She looks confounded, and calls for another. The butler ſays, Miſs, the ſkullion would not clean your plate, as you had told your mama that ſhe was of no uſe, and ſuppoſed you meant by that you intended to clean your own platters yourſelf.

Suddenly the tear ſtands in Alathea's eye, and ſhe whiſpers me for leave to go away. I conſent, and away ſhe goes, and aſks little Grizzle's pardon for her rudeneſs, is forgiven, and flys to the parlour with the news; the plate is ſent away, and returned in trim from the ſkullery. Next week, when I expected a company of friends to dine with us, Alathea was not to be found at the ſchool hour after breakfaſt, nor did any of the girls know where ſhe was; being ſought for, ſhe was found in the ſkullery, inſiſting on giving her ſervices to Grizzle in neating the plates! Thus you ſee the effects of my management. Not only was my daughter made ſenſible, without harſhneſs, of her folly, and the injury to poor Grizzle, but ſhe is led to repair it according to the principles of juſtice, and to learn a leſſon which will guide her in all the incidents of her future life. She is drawn to reflect, and to be a moral agent, without ſermons, lectures, and hardening reproofs!

The next portion of the day, before dinner, was dedicated to needle-work; and this was directed chiefly to ſuch things as were to be applied to her own uſe, or done in affection to me, or to her ſiſters, or to Mary; or ſhe makes up ſomething for her father, to be worn on a birth-day, or ſomething to be ſent to a diſtant friend or relation, who has been kind to her. I teach her the true value of money, by making it the reward or the cauſe of induſtry and happineſs. I pay her for her work, and if ſhe gives away money, ſhe gives it from the well-earned fruits of her own induſtry.

Every ſon and daughter of Adam, who has no taſte or imagination, being diſpoſed to ſenſuality, I obviate my daughters, by giving them ſcope for higher pleaſures. I teach them to enquire concerning the nature and properties of every ſurrounding object, and I indulge their laudable curioſity with ſatisfactory anſwers. I engage them to ſeek for the favour of the ſervants by civility, ſympathy, and attention, that they may inſtruct them in all the proceſſes of the dairy, the poultry-yard, the garden, the farm, and the kitchen. Every thing is made to whet their curioſity, and they are always to aſk before they receive inſtruction. They are all dreſſed in an uniform, which can only be varied in conſequence of their own ingenuity and handy-work, after leave has been obtained in conſequence of good conduct. I inſtruct them in practical morality, drawn from daily occurrences, without precipitating them into the gloom of ſuperſtition, or harraſſing them with the myſteries of religion. When I converſe with my acquaintance before my children, I take care never to lay any ſtreſs on dreſs or outward ſhow, but turn my converſation, as much as poſſible, on light and agreeable, but rational topics, within the reach of their capacity; praiſing acts of benevolence, ſpeaking highly of induſtry, and of the immenſe ſuperiority that is acquired by ſuperior diligence and attention, in the acquiſition of uſeful knowledge.

Alathea, being the eldeſt of the groupe, I encouraged her to communicate her knowledge to the younger, to help them out occaſionally with their little taſks, and to receive favours in return with gratitude and affection.

"Joy to the parents, who their darling charge
Through childiſh years have happily up-rear'd,
Taught them a pleas'd obedience, mov'd the ſoul
To worthy emulation, and betimes
Form'd virtuous habits in the infant mind.
Them a rich haveſt of rewarding bliſs
Awaits, whilſt careful culture ſtill beſtows
A cloſe attendance on the precious hours."

Alathea at eight years old is further advanced in every reſpect than our boys now a days are when ſent to a grammar-ſchool; a genius appears in her for the fine arts, and in my next I ſhall deſcribe in what manner I gave it a favourable direction.

I am, Sir, with regard,
Your obliged humble Servant,
SOPHIA.

[Though the Editor diſclaims all party connections, and will carefully exclude from his Miſcellany unmeaning panegyric or abuſe of any party, yet he has no heſitation in admitting the following paper, though ſome ſhould think, at firſt ſight, that it has a tendency to party prejudice, as he is conſcious, that on cool reflection, they will ſee no reaſon for that opinion. He rejoices, indeed, to think that ſuch a manly ſpirit of enquiry begins to diſcover itſelf in a part of our iſle where we have not been taught to look for it, and he ſhould think himſelf much to blame, did he endeavour to check a ſpirit, on the extenſion of which, he is ſatisfied the future proſperity of this

country muſt ultimately depend. The executive power in every ſtate, if not properly checked, muſt prove ruinous to the peopl ; nor can the ruling powers ever acquire a knowledge of what is beneficial or hurtful, unleſs the people themſelves ſhall take *proper* notice of ſevere and impolitic regulations.]

To the Editor of the Bee.

Quæ jam dedecoris, quæ damni exempla ſuperſunt?
Quæ non pertulimus, vel mox ventura timemus?

BUCHANAN *.

SIR,

THE Engliſh language has been exhauſted in panegyric upon the virtues and abilities of the preſent miniſter. We have likewiſe ſaid a great deal more than was neceſſary about the *execrable* coalition. For my own part, I muſt think it a very mortifying circumſtance that an enlightened nation ſhould depend upon the talents of any ſingle individual for the conduct of its affairs. There muſt certainly be a fundamental defect *ſomewhere*, in the principles of ſuch a government. Indeed, our legiſlators have committed a variety of egregious blunders, and continue to do ſo every day. The tax upon pedlars was the only tax, I ſuppoſe, ſince the beginning of the world, which was avowedly intended to extirpate the object of taxation. The neceſſary conſequence was, that in South Britain, at leaſt, a very uſeful and induſtrious claſs of men were reduced to beggary. Had we been informed that *Nadir Shaw*, or any other Oriental deſpot, had invented a tax for the purpoſe of exterminating its object, we ſhould naturally have exclaimed, that *this was the extremity of oppreſſion!* In the preſent caſe, however, we were ſatisfied with a few fine ſpeeches about the immaculate mora-

* Deploratio ſtatus rei Galliæ, ſub mortem Franciſci ſecundi regis.

July 27,

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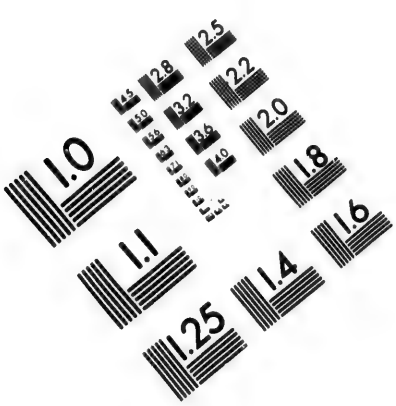
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lity of the miniſter, and the profligacy of an abandoned coalition; for with this laſt topic the greater part of miniſterial ſpeeches, for ſome years paſt, have ended, with whatever ſubject they ſet out. The ſhop-tax ſupplies another of many good reaſons why the preſent miniſter cannot hope to be remembered with regret by poſterity. My only reaſon for preferring him to his political antagoniſt is, the external decency of his deportment. We have never ſeen him at the head of an election mob, ſpreading terror and confuſion through the ſtreets of a great city; we ſhall never be obliged to pay his arrears for dice, for race-horſes, or for concubines. His enemies have very fooliſhly attempted to turn into ridicule the beſt part of his character. I make no ſuper-eminent pretenſions to perſonal ſanctity, but I know that there is a degree of duty of this ſort incumbent on the governors of a great nation, as their bad example may have the moſt ruinous conſequences.

As I live in a remote part of the country, and cannot always procure intelligence from the newſpapers of ſome important particulars that I wiſh to know, I beg leave, through the channel of your publication, to communicate a few Queries, to which ſome of your correſpondents may be able to give a ſatisfactory anſwer.

Query 1*ſt*, Whether it be true, that not many years ago, the greateſt part of the manufacturers of ſtarch in Scotland were reduced to bankruptcy? and whether it be alſo true, that all this ruin was owing to an abſurd and oppreſſive mode of enforcing the exciſe laws, adopted about that time, and that the few who eſcaped were ſaved from deſtruction merely by a timely relaxation in the mode of executing theſe laws? And whether all this did not happen without any alteration of the law itſelf?

Query 2*d*, Whether it be true that there is twenty times leſs ſoap manufactured in this country than there was five years ago; and whether many of the manufacturers have not retired with their capitals into Eng-

land to avoid approaching bankruptcy, and carry on their manufactures there, where the exciſe laws are executed with far leſs rigour?

Query 3d, Whether the tax on agents before the Court of Seſſion, and upon ſolicitors in the inferior courts of law, is not groſsly iniquitous? A licence coſts five pounds a year to an agent, who does not perhaps clear twenty by his practice; while an agent who clears a thouſand pays only the ſame ſums.

Query 4th, Whether the tax for a licence on tallow-chandlers is not liable to the ſame objections; and whether it has not been the means of depriving many families of bread?

Query 5th, Whether it is not a notorious fact that the exciſe laws are making a rapid progreſs in the final deſtruction of Scottiſh breweries, and ſeveral other manufactures? Whether the number of brewers in the city of Edinburgh is not diminiſhed by two-thirds within the laſt ſix years? Whether ſeven or eight breweries, in the Canongate of Edinburgh, are not at preſent lying waſte, which were lately poſſeſſed by reputable tradeſmen, who have been driven from their profeſſion by the burden of exciſe laws? Is there not one tenement of this ſort, for which the proprietor ten years ago refuſed thirteen hundred pounds, and which at preſent ſtands unoccupied, though the landlord has offered to ſell the whole premiſes for four hundred pounds?

Query 6th, When ſalt is employed for curing herring, we are told that the duty is to be remitted: Whether the numerous and expenſive formalities, practiſed by the officers of exciſe, *only in this part of Great Britain*, do not render this indulgence totally uſeleſs? Whether this circumſtance has not hitherto prevented the ſucceſs of every attempt to promote the fiſheries on this coaſt? and whether, if not removed, it will not fruſtrate the humane views of the patriotic ſociety which at preſent exiſts for the promoting of fiſheries? In ſhort, Sir, there appears to be no end of ſuch queries;

but I hope I ſhall live long enough to ſee an end to a part of the encomiums on the father of the horſe-tax, and the creator of revenue farmers in Britain.

In this liſt of queries there is a wide variety of omiſſions, for we have hardly a manufacture in this country which has not, at one time or other, been reduced to the brink of ruin within theſe few years, by the ſevere oppreſſion of revenue laws. It is true that both parts of the united kingdom are making rapid advances in wealth and population; but this is not in conſequence of *good*, but in ſpite of *bad*, government. We are no more to thank Mr Pitt for the general improvement of the country than we are to blame him for the preſent cold ſummer weather. I do not pretend to ſay, that he has not, on many occaſions, acted the beſt that circumſtances would permit him to do; but is he the only perſon capable of acting ſo? My cenſure is levelled, not at the man, but at the wretched ſpirit of ſervility which pervades this iſland. One half ſuppoſe Mr Pitt the only perſon capable of preſerving us from ruin; the other half, equally judicious, imagine that the ſaviour of three kingdoms is only to be found in a ſtable, a gaming-houſe, or a bagnio. If you feel that independence which you profeſs, I am confident that you will inſert this letter for the information of all concerned. We are daily printing whole libraries of books, on the moſt trivial topics, while matters of the greateſt intereſt and importance are either altogether forgotten, or too frequently handled with the groſſeſt partiality and ignorance.

Iſle of Mull,
21ſt June 1791. JONATHAN JERK.

HISTORICAL DISQUITIONS,

Reſpecting the Origin of Government, and the principal Changes that have taken place in the Conſtitution of the Government and Parliament of Great-Britain, from their firſt Eſtabliſhment to the preſent Time.

In diſquiſitious reſpecting matters of remote antiquity, hiſtorical facts are involved in obſcurity; and, as in the infancy of man, no recollection can be had of the ideas that firſt began to dawn upon the mind; ſo neither can we trace, to their origin, in the infancy of ſocieties, the cuſtoms that then began to prevail. In reſpect to the origin of ſuch cuſtoms, therefore, we muſt be ſatisfied with conjecture and reaſonings from analogy with regard to caſes in ſome reſpects ſimilar, that have fallen under our own obſervation. Yet ſo ſtrong is the influence of cuſtom and habit, when once eſtabliſhed on the actions of men, that it is of much importance to diſcover, as early as poſſible, thoſe national ideas which had begun to take place; for we ſhall find that thoſe orignal notions continue to influence the conduct of mankind, long after they had been forced by a change of circumſtances to adopt ſo many modifications of theſe as to make the ideas which now prevail ſeem to bear but a very ſlight reſemblance to thoſe from which they were derived.

It is upon theſe principles that I ſhall endeavour to take here a ſlight view of ſocieties in their origin, in order to diſcover the nature and the cauſes of their earlieſt civil inſtitutions, and to point out ſome of the circumſtances that have operated in producing the changes that have taken place.

The Patriarchal State.

We can form no idea of the exiſtence of man in ſo-

ciety without ſubordination.—A child is no ſooner born than it is perfectly dependent upon its parents for its ſupport, and every thing it enjoys;—it is weak and helpleſs; it looks up to them for aſſiſtance, and nature has beſtowed upon the parents affections that induce them to cheriſh and ſupport it.—It is wayward and fooliſh; nature has alſo endowed them with ſtrength to correct its errors.—Reaſon comes gradually to be developed.—The child becomes ſenſible of the ſuperior underſtanding that experience has conferred upon its parents, and, though at firſt, it ſubmitted merely from neceſſity, it at length yields to their authority from a conviction of its propriety and utility.—This conviction, as the bodily powers encreaſe, and the underſtanding improves, is ſtrengthened by habit and motives of gratitude.—Compulſion is then out of the queſtion; and as ſociety advances, it is from the ſway that reaſon, derived from experience, confers upon him that the patriarch commands reſpect over his deſcendants, when they have obtained families of their own, and have acquired ideas of perſonal independence, his *advice* will be attended to when his *commands* can be no longer obligatory; and when, from the effects of age, he becomes debilitated in body and in mind, he will ſtill be treated with reſpect, from a gentle recollection of what he has been. Such is the natural progreſs of patriarchal regimen;—the firſt which muſt have prevailed in every ſociety, and what muſt have given the earlieſt idea of government in every country on the globe.

Origin of national Aſſemblies.

Here, as in every thing reſpecting man, the origin of influence is merely *neceſſary* and *caſual*, and nothing *conventual*. *Neceſſity* lays the foundation, and *accidental circumſtances* influence the ſuperſtructure. At the beginning, no idea is formed of the magnitude that the object may in time acquire;—proviſion is made for circumſtances as they ariſe;—and reaſon and experi-

ence model it ſo as to ſuit the wants or deſires of the parties concerned. Men being accuſtomed to venerate their parents, are naturally diſpoſed, in the infancy of every ſmall ſociety, to pay reſpect to the opinion and advice of their elders;—hence the origin of aſſemblies, caſually convened for deliberating on matters of great importance. The elders, in ſuch aſſemblies, uſually bear ſway, as to advice. The ſenate of Rome retained, till the very laſt, the name of *Patres*, ſo that the whole order of ſenators were called *Patricians*. The younger and moſt vigorous are empowered to act under the general direction of the whole body, ſwayed by the opinion of the elders. In theſe firſt aſſemblies we can perceive no mark of compact, nor any other authority than that which a general aſſembly, without any previous deliberation, confers; nor any idea of its continuance, longer than that opinion prevails.

Origin of regal Authority.

Extraordinary talents, however, and uncommon exertions, eſpecially in warlike exploits, will always inſpire the bulk of ſuch a people with reſpect and admiration, and conſequently will confer upon the perſon who poſſeſſes thoſe qualities, in a high degree, a ſingular ſway over others, who without any deputation to that effect, venerate him, and are influenced by his will. *They* are pleaſed, and *he* acquires a ſway proportioned to the general opinion entertained of his proweſs. Their ſubjection is voluntary; and they ſubmit to it as long as they feel themſelves inclined to do ſo, and no longer.

But if men have been accuſtomed, for a time, to view another as greater than themſelves, they thus imperceptibly loſe the idea of equality. The longer this perſon is capable of ſecuring this ſway, the more they admire him, and ſink themſelves in their own opinion. He comes, in time, to be thought of a ſuperior nature. His near connections participate, in ſome degree, of the reſpect paid to him. His family becomes elevated

above others; and thus in time is formed, without foreſeeing it, and without concert of any ſort, a diſtinction of ranks, which gradually gives riſe to hereditary authority and deſpotiſm.

Having given this ſhort ſketch of the riſe of perſonal rank and hereditary authority, I ſhall next endeavour to trace, with ſomewhat more diſcrimination, the modifications of that authority in different ſtages in the progreſs of civil ſociety.

In the progreſs from rudeneſs to refinement in ſociety, there are three ſtages that are diſtinctly marked. In the firſt, men ſubſiſt on the ſpontaneous productions of the earth, and the wild animals they can deſtroy. Men in this ſtate of ſociety are *Hunters*.

Man gradually acquires a dominion over ſome of the moſt gentle animals, tames them, and feeds them for his own uſe.—He lives upon the milk of his flocks, clothes himſelf with their ſkins, and eats their fleſh when other proviſions fail. This ſtate of ſociety is called the *Paſtoral*.

In time, however, they learn to cultivate the fruits of the earth, and to make theſe ſubſervient to their own uſe, both immediately by furniſhing food to themſelves, and mediately by affording meat to beaſts fit for the ſuſtenance of man. This ſtate of ſociety has been denominated the *Agricultural*.

Each of theſe ſtages of ſociety give riſe to particular notions and inſtitutions; and as men in ſociety always advance through theſe ſtages in the order above enumerated, the ideas and habits that had become familiar in the one ſtate, continue to form the baſis, and have a great influence on thoſe of the ſucceeding period. It is neceſſary for us, therefore, if we wiſh to acquire a juſt notion of the political inſtitutions that now prevail, to trace their progreſs from the firſt period to the preſent times.

Hunters.

While men continue to be *hunters* only, their civil

government will be of the rudeſt kind; and, of courſe, every head of a family will be then in a great meaſure independent. Aſſemblies of the people, however, muſt be called, to deliberate on national affairs, and to provide for the common defence of the whole tribe, when danger threatens them. In theſe aſſemblies, age will obtain a voluntary reſpect, and perſonal proweſs and daring intrepidity will be admired, as conſtituting ſuperior excellence. In this ſtate of ſociety, the idea of *country* ſtrongly prevails.—In caſes of danger they find it neceſſary to aſſociate for mutual defence.—Extent of territory is, to men in theſe circumſtances, extremely neceſſary.—An idea of property in territorial poſſeſſion therefore takes its origin here;—but this idea of territory is only connected with the nation, or the tribe.—As no individual could make uſe of a ſmall ſpot for his own wants, he is ſatisfied if the hunting grounds he values moſt belong to his tribe; he has no wiſh to annex any part of it to his own perſon:—therefore, in this ſtate of ſociety, the idea of *perſonal property in land* has not yet originated; and of courſe all the intricacies, in reſpect to civil government, which this engenders, and the diſputes theſe give riſe to, are entirely obviated*.

The Paſtoral State.

As men come gradually to tame animals, and paſs into the ſtate of paſtors, the notion they had already imbibed, with regard to territorial property, continues to operate; but new inſtitutions become neceſſary.—It is not enough that the territory belongs to the tribe. In this caſe it becomes neceſſary, when they ſtop from any migratory journey, in queſt of paſtures, by ſome conventual agreement, to diſtribute the land to individuals

* The ſavage tribes in North America are, at this hour, in the ſtate of ſociety here deſcribed, and it is well known, that among them, all public meaſures are undertaken in conſequence of deliberation in an aſſembly of the chiefs; and that territory is always conſidered as belonging to the whole tribe.

in ſuch lots as may be found neceſſary to preſerve peace and order among them. Here every man acquires, by degrees, a notion of perſonal property in land; but in this caſe his connection with that land is very ſlight;—he conſiders it as his property only ſo long as till the crop upon it, at the preſent time, be conſumed.—After that is done, he relinquiſhes it, and goes in queſt of freſh paſtures elſewhere, within the territories of the ſtate. In this ſituation, therefore, the idea that land is entirely the property of the ſtate, ſtill prevails; but individuals conſider themſelves as entitled to make uſe of its produce excluſively, for a time *.

Agriculturiſts.

In temperate climates, where the ſurface of the country is diverſifyed with hill and vale, and where fruits in abundance for man, and herbage for cattle, are to be found at all ſeaſons, we can eaſily conceive an idea that communities may continue to exiſt, for many ages, in this migratory ſtate, without ever acquiring any idea of perſonal property in land. But in leſs temperate climates that cannot be the caſe. There, the fruits that nature ſpontaneouſly produces are leſs abundant, and are to be found only at one ſeaſon of the year. The herbage for cattle alſo fails entirely for a time, and the rigour of the winter's cold is ſuch as to render the poor protection of a tent inadequate for affording the ſhelter required. To guard againſt this cold, and to provide places for ſtoring up ſuch fruits for himſelf, and provender for his cattle, as he can collect during the ſummer, more ſolid and permanent habitations become neceſſary for man. He builds himſelf a hut, and covers it in the moſt durable and effectual manner he can;—this he effects with no little labour to himſelf;—and having once reared, he becomes unwilling to abandon

* In this ſtate of ſociety are the migratory hordes of Tartars that inhabit the great deſart which divides Ruſſia from China, at the preſent hour, according to the beſt accounts we have of theſe countries.

it.—He conſiders this therefore as his own, and thus gradually begins to acquire ſome ſlight notions of fixed perſonal property in land.

When he has thus attached himſelf to a place of fixed reſidence, he will endeavour to render it as commodious to himſelf as poſſible.—He finds ſome plants afford him a more agreeable repaſt than others;—he tries to cultivate them by art:—to prevent theſe plants from being deſtroyed by cattle the ground muſt be incloſed:—within this incloſure he finds he can cultivate grain, which may be ſtored up for his own uſe, and that of his cattle, in winter. He therefore acquires as great a fondneſs for this bit of incloſed land as for his houſe. "This is mine," he ſays, "and I will preſerve it." The idea accords with the general ſenſe of men;—the community pronounce it reaſonable, and decree, by a tacit conſent, that it ſhall be his, and in the uſe of it he is protected by univerſal cuſtom, which gradually forms the baſis of law. Of this kind of territorial property we find mention made by Tacitus, and all the earlieſt Roman hiſtorians who have treated of Germany, under the name of the *field of the houſe*. Here too we have the origin of that kind of landed property which was afterwards known by the name of *Allodial*, in diſtinction to thoſe feudal tenures which came into uſe at a later period of ſociety in Europe. This kind of *Allodial property*, to which the owner claims no other title than that of poſſeſſion, acquired by transfer from another, or deſcent, is known till this day in the Shetland iſles, that lie off the N. E. coaſt of Scotland, under the name of *Udal* property; a kind of tenure that probably once prevailed over all Scotland, though the name of it be now loſt in our law books*.

* An alluſion to this kind of tenure occurs in the noted ſtory of Robert I. king of Scotland, who, having imbibed ideas of property in England different from thoſe in Scotland, demanded of his ſubjects a ſight of their charter of tenure. Surpriſed at this demand,

In my next I ſhall endeavour to trace, by the ſame ſort of induction, the origin of feudal tenures in Europe.

For the Bee.

SIR,

IN reading over Jaques's letter, page 141, vol. 2, I was ſurpriſed to ſee him think that manufactures are an hindrance to improvement in agriculture. What greater encouragement can be given to agriculture than a ready market for the produce of the ſoil? That agriculture is the firſt object to any ſtate, emerging from the ſavage ſtate to that of civilized ſociety is certain; but it can make but ſmall progreſs without the help of other arts and manufactures. Had a landlord a large ſpread of improveable land, at a diſtance from manure, could any thing aſſiſt him more effectually to turn it ſoon into a ſtate of proper cultivation as a cotton mill, or other manufacture like it, which required the collecting together a great number of hands; as this would both afford an eaſy ſale, without the trouble of a long carriage for the produce of the ſoil, and alſo more manure than the tenants could procure by any other means. It would be of very bad conſequence indeed if the hands neceſſary for the cultivation of the ſoil were to be employed in any other way, ſo as to leave that moſt neceſſary article undone; but as it is agreed on

and ignorant of charters, the members of this aſſembly unanimouſly drew their ſwords, and preſented them, ſaying, with theſe we procured our lands, and with theſe we will defend them. Thoſe who are acquainted with the early hiſtory of Scotland know that the feudal ſyſtem was introduced into it much later than into England; and perhaps it never was ſo perfectly eſtabliſhed as there. Clanſhip, which prevailed till a very late period in the Highlands, may perhaps be called rather a modification of the patriarchal government than of the feudal.

all hands that a country life is both the moſt healthful and the moſt natural to man, it will always have the preference, unleſs the proprietors of land allow their labourers a leſs ſhare of the profits of their labour than the manufacturer does his.—As to the effect that towns and large villages have on the morals of a people, no doubt that vice is moſt conſpicuous in large ſocieties, but this is owing to the corruption of human nature, for they are certainly more favourable to education than when men live diſperſed through the country, in which ſtate few, if any, of the loweſt ſtation, could afford to teach their children to read; and what morals would untutored men be poſſeſſed of? That ignorance is the mother of devotion is a maxim now exploded every where. Our attachment for any one particular buſineſs is too great when we envy the ſucceſs of another; for the ſucceſs of any lawful employment is an encouragement to population, which eventually proves a benefit to the public, in which each has his ſhare. No doubt particular manufactures will ſometimes be overdone; but as ſoon as that is the caſe, it will work a cure for itſelf. It is the cultivator of the ſoil that provides food for the manufacturer, but it is the manufacturer that enables the tenant to pay his rent: ſeeing then they are ſo dependent on one another it is the buſineſs of the ſtate to encourage both. I am,

SIR,

Your humble ſervant,

CRITICUS.

To the Editor of the Bee.

SIR,

I AM one of that claſs of men, who having but little buſineſs of their own, are to be found ſauntering about every large place, and obſerving the active operations of thoſe around them. I ſometimes amuſe myſelf with ſpeculating upon the incidents that occur, and ſhall, if you pleaſe, now and then communicate to you the reſult of ſuch ſpeculations. They will be always innocent at leaſt, and may perhaps be ſometimes uſeful.

I recollect, that when Mr Lunardi firſt aſcended here with his balloon, I made a calculation of the loſs that this country ſuſtained by the ſuſpenſion of labour that was occaſioned by that idle ſhow, which amounted to a very large ſum; and when it was adverted to, that this happened in harveſt, the eventual loſs that might have been incurred in conſequence of that ſuſpenſion of labour can ſcarcely admit of any fair eſtimate.

On calling at your Bee Office on Wedneſday laſt for your publication, which I impatiently wait for every week—and being informed that the diſſipation among the printers, occaſioned by the races, had ſo much deranged your œconomy as to render it impoſſible to publiſh on the uſual day, I fell into a ſpeculation of the ſame ſort, and began to eſtimate the loſs that may be incurred by manufacturers and others about Edinburgh, who employ labourers or ſervants, during the race week, and what might be the waſte incurred by it to the families of theſe labourers.—Here is the reſult of it.

I compute that there may be about twenty thouſand perſons on the ſands of Leith each day, on an average, during the race week.—And that each of theſe loſes half a day's work at leaſt.—The wages of theſe may perhaps be fairly eſtimated at one ſhilling a day each, ſo that the whole amounts to five hundred pounds—or,

for the ſix days, to three thouſand pounds. The greateſt part of this loſs falls upon the maſters, as few think of ſtopping their wages for this time.

The loſs to the private families of theſe perſons, however, is much greater—for none go there without ſpending money, more or leſs.—Many of them ſpend the whole day in drinking and rioting, ſquander many days wages at a time; and as theſe are for the moſt part needy and diſſipated perſons, their families at home muſt be left, the while, in a ſtate of want and miſery. Perſons of this deſcription too, eager to embrace every plauſible opportunity that offers for inveigling others to contribute to their own entertainment, watch this occaſion to entice the young and unwary to participate in theſe ſcenes of riot and diſſipation. In this manner, many a young man has been inadvertently drawn into bad company, that gradually corrupts his morals, and leads him into habits of vice and extravagance he never otherwiſe would have thought of.—Thus, Sir, I am convinced, this apparently innocent amuſement may prove the foundation of many ſerious evils, which it is unneceſſary here to enlarge upon.

At the ſame time, it is proper to remark, that if theſe evils naturally reſult from whatever tends to interrupt the regular buſineſs of men in ſociety, we in Great Britain have reaſon to be thankful, above many others, for the few interruptions of this kind that occur.—Perhaps the number of holidays that occur in moſt Roman Catholic countries, when compared with ours, contributed not a little to advance our manufactures above theirs during the reign of Elizabeth—and as the ſame cauſe has continued to operate ever ſince, we are no doubt indebted to this circumſtance, in ſome meaſure, for that pre-eminence we decidedly enjoy in many branches of buſineſs, where induſtry and œconomy are required to perfect them.

A SAUNTERER.

To the Editor of the Bee.

Memorandums respecting the Reverend Mr THOMAS FORRESTER, ***ſome time Miniſter at Melroſe.***

SIR,

As I preſume it is a principal part of your plan, to bring forward to view thoſe remarkable perſons in this country, whoſe names and hiſtory are now in general forgotten, but of whom ſome ſlight memorials are preſerved,—I ſend you a few memorandums that have fallen in my way, reſpecting one who was pretty remarkable in his day, he having been a wit, a poet, and a man of a more liberal way of thinking than moſt of the perſons in the age in which he lived.

This remarkable perſon was the *Rev. Mr Thomas Forreſter*, ſome time miniſter of the goſpel at Melroſe;—he was the third miniſter of that pariſh after the Reformation, the firſt having been a *Mr Pont*, the ſecond a *Mr John Knox*, nephew to the reformer, who died anno 1623, to whom ſucceeded *Mr Forreſter*. This gentleman poſſeſſed a vein for ſatirical poetry, but which he exerciſed with little caution, and which, as uſual, procured him ſome enemies. Unfortunately, he not only laſhed thoſe whom he diſliked, by the moſt pointed ſatires in verſe, but had alſo the imprudence to judge for himſelf in regard to religious doctrines; and what was worſe ſtill, in reſpect to church diſcipline, he made no ſcruple in publicly declaring, that ſome kinds of work might be done on the Lord's day; and as an example to his people, he brought home his corns out of the fields to his barn-yard on that day: he alſo maintained, that the public and ordinary preaching of the word was no *neceſſary* part of divine worſhip; that the reading of the liturgy was to be preferred to it; that paſtors and private Chriſtians ſhould uſe no other prayers but what were preſcribed by the liturgy. He was alſo charged with Ar-

minianism and popery; and what was worse and worse, he said publicly that the reformers had done more harm to the Christian church, than the popes at Rome had done for ten ages. To any one who knows the spirit of the times in which he lived, it will not appear surprising, that *Mr Thomas Forrester* should be accounted as a speckled bird by his brethren. He was indeed at length deposed, but not until 1638, fifteen years after he had been appointed to that charge; a strong proof that his brethren respected his talents in no very ordinary degree.

What became of this daring genius after he was ejected from his cure, or how long he lived after that period, or how he was employed, the writer of these slight notices knows not, but will be glad if any of the numerous readers of the Bee can supply this defect.

As to his writings, they have never, that I know of, been collected. *Mess Thomas* was not only daring enough to recommend the use of the litany of the ancient church, but he composed a new litany of his own in verse, strongly ridiculing many characters and doctrines that were then esteemed sacred. Bishop Guthrie slightly mentions it in his memoirs, but no compleat copy of it has been preserved that I know of. All that remains of it is a few detached passages, which I shall here present to your readers as a literary curiosity.

From *Dickson*, *Henderson*, and *Cant**,
Th' apostles of the covenant,
Good Lord deliver us.

From the *Jesuit* † knave in grain,
And from the *she priest* ‡ crack'd in brain,
From her and a' sic bad lasses,
And a' bald ignorant asses,

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* Names of noted clergymen, which are so well known as to require no illustrations here.

† One *Abernethy*, a jesuit priest who turned a zealous presbyterian, and was settled minister at *Hermam* in *Tiviotdale*.

‡ This was one Mrs Mitchelson, who was looked on as a person inspired of God, and her words were received as oracles, not a few taking them from her mouth in writing as such. Most of her speeches were about the covenant. See Burnet's Memoirs of the Dukes of Hamilton, p. 83.

Such as *John Roſt*, that donnart gooſe,
And *Dun Duncanſon*, that dunce ghoſt §,
Good Lord deliver us.
From lay lads in pulpit prattling,
Twice a-day rumbling and rattling,
Good Lord deliver us.
From ſly devouring knaves like foxes,
From all the knock-down race of Knoxes,
Good Lord deliver us.

With which laſt line the poem concludes. Perhaps ſome of your readers can ſupply theſe chaſms, and the public will no doubt receive theſe communications with pleaſure. Nothing diſcovers the internal ſtate of a country ſo effectually as a well written ſatire. I ſhall only juſt obſerve from theſe ſpecimens, that it will pretty clearly appear, that his crime was not that of loving popery, but of ridiculing alike the vices of all ſects; an impardonable crime in all ages.

As another ſpecimen of Mr Forreſter's poetical talents, I ſhall tranſcribe the following epitaph, written by him on *Sir Thomas Hamilton*, who was dignified by James VI. with the title of Earl of *Melroſe*, anno 1619, which he afterwards exchanged for that of *Haddington*. He was ſaid to be very hard and ſevere on his vaſſals and feuars, which called forth good *Meſs Thomas's* ſatirical talents.

Here lies one, who, while he ſtood,
Was matchleſs—if he had been ——.
This line's a ſyllable too ſhort,
Which, if you pleaſe, you may add to it;
But what that ſyllab doth import,
That noble peer could never do it.

§ What the meaning of the phraſe *dunce ghoſt* is, I know not; it is new to me, and if it be not an error of the tranſcriber, I ſhall be much obliged to any of my readers for an explanation of it. *Edit.*

It is alſo ſaid, that the Epitaph on the Earl of *Strafford*, which is in Cleveland's poems, was written by him. The epitaph is:

Here lies wiſe and valiant duſt,
Huddled up 'twixt fit and juſt,
Strafford, who was hurried hence,
'Twixt reaſon and convenience.
Heſpent his time here in a miſt,
A papiſt, yet a calviniſt.
His prince's neareſt joy and grief,
He had yet wanted all relief.
The prop and ruin of the ſtate,
The people's vi'lent love and hate:
One in extremes, lov'd and abhorr'd.
Riddles lie here, and in one word,
Here lies blood, and let it lie
Speechleſs ſtill, and never cry.

If theſe curſory remarks ſhall tend to induce any of your readers to give a fuller account of this remarkable man and his works, it will give pleaſure to your conſtant reader,

MELROSENSIS.

A Query.

Mr Bee,

I am a lover of flowers, and recolleſt that about five and twenty years ago, I uſed to admire a kind of poppy, that was then in the poſſeſſion of Mr Gordon, nurſeryman in Fountain-bridge, for the beauty of its form and brilliancy of its colours; and having often mentioned it, while in India, to my acquaintance, I wiſhed to ſhow it to ſome of them when I returned; but, to my aſtoniſhment, I have not been able to find it in any of the gardens here: As a wager depends upon it, I will be much obliged to any of your readers who can point out where it may be found.

This is an annual plant, ſimilar in all reſpects to the common carnation poppy, unleſs in what reſpects the flower. This forms a large globular ball, quite round and ſmooth like velvet, no fringes upon the petals; the colours are white and red, blended in various tints irregularly, and both the white and red of the pureſt brilliancy of any thing I have ſeen. Inſert this and oblige your conſtant reader,

ASIATICUS.

On the Character of a Wife.

FROM MISCELLANIES IN PROSE AND VERSE.

Si peregre it; plorat: redeuntem amplectitur, ulnis
Comprimit, examinis deficit inque ſinu:
Accuſatque moras, et verbis oſcula jungit:
Oſcula dum jungit, fletibus ora rigat.

BUCHANAN.

A WIFE, you ſay, is an expenſive toy,
But, wanting coſt, we cannot purchaſe joy;
The richeſt miſer muſt remain in rags,
Unleſs he condeſcend to looſe his bags;
The thread-bare bard, a coach who cannot hire,
Is fain to waddle through December's mire;
And he, whoſe income won't extend to port,
To the more frugal ale-houſe muſt reſort.
Before a doctor takes the pains to kill,
His patient's purſe muſt pay for every pill;
A Britiſh Premier too muſt bribe *the houſe*,
Before they'll vote his Majeſty a ſous.
At church, you know, as well as at the play,
We cannot have a ſeat unleſs we pay;
And you and I, till ſome few pence are given,
Muſt like two puppies from the pew be driven;
Nor gain one glimpſe of glory, or of grace,
Ere firſt we buy the *freedom of the place*.
For all things elſe a price is to be paid,
Why then refuſe your money for a maid?
A wife, you ſay, deſtroys domeſtic eaſe,
You cannot then do juſt whate'er you pleaſe.
But tell me truly, when a fool is drunk,
And all his ſenſes in the liquor ſunk,
Ought he to be allow'd to range the ſtreet,
And box with every blackguard he ſhall meet?
Embrace pollution, tumble in the mire,
Or, reeling homeward, ſet his houſe on fire?
Far better fate attends the happy man
Who weds a mate as early as he can;
His faithful ſpouſe his every want attends,
(One ſpouſe is worth ten thouſand bottle-friends);

She flatters, ſtrips, and rolls him into bed,
Then binds a fillet round his aching head;
She covers, carefully, each wearied limb,
For all her wiſhes center but in him;
And, while coherently to curſe he tries,
The briny ſhower comes ruſhing from her eyes.
In humble tone ſhe ventures to complain,
He ſwore laſt week he ne'er would drink again;
Reminds him that he plays a thoughtleſs part,
And hints what agonies have wrung her heart.
Then, which all other mortals would deſpiſe,
Beſide her hopeful huſband down ſhe lies;
But leſt his horrid breath may do her harm,
She clings behind, to keep his ſhoulders warm.
A wife, beſides, will bring you girls and boys;
And though the monkies make inceſſant noiſe,
Though other children's din you cannot bear,
Yet theirs, believe me, won't annoy your ear.
None but an actual father ever knows
With what fond joy a father's heart o'erflows,
To ſee all Lilliput friſk up and down,
When every look reminds him of his own,
Or her's, who, in the ſummer days of youth,
Taught him the charms of tenderneſs and truth.
And are you ſick? Tis then her actions prove
(No words can paint) the frenzy of her love:
'Tis then the grandeur of her ſoul ſhines forth,
Then firſt you learn the vaſtneſs of her worth.
Your kindeſt comrades in attendance fail,
For all muſt weary of a ſick man's tale;
But, night and day, ſhe ſtill is at your ſide,
More ſoft, more charming far, than when a bride;
For though corroding cares her bloom deſtroy,
Her generous love excites ſuperior joy.
She watches every motion of your eye,
Your every want impatient to ſupply.
Affected ſmiles conceal her inward care,
Hopeleſs herſelf, yet checking your deſpair;
While oft, in ſpite of all her female art,
A ſigh eſcaping cuts you to the heart!
How cold mere friendſhip, when compar'd to this!
Without ſuch women, what were human bliſs!

And ſhould, as it may happen, Fortune frown,
And from the height of greatneſs hurl you down,
When every friend, *as uſual*, turns his back,
And your ſoul lingers on the mental rack;
When every inſult muſt be coolly borne,
The pedant's pity, and the rival's ſcorn;
When thoſe you truſted, their connections change,
And thoſe who hate you, give reſentment range;
When every look, where-e'er you ſhew your head,
Is ſure to make you feel "your kingdom's fled;"
When ſordid Prudence ſtiffens every face,
And every tongue exults in your diſgrace;
At ſuch a time, does female friendſhip fail?
No; ſhe herſelf attends you to the jail.
Such friendſhip cheaply with a world were bought;
Her boſom juſt admits one ſingle thought—
Your peace of mind ſhe breathes but to purſue,
Nor dreads a dungeon to be ſhar'd with you.
She, too, when death arrives to your relief,
Shall watch its progreſs with the pureſt grief;
Perform each duty that diſtreſs can crave,
And with fond tears bedew her huſband's grave;
And ſtill, with you, her tender mem'ry teems,
Still your lov'd image haunts her broken dreams,
And blaſts each phantom of returning peace,
Till Heav'n, in pity, gives her own releaſe.
Such are the ſex we modeſtly deſpiſe,
And ſuch the fools whom every fool decries.
To this you anſwer, with a ſcornful ſmile,
That common ſenſe adopts a colder ſtile;
That many a wife turns out ſo very bad,
As ſoon to drive the tameſt partner mad.
The ſcrub, who bargains for a maſs of gold,
May catch, no doubt, a flattern or a ſcold.
The brute whoſe paſſion is but rank deſire,
May feel ten days exhauſt his carnal fire.
The fool who marries for the ſake of wit,
Is ſure to find himſelf ſeverely bit;
And he who ſeeks a ſpouſe of noble blood,
Muſt bear, with patience, lectures long and loud.
But men of ſenſe, with reaſon, hope to find
A graceful perſon with a modeſt mind;
Whoſe various charms we ever muſt admire,
At once the choice of wiſdom and deſire;

And for mere merit if you ſearch around,
Believe me, that is always to be found.
The ſureſt rules for chuſing ſuch a mate,
Would furniſh topics for a fine debate;
But, leſt the ſpirit of the verſe expire,
Your preacher, for the preſent, ſhall retire.

To the Editor of the Bee.

Verſes addreſſed to his Miſtreſs by a Deſpairing Lover.

O thou! whoſe charms firſt touch'd my youthful heart,
And taught my ſoul to glow with ſoft deſire;
Whoſe mental powers do every grace impart,
That in a woman's converſe we admire.

Liſt, while thy T—— recounts his bitter woes,
Thy breaſt let pity's heav'nly ray inſpire,
But ah! no language can the pain diſcloſe,
With which thy abſence doth my boſom fire.

Nor time nor abſence can diſſolve the charm,
Or tear thy image from my faithful breaſt;
No other fair can with ſoft wiſhes warm,
Or with endearments lull my ſoul to reſt.

F. T.

From the 3d ſcene of the 1ſt Act of the Adriano of Metaſtaſio.

Yet from my hand a deadly blow
Awaits the haughty chief of Rome.
For Oſra worſted by his foe
Remains unconquer'd, tho' o'ercome.

Thus if the ſturdy ſtubborn oak,
That brav'd for centuries the blaſt,
By a no common tempeſt's ſtroke,
Fall to the earth o'erpower'd at laſt;

Soon, in a ſtately veſſel's form,
He proudly ploughs the yielding main,
And triumphs o'er the very ſtorm
That laid him proſtrate on the plain.

THE BEE,

OR

LITERARY WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER,

FOR

WEDNESDAY, Auguſt 3, 1791.

TRAVELLING MEMORANDUMS.

[*Continued from Vol.* IV. *p.* 48.]

Aix, in Provence.

AS I am unqualified to purſue the pleaſures of youthful or faſhionable travellers, I muſt find different amuſements, and am particularly attached to objects of natural hiſtory.—In that line this is a precious territory.—It contains ſeveral marble quarries, petrified ſhells, and other maritime bodies, although not near the ſea—mineral oils, foſſils, and coals, on ſome pieces of which there appear impreſſions of vegetables and reptiles.—I have collected ſome ſpecimens of theſe rarities.—Monſ. *Darluc*, profeſſor of Botany, in the univerſity here, has publiſhed an ingenious and accurate natural hiſtory of Provence.—Upon the remains of ancient volcanoes, viſible in this country, he obſerves, that the ſoil of them is remarkably fertile, producing legumes and garden ſtuffs of a ſuperior quality, and exquiſite taſte;—he obſerves, that iron ore abounds in volcanoes, and is a great ingredient of fertility in all good ſoils.

—He remarks that iron, ſulphur, and water are the chief and moſt conſiderable component parts of volcanoes and ſubterraneous fires.—Though the ſoil of this territory is not rich, the good cultivation and climate produce abundance of vines and olives, which are intermixed in the fields, Dr. *Darlue* ſays improperly, and that they would thrive better, if propagated in ſeparate fields.—The mineral ſprings and hot baths, anciently eſteemed for their ſalutary effects, were in the courſe of general devaſtation, deſtroyed by the barbarous conquerors of the Roman Empire.—They were loſt for ages.—About the end of the laſt century, in digging the foundation for a houſe, a hot mineral ſpring was diſcovered.—From this ſpring, various fountains, in different parts of the town, were erected, and public baths have been formed, and uſed, they ſay with ſucceſs, eſpecially in rheumatic caſes.—But none of theſe fountains are pure.—The water has an inſipid taſte, and does not, like other ſulphureous and hot mineral waters, give a tincture to ſilver coin.—The lighteſt and warmeſt ſpring is that which ſupplies the public baths, and is called *la ſource de Pinchinates.*

When I am for ſome time reſident in any place of diſtinction, I conſult a reputable phyſician, not ſolely for advice in regard to health, but alſo to acquire learned and agreeable acquaintances, who are generally moſt capable to give a curious traveller the beſt information of whatever is moſt intereſting on the ſpot.—With theſe views I conſulted Dr. Philips, who is highly eſteemed here.—He very candidly diſſuaded me from uſing the hot baths, as improper for my complaints; but he deſired me to try the experiment of drinking the water moderately, and to perſiſt or not as I found it agree with me.—I did ſo; but not finding the effect of the Bath-waters in England, which was to brace my ſtomach, and give me a ſharp appetite at leaſt for breakfaſt, I ſoon deſiſted.—The inhabitants uſe theſe waters; they have no other, and it ſerves well for all common purpoſes.

The Doctor informed me of a remarkable fact, relative to theſe waters.—About three or four years ago, the inhabitants were alarmed by a ſudden and great defect in the uſual flow of water from their fountains.—The flow gradually diminiſhed, and in a few days they were almoſt dry; happily the cauſe of this ſcarcity was ſoon diſcovered, and eaſily remedied.—In fact, a farmer about the diſtance of half an Engliſh mile from Aix, had, at this time, on ſome ſcheme of improvement, dug up part of his ground, when, at a ſmall depth from the ſurface, a body of water ruſhed out, and continued to flow very plentifully.—The fact being reported at Aix, they conjectured that the farmer had thus accidentally fallen upon, and diverted the ſtream which ſupplied their fountains; but, upon enquiry, the farmer's ſtream was found to have no degree of heat; on the contrary, it was a very cold ſpring water.—The experiment, however, was made.—The farmer's ſtream was replaced, and immediately the fountains of Aix were repleniſhed with the ſame plenty and quality of water as formerly.—Thus it appears, with certainty, that this water acquires its heat in the courſe of running from the farmer's ground to Aix; but how or where, it is impregnated with the quality of heat, is not yet diſcovered.

I cannot omit to ſet down the relation which I have juſt now received, on good authority, of a long eſtabliſhed uſage in this country of *Provence*, becauſe it is exactly ſimilar to the cuſtoms and manners of our Highlands in Scotland.—During the ſeaſon of harveſt, and their vintages, the inhabitants of the mountainous parts of this country, and of the adjoining villages, aſſemble in bodies or hordes, and paſſing through the low countries, and fertile diſtricts, they perform vintage and harveſt work for very moderate wages.—Many of them continue to be employed, in the induſtrious towns and villages, during winter, and return home when the ſpring advances.—If we form our opinion of theſe

vagrant ſocieties from their innocence and jollity, they ſay, and I believe juſtly, that we muſt rank them among the happieſt of mankind, for this is the life of nature.—They laugh and ſing, and dance, without vice, exceſs of any kind, or irregular gratifications.—Though they lye promiſcuouſly for moſt part in barns and outhouſes, the chaſtity of their wives and young girls is leſs ſuſpected than in the ranks of affluent and indolent life, with all the reſtraints of pious or polite education.

The language of the common people in this country begins to have ſome mixture of Italian, and they often uſe the termination of *o*—as *jouro*, *p.minado*, *voituro*, &c.

For ſome days paſt, I have experienced the changeable nature of this climate.—The weather ſuddenly altered, and has been raw, and blowing;—ſo I ſhall march on to *Marſeilles*.—It is now the third of November.—My plan is to advance, with the progreſs of winter, to more favourable climates.—Though the diſtance is ſmall, the climate at Marſeilles is certainly more ſerene and uniformly mild than here.—In a more advanced ſeaſon of the winter the climate of Hyeres, though alſo at a moderate diſtance ſouthward, is more temperate and conſtant than at Marſeilles;—and I have reaſon to believe, that after the ſpring ſeaſon commences (the month of March), the climate of Nice is preferable to either.—On the approach of May, an invalid muſt retire from thoſe countries, and move, by ſome well adviſed route, to cooler regions.—The intelligent Dr Philips adviſes me to return and go to *Montpellier* in April; to reſide there till after the middle of May, and then proceed to the famous mineral waters at *Baurege*, in the Pyrenean mountains.—From that ſituation, I can eaſily take my rout either into Spain or Italy for the following winter.—I am well informed and convinced that the climate in the ſouth of Spain, for the winter, is much ſuperior to any ſituation either in the ſouth of France or Italy—though the accommodations of travelling in that country are very bad and diſcouraging

to invalids.—Yet proper precautions can materially rectify inconveniencies of that nature.

I find eſſential benefit and relief in the courſe of my journey through France, from very ſimple precautions ſuggeſted to me in England.—Particularly I was adviſed to carry with me two caſes of piſtols, for myſelf and ſervants; the very ſight of which ſerves as a ſafeguard; and above all, good bed-linen, with pillows, and a couple of large flannel night-gowns.

Nov. 7.—Having cleared all ſcores, and being well enough contented with the civility and moderation of this hotel at Aix, I ſet out, this forenoon, for Marſeilles.—I have purchaſed from my landlord his riding horſe;—he is not young nor handſome, but he is quiet and ſure footed.—If I was to marry, I would look about for a wife of the ſame deſcription—but I have a fixed opinion, that if a batchelor, after three ſcore is capable of committing a ſin againſt the Holy Ghoſt—it is matrimony.—This evening I arrived at the *Hotel du Prince—Marſeilles*—where I am quite ſatisfied with the moderation, and every circumſtance of my entertainment, though Marſeilles is reckoned the moſt expenſive town in France. I have very good accommodation for myſelf and ſervants, with fire and candle at ten livres per day; dinner, with variety of excellent fiſh, at ſix livres, and the beſt wines at three and four livres per bottle.—In the heart of the town, and near my lodgings, there are ſpacious and pleaſant walks, called *the court*;—but my chief objection to any continued reſidence here, is the want of airy and convenient avenues or roads for excurſions either on horſeback or in a carriage—and I languiſh for *Hyeres*, where I am ſtill promiſed theſe, and all the enjoyments of a happy retirement.—Here there is too much buſtle, ſocial life, and gaiety for an old man—yet

I cannot but remember ſuch things were,
And were moſt dear to me.—

therefore I wiſh to continue as long as health and tolerable ſpirits permit.

I have delivered various letters of recommendation to reſpectable perſons, and have been kindly received by all of them.—My principal letters were as follow—from Mr *Miligan* at Paris to Meſſrs. *Cheſter* and *Duff*;—I find that Mr Duff has removed from this city, being appointed conſul at ***;—I am deprived of Mr *Cheſter's* converſation, which I highly valued by his ſudden and threatning illneſs, ſoon after my arrival;—letter from Mr *Gregoir* at Aix to *Monſieur l'Abbé Bertrand*—a man of parts, and particularly eminent for knowledge in natural hiſtory.—I find him both intelligent and agreeable.—He has obligingly conducted me to ſome of the moſt noted cabinets of natural curioſities;—among others, to a collection which was the property of the deceaſed *Monſ. Contoüel*;—it is now expoſed to ſale in parcels, by a handſome young lady, his daughter.—I found the prices too high;—however I purchaſed one box of fine ſhells for ten louis d'ors, and ſome pretty pieces of coral.—At a ſale, in London, I lately bought a collection of ſhells, not leſs curious and valuable, for leſs money.

I delivered a letter from Monſ. *Gregoir* to Monſ. *Bretbow, negotiant*, a ſenſible man, to whom I am much obliged:—He has been taught here to ſpeak Engliſh well.—I alſo delivered a letter from Monſ. *Faye*, of Lyons, with a large credit to Meſſrs. *Chaulon-Freres*, merchants.—By theſe gentlemen I have been favoured with every mark of attention and kindneſs:—The youngeſt of the three brothers proves an agreeable companion to me,—and goes about to ſhow me all the objects of a traveller's curioſity;—theſe are of a ſubſtantial nature—objects of induſtry, commerce, police, population, and growing wealth, which make ſo glorious a figure that they already quite eclipſe, and may in proceſs of time extinguiſh the deformities and infamy of ſuperſtition.—Here we ſee no great

palaces, magnificent churches, theatres, nor extraordinary fine paintings—no prince—no court;—but we ſee objects more endearing, and reſpectable to uncorrupted minds, and the honeſt lovers of mankind.—This day I waited upon governor E—s.—My worthy friend Dr G——, of London, has introduced me to his acquaintance, which I eſteem a ſingular favour.—The Governor is a gentleman of uncommon talents, and conſiderable fortune.—In converſation he is remarkably agreeable.—He has ſingularities of character, but, ſo far as I can diſcern, they are rational, beneficent and pleaſant.—More than twenty years ago, a voyage was performed, chiefly under his direction, for diſcovery of the north-weſt paſſage to the Eaſt Indies, of which he publiſhed an account, which I have read with great pleaſure.—I have experienced, that no man of affluent fortune entertains his gueſts with more unlimited hoſpitality, or greater variety of delicacies; yet he himſelf adheres ſtrictly to a ſingular kind of epicurean temperence.—Though formerly an invalid, he now enjoys perfect health at the age of ſixty-four.—His drink is pure water, mixed with a very ſmall quantity of the richeſt, moſt coſtly and cordial wines.—His diet is very abſtemious, yet luxurious, eſpecially in fiſh dreſſed with all the ingredients, and art of the niceſt cookery. He uſes little or no other animal food of any kind.—For twenty years paſt this gentleman has conſtantly, on the approach of winter, retired from Britain or Ireland, where he has an ample eſtate, to paſs the winter in the ſouth of France or in Italy—moſtly at Marſeilles.—He recommends *Piſa* as the moſt pleaſant ſituation, and moſt ſalutary climate in Italy.—In early ſpring, he reſorts to *Spa*—and returns moſtly to London till late in autumn.—In all his route through France, he is known and expected like a bird of paſſage.—No man is more able to give prudent and proper leſſons to genteel travellers.

[Note of the different ſorts of fiſh to be found at Marſeilles; turbot; ſole; eel; whiting; mackerel:—I have never ſeen any haddocks.—The following ſpecies of fiſh are unknown in our ſeas, though plentiful in the Mediterranean;—I ſet them down with the deſcriptions I had from a French gentleman, who is a *bon vivant*:—

Re Rouger—delicate, *ſur tout dans l'hyver.*

La vive—*legere pour la digeſtion.*

Poiſon Royal—*vulgairement Piſo reo*,—delicate.

Le Bouchon—*eſtimé des Grecs.*

L'Empereur—*Bon*;—it is a large fiſh; and I take it to be a ſpecies of cod.]

To mix with my morning doſe of milk, I here get Martinico rum;—it is ſtrong, and in taſte not unpleaſant;—but it wants the high and agreeable flavour of our beſt Jamaica rum.—It is ſtrange that no good hiſtory of this great and renowned city has ever been publiſhed.—The only hiſtory of it is written by one *De Ruffe*, very imperfectly, and in an old and obſcure ſtyle.—The curious may find tolerable information concerning it in various books of travels; and more particularly in the following French books.—There is a Marſeilles almanack which, I am told, contains a very diſtinct deſcription of all the objects here deſerving the attention of curious travellers; but I could not find it;—ſome deſcriptive and hiſtorical accounts of it are to be found in a book I have mentioned—*Monſ. Darlue's* Natural Hiſtory of Provence; in *Monſ. L'Abbe Croyer's* Travels, ſeven volumes;—in *Monſ.* —— *Sortes Provenciales*; and in *L'Hiſtoire de Provence.*—From what I have gathered in converſation with intelligent and communicative French gentlemen here, I ſet down a ſhort detail of its origin and progreſs, with conciſe remarks.

(To be continued.)

[The following remarks, written by a native of Rome, afford such a natural picture of the manners of the people in that capital, the intrigues in the Pope's cabinet, and the government of the Pope's dominions in Italy, that they cannot fail to prove highly interesting to the reader. If these sketches exhibit Pope *Ganganelli* in a different light from that in which the more distant of the European nations have hitherto viewed him, this is only what happens in most cases where men have occupied an elevated station, whose real character is only known to a few of their most intimate acquaintance and domestics, during their own life, and slowly communicated to the public after they have quitted this active stage of existence. Of the authenticity of these remarks no doubt can be entertained, as every page contains internal evidence that it could only have been written by a person who was well acquainted with the state of the country, and to whom scenes of the nature he describes, were quite familiar. As to the stile, the Editor has corrected it with a very sparing hand—as he thinks the little of the foreign idiom it contains, serves only to afford a pleasing variety—as it will be every where quite intelligible to an English reader.]

Anecdotes of Pope Ganganelli, and of the Court of Rome during his Pontificate.

To the Editor of the Bee.

Sir,

I had sometime ago begun to set down on paper those anecdotes of Pope *Ganganelli*, which I could recollect, thinking they might have been acceptable in your Bee; but considering afterwards, that the English is not my native language, I was afraid to appear before the public in a dress, which perhaps would have made me look aukward. By the persuasions, however, of your ingenious friend, to whose acqeaintance you was lately so kind as to introduce me, I have taken courage, have continued them, and such as they are, I send them to you. If they are not elegantly, they are at least candidly wrote, and of which I may say in several respects —*quorum pars magna fui.*

Pope *Clement* XIV, better known by the name of *Pope Ganganelli*, was the ſon of a phyſician of *St Angelo in Vado*, who had come there from *St Arcangelo*, both ſmall towns in the Dutchy of *Urbino*. After the common rotine of reading, writing, and Latin, he very early enliſted under the banners of St Francis of *Aſſiſi*, in the diviſion, however, leſs beggarly, leſs dirty, and, perhaps, leſs idle, called the *Conventuals*, wherein he had an uncle, who, as, it was reported, was famous for having killed with a ſtroke of his fiſt, a con-friar of his in a quarrel.—*Fra Lorenzo* (ſuch was the Pope's chriſtian name) had ſufficient good talents, though nothing uncommon or remarkable. He went through the courſe of thoſe monkiſh ſtudies, afforded by his order of rancid peripatetic philoſophy, and moſt ſubtile ſcholiſtic divinity. He preſented himſelf as a candidate for a place in the college of *St Bonaventura*, in the convent of *Santi Apoitoti* in Rome. This is an inſtitution peculiar to the conventuals, which ſerves as a ſecond courſe of ſtudies for thoſe who have behaved well in the firſt, and have gone through a rigorous examination with ſucceſs. After his collegial time was out, *Fra Lorenzo* underwent his other examination for the degree of maſter in the order, which among them, is equal to any univerſity degree. And it is to be obſerved, that as it is cuſtomary on ſuch occaſions to dedicate the theſis to ſome patron, either in this world, or in the next, *Ganganelli* dedicated his to *St Ignatius Lojola*, the founder of the Jeſuits.

Now *Padre Maeſtro Ganganelli* began to look about how to riſe in his order. The regency of the college of St Bonaventura fell vacant; *Ganganélli* obtained it in ſpite of his competitor *Padre Maeſtro Moja*, who from that moment became his mortal enemy. As the latter had obtained the acquaintance of ſeveral cardinals and prelates, who are always courted by ambitious friars, *Ganganelli* endeavoured likewiſe to go in queſt

of Patrons. The perſon he aimed at moſt directly, was Cardinal *Spinelli*, who was very much reſpected and conſulted by Pope *Rezzonico*, (*Clement the XIII.*) (That ſame *Spinelli*, who had been obliged to fly from Naples, and was adviſed by Pope *Lambertini*, (*Benedict XIV.*) a man of learning, and of ſenſe, to renounce that archbiſhopric, as he had attempted to introduce there a kind of inquiſition, in fact under other pretexts.)—The *Abbate Ruggieri*, keeper of the *Imperiali* library, a man of great learning, but very poor, as the generality of ſuch people are, was very much *Ganganelli's* friend; and as he was likewiſe in high favour with Cardinal *Spinelli*, the *Padre Regente*, was, without much difficulty, introduced to the Cardinal.

A place of Conſultor of the Holy Office fell vacant, *Moja* and *Ganganelli* were candidates; it was in the Pope's gift. All ſprings were put to work on both ſides, *Spinelli* was a very ſtrong one for *Ganganelli*; but *Moja* oppoſed, that according to rule the regent of St *Bonaventura's* college could not enjoy any other employment. It was left, therefore, to *Ganganelli's* option, who renounced the *regency* to obtain the *Conſultorſhip*, as, to the latter, by a bull of *Sextus* V. was annexed likewiſe the employment of Pope's divine in the matters of the inquiſition. *Spinelli* made uſe of him alſo in the ſame kind of affairs, and *Ruggieri* was all along his director and helper in all his performances.

At this time Pope *Rezzonico* was to proceed to a creation of Cardinals to fill up ſome places which were vacant in the ſacred college, among whom he intended to promote a friar; in compliance with a bull of *Sextus* V. which orders, that at leaſt four of the regular clergy ſhould be always in the number of the Cardinals. Cardinal *Torrigiani*, the ſecretary of ſtate, protected very ſtrongly Father *Vezzoſi*, a Theatin, and a relation of his; on the other ſide, Cardinal *Carlo Rezzonico*, the Pope's nephew, was very much intereſted in favour of Father Abbot *Nerini*, the general of the

Gironimine monks, both of them men of extraordinary merit. The contentions of these two patrons were so great that the Pope, naturally pusillanimous, did not know which to choose, as there was only place for one. He complained to *Spinelli* of his minister, and of his nephew, who could not agree, and asked his advice; which was to supersede both their clients, and promote to the Cardinal's hat Father *Ganganelli*, who had equal merit with the other two, and was in the actual service of his Holiness. This advice was followed; *Ganganelli* was created Cardinal; the promotion of *Vezzosi* and *Nerini* was delayed until both might be brought in together; but they both died, without having their tombs honoured with a red hat, although it was commonly expected that *Ganganelli*, after he was Pope, would have promoted them. *Mosa*, in a short time after died; his corpse, when carried to the church, passed under the windows of *Ganganelli*, who was seen to weep; very few were of opinion they were any thing else than crocodile's tears.

Cardinal *Ganganelli* seeing himself so unexpectedly raised to that rank, out of which the sovereign of Rome is elected, began seriously to think how to succeed in it; and from the first moment went slyly to work. At this time, the destruction of the Jesuits had been resolved upon in Portugal; and by the indefatigable manœuvres of *Pombal*, had more or less spread itself from the Portuguese cabinet into almost all the courts in Europe, especially that of Spain. *Monsignor Marefoschi*, who was afterwards Cardinal, was a violent, and most openly declared Anti-Jesuit. *Ganganelli* soon insinuated himself into this man's friendship, and by his means obtained that of *Don Emanuel de Roda* the Spanish minister at the court of Rome. A triumvirate was thus formed, which met every evening in summer beyond the *Porta Pia*, at a little villa, which had formerly belonged to Cardinal *Girolamo Colonna*, and was lent by his heirs to the Spanish minister; and in win-

ter, at the ſmall conventual convent of St *Ephrem*, towards St *Mary Major*. It may be eaſily ſuppoſed that *Almada*, the Portugueſe miniſter, was far from being inacceſſible to *Ganganelli*; nor did the latter miſs paying his court to the French ambaſſador, and even to every petty Abbé whom he imagined could have the leaſt influence favourable to his deſigns. The pretentions of the court of Rome on the Dutchies of *Parma* and *Piacenza* are well known; no Cardinal, therefore, ever writes to that ſovereign, as none of them can ſtile him Duke of *Parma*, *Ganganelli* eaſily overſtepped ſuch trifling difficulties, and never failed writing to him thoſe officious letters that are commonly wrote to great folks to felicitate them on the approach of the new year, to congratulate with them at the marriage or birth, and condole with them on the death of ſome of their relations. I was one day on a viſit at the old *Abbate Spedalieri*, then agent of the Duke of *Parma* in Rome, when one of theſe letters came to him from *Ganganelli* to forward to his maſter: The Abbé ſmiled, and ſaid to me, "I do not know what this friar aims "at, for he is the only Cardinal who writes to the "Duke."

Ganganelli was very well perſuaded, that if he could ſucceed in being openly and notoriouſly ſlighted, at leaſt, if not perſecuted by the Pope and his miniſtry, it would endear him the more to the forcing courts*, and more eaſily pave the way for him to the throne; as he knew that every where the ſubſequent government, it is ſuppoſed, will be better than the former, when of an oppoſite nature; but perhaps no where this maxim is ſo true as in Rome. Cardinal *Ganganelli* was lucky enough ſoon to meet with a fair opportunity to reach at his aim with a good grace, and with ſuch a ſtrong appearance of juſtice and public ſpirit, that, although he was only not unpopular before, he became

* So are thoſe courts called which take a particular concern in the election of a Pope; Spain, Portugal, and Naples are the chief of theſe.

the darling of the people, who anxiously wished to obtain him for successor to *Rezzonico*, of whom they were mortally tired. A famine was raised in Rome and the adjacent country in spite of good corps, by the monopoly of the secretary of state *Torrigiani*, and some creatures of his who presided over the *Annona* of the corn. All kinds of grains were either exported or concealed, and the country left without resource. The time came when the weight of the penny-loaf was reduced by government, besides the reduction by the bakers; then a set number of loaves was assigned to each person, and the bakehouses were obliged to be guarded with soldiers, as the poor labourers, who were starving in the country, pillaged every unguarded bakehouse, as soon as they came into the town; several of them were found in the fields, starved to death, with their face on the ground, and the grass in their mouth. Whole villages came flocking to the capital in procession, following a cross, which was carried before them. The Pope, who was a pious good man, but weak, and his nephew Cardinal *Carlo Rezzonico* (who was really an *animella allessa*, "a boiled sweetbread," as the wrong-headed, but witty Cardinal *Passionei* expressed it, to characterize his innocent insipidity), not being apprized of the true cause of the famine, ordered public prayers to be offered to heaven, and entrenchments to be made in the outskirts of the town for the poor people that came from the neighbouring country. Commissioners were dispatched abroad to procure corn at triple and quadruple the price it had been sold for and exported; the concealed corn, by little and little appeared, and bread was made of it, spoiled as it was. It is needless to say that a great mortality ensued, especially of those poor people, who came from the villages and country; happily we escaped the plague, of which we were in great apprehension. The relief that was given to the public, was to be paid for; the treasurer had no money; recourse, therefore, must be had to the five millions de-

posited by *Sextus Quintus* in the castle of *St Angelo* for most urgent cases; but this could not be done, without a peculiar consent of the consistory of Cardinals, and without the most legal clauses in consequence of the conditions expressed in the bull of *Sextus* V. It was on this occasion that *Ganganelli* displayed his sentiments, and so much the more he thought himself entitled to do it, as *Sextus* V. had been of the same order of Conventuals; and, therefore, he looked upon himself as obliged to hinder the squandering of the treasure left by his brother friar for the benefit of the state, and which must at last be refunded by a tax on the people. He observed the famine was not the result of bad seasons, it must be therefore the fault of the instrume of government; he insisted, therefore, that the tr causes of the late distress should be enquired into, and that those who had fattened by the slaughter of the people, should refund the money, and be punished. His harangue was concise, and strengthened with passages of Scripture; but as it happens every where *that favourite ministers will always have the majority in a venal senate*, in spite of wise and just opposition, the Cardinals consented that the money should be extracted to pay for the wickedness of the monopolisers.

Ganganelli, who until then had not attracted the attention of the public, began to be the object of their desires; the Jesuitical party began to smell his intrigues with their enemies, and the Anti-Jesuits began to set him higher on the candlestick. Pope *Rezzonico* had been so much teized and harassed by the Bourbon courts, on the subject of the Jesuits, that he resolved at last (as it was afterwards known) to propose the abolition of them in a secret consistory, which he intended to have after the divine service in the Papal Chapel, on Candlemas; but his terror and his grief were so great at the image of an action that was of so much magnitude, that the night before, whilst he was at his prayers, he was seized with so strong a fit of the

aſthma, to which he was ſubject, that he died in a few days.

(To be continued.)

Hiſtorical Diſquiſitions on the Britiſh Conſtitution, continued from page 101.

PART SECOND.

The Origin of the Feudal Syſtem.

In whatever part of the univerſe the feudal ſyſtem firſt began, the idea of it plainly originated from the military ſubordination, and its final conſolidation into a regular ſyſtem can only have been effected in conſequence of conqueſt and the regard for perſonal ſafety, that the violent ſubjugation of others inſpires. While nations remained peaceable occupiers of their own territies, they could ſcarcely have acquired an idea of any other kind of property in land, but that which was derived from natural poſſeſſion without ſubjection to any one; but the caſe is very different where the poſſeſſion has been acquired at firſt by violence, and where it muſt be maintained by force; nor, in theſe circumſtances, could any thing be more natural, or more effectual, in an early period of ſociety, than the feudal ſyſtem of ſubordination.

We have ſeen, in the foregoing part of this eſſay, that the firſt idea of territorial property that prevailed, was that it belonged entirely to the community; and, although we find from the Roman hiſtorians, that in Germany, that kind of private property which we have ſince termed *allodial*, was not unknown, yet at that period we cannot trace any very diſtinct marks of the feudal ſyſtem. We can, however, diſcover ideas that might naturally give riſe to it.

When a weak tribe was placed in the neighbourbourhood of one more powerful than itſelf, it was in

danger of being robbed of part of its territories by a superior force. It was natural, in this case, to provide for its security, by forming an alliance with a more powerful neighbour.—In this case, the only lure that could be held out to the greater state, as an inducement to take the weaker under its protection, was, for the later to stipulate to assist the former with forces whenever it should be demanded. A reinforcement of men was the only tribute that a community, in the circumstances we have supposed, could desire; and a proud people, conscious of their own power, would require that the weaker should submit to certain humiliating ceremonies before they would agree to take them under protection; but this done, they would adhere to their engagements inviolably.—This is the first mark we can trace of feudal subjection in Europe, and we find innumerable instances of it in Cæsar and other writers*.

When the idea once got footing among a warlike people, that territories might be devolved from one state upon another state, on condition of furnishing military aid, it was but a step farther to extend the same conditions to the enjoyment of personal property; and this we shall soon see, in cases of conquest, became not only natural but *necessary*.

It is easy to perceive, that among tribes little acquainted with agriculture, in a northern climate, the population of a territory would soon become too great for their means of subsistance. In these cases, great bodies of the most adventurous youths would sally forth under their most favourite leaders, to seize, by force, on such countries as came in their way. On these expeditions, each individual would range himself under the banners of that person of whose military prowess

* *Cæsar de B. G.* lib. 7. c. 75. Imperate Æduis, atque eorum clientibus, sequanis, Ambivaretis, Aulercis Brannovicibus, Senonibus; millia xxxvii.——Innumerable other passages, to the same purpose, might be quoted.—The Romans make use of the terms of their own language, not having those belonging to the feudal system.

he had the higheſt opinion, and would follow him to conqueſt and to glory. And as the influence of every chief was proportioned to the number of his followers, he would be naturally diſpoſed to do every thing in his power to conciliate the good opinion and the good wiſhes of his own people. The chief and his followers were therefore attached to each other by the bands of amity and kindneſs; nor had the chief any other authority than that which theſe conferred upon him. In military operations, however, ſubordination is ſo very neceſſary, that *one* chieftain or captain, muſt, on all occaſions, be choſen, with whom the ſupreme command ſhall be entruſted, as long, at leaſt, as the general opinion ſhall point him out as deſerving of it.

When a body of men thus put under regular ſubordination, obtained, by the vigour of their arms, a conqueſt of any kingdom in which they choſe to ſettle, the firſt idea that would occur, in conformity to what they had long adopted, would be, that the whole of the territory belonging to the conquered ſtate had now become the property of the community, and that it ſhould naturally be parcelled out among the chiefs, in the beſt way they could contrive, allotting the ſhares in proportion to the perſonal influence of each and the number of his retainers, as nearly as they could.

But before they ſeparated, each to live upon his own domains, at a diſtance from others, it became neceſſary to adopt meaſures for the common ſafety of the whole: For, as the conquerors would not think of extirpating the natives, but merely of ſubjecting them to their will, and of making them work, as ſlaves, for their convenience, it was to be feared that theſe ſlaves would watch every opportunity to overcome their maſters. The firſt and moſt neceſſary meaſure of government, therefore, was to diſarm all the ſubjugated natives, while the conquerors alone, and their adherents, were allowed the uſe of arms. Nor was this enough: If the conquerors themſelves could not be brought to

act ſuddenly in a body in concert, they would eaſily conceive that they might be all cut off by a well-concerted inſurrection of the natives, or by a powerful invaſion of ſtrangers. To guard againſt theſe obvious evils, it became neceſſary to conſtitute one among themſelves, as firſt ruler, prince, general, or king; who, while the others were buſied about their domeſtic concerns, ſhould watch over the general welfare, and at whoſe ſummons, in caſes of exigency, the whole force of the nation could be brought to act as one body. With this view they elected a ruler from among themſelves, whoſe chief buſineſs ſhould be to attend to public matters; and who, beſides his own private ſhare of the conquered territory, ſhould have annexed to his office, lands and certain other large emoluments*, and honours†; and who, under the controul and direction of the national council, which he was allowed to ſummon when neceſſary, and which was required to aſſemble at certain ſtated times, he was conſtituted the firſt executive officer of the ſtate, in nearly the ſame manner as the Lord Mayor of London, or other magiſtrates, are choſen for managing the buſineſs of leſſer corporations.

In apportioning the territory therefore, the ſtate ſtill retaining the property to itſelf, authoriſed their firſt officer, as acting for the community, to grant to individuals their ſeveral portions of it, upon ſwearing fealty in his hands, that is, acknowledging themſelves, in a formal manner, to hold their lands from the ſtate, or the crown, and engaging under pains of forfeiting the

* Here we have the origin of CROWN-LANDS, that is, lands which were annexed to the *office* of governor or king, and had no perſonal connection with the prince, who, like the other chiefs, had his own ſhare of land allotted to him with others. When the royal authority became hereditary, theſe two different claſſes of lands were confounded together in many caſes, which has given room for much confuſion in the hiſtory of the finance of the country in ancient times.

† When land afforded no other emolument to its leige lord except military ſervices, it was neceſſary to deviſe other means for ſupporting

whole, to defend the public with their arms and whole forces, whenever they ſhould be ſummoned by the crown to do ſo*. Theſe chiefs, in order that they in their turn, might be enabled to perform theſe engagements, in like manner parcelled out their lands to their ſubtainers, on ſimilar terms:—And ſo far was this from being ſuppoſed a burthenſome tenure, that it muſt have, at firſt, been eſteemed a mark of the higheſt honour, to be permitted in arms, to fight by the ſide, and in defence of the man they delighted to honour and protect. Such is evidently the origin of that feudal ſyſtem which prevailed for many ages over all Europe; and ſuch the origin of thoſe feudal incidents, that were deſtined, in the courſe of many ages, to give riſe to [illegible]ions, highly intereſting to mankind.

Theſe are the great outlines of the feudal ſyſtem, and theſe accordingly are to be traced in every modification of it;—but they aſſumed a diverſity of ſhades in different countries, according to the more or leſs influence of certain circumſtances that have variouſly affected it: ſo that although the ſyſtem be radically the ſame over all Europe, yet it is conſiderably diverſified in regard to leſſer particulars in different countries. In ſome, it has degenerated into the moſt abject deſpotiſm, while in others, from accidental and more fortunate circumſtances, it has given birth to a rational ſyſtem of liberty and freedom that was unknown to the world in ancient

the honour of the chief. Hence the origin of the emoluments that were to be derived from the adminiſtration [illegible], and many other particulars, which, in a more improved [illegible]ety, have been found incompatible with freedom and good [illegible], and which of courſe are now aboliſhed, or fallen into [illegible].

* The *Comes* in theſe days, being merely a temporary office, thoſe who ſwore fealty to the perſon who held the [illegible] at the time would be accounted only as ſwearing fidelity to the ſtate, as repreſented by the perſon who held the office of adminiſtrator at the time. This fealty, therefore, had no *perſonal*, but merely an *official* reference to the king.

times. Our buſineſs ſhall be to trace the gradual changes it has undergone in regard to Great Britain only, leaving others to inveſtigate the changes that have taken place in other countries.

I ſhall conclude this ſlight lucubration with an enumeration of the different orders of men into which the ſtate would naturally be divided, according to the above hypotheſis. Theſe would be all arranged under the general claſſes of freemen and ſlaves.

Free-men.

Theſe would conſiſt of the following orders, viz.

THE KING.

He who has ſince been called KING, was in fact only at the beginning one of the higheſt chiefs, elevated to that rank by the free voice of the people—at firſt only during pleaſure—then for life by election—and at laſt it became hereditary.

Marquiſſes, Dukes, Earls, &c.

Theſe, on their firſt inſtitution, were merely the names of places of truſt, that were filled by ſuch men as were thought deſerving of authority. The names continued, though the perſons who held the office were changed, as the *ſheriffs* in modern times. They were officers ſubordinate to the king, having the command of larger or ſmaller diſtricts according to their rank. Individuals at firſt, like the king, only held theſe places for a limited time, till they at length came to be held for life, and then became hereditary*.

Thanes and Tenants in Capite.

This order of men included all thoſe chiefs who held their lands directly of the crown, and who were entitled and required to attend the general meetings of

* At a ſubſequent period the names remained, while the offices at firſt denoted by them were aboliſhed; and theſe conſtitute that claſs in ſociety which is called *nobility*.

the national aſſembly. It is probable there was no diſtinction of orders among theſe at the beginning, unleſs that which aroſe from the leſſer or greater; but theſe gradually came, in proceſs of time, to be divided into many claſſes.

Retainers.

Under this title I would include all thoſe who held lands under what we now call a *ſubject ſuperior*, many of whom were men of high rank and power.

All the above claſſes were entitled to bear arms, and were expected to attend the crown in arms, when ſummoned for that purpoſe, though no particular rules were at firſt preſcribed for that end.

Allodial Proprietors.

Some of theſe continued in every country long after the feudal ſyſtem had been introduced, and even after the conqueſt of different territories, and probably owed their exiſtence to the following circumſtances:—When a hoſtile army invaded a country, eſpecially after agriculture came to be generally practiſed, it would naturally happen that ſome of the proprietors, from indolence, from diſaffection to the king, or perhaps from policy, did not take up arms to oppoſe the invaders;—good ſenſe and policy in the conquerors would require that men in theſe circumſtances ſhould be diſtinguiſhed from the others who had taken up arms;—while theſe laſt, therefore, were ſtript of their property and enſlaved, the firſt were ſuffered to enjoy their lands undiſturbed, as formerly;—they were not, however, included under the feudal ſyſtem,—neither were they honoured with the enviable diſtinction of being liable to be called forth in the common cauſe, to defend the ſtate againſt foreign danger, or domeſtic diſturbances. To the feudal tenants alone this diſtinguiſhed honour was annexed. It is even probable they were not at firſt entruſted with arms at all, or expected to attend

the national council; though of theſe particulars I cannot ſpeak with certainty. Sure enough however it is, that in after times, this kind of tenure, whatever we may think of it now, was accounted ſo degrading, and expoſed the holder to ſo many diſagreeable rubs from the greater feudal lords, that moſt part of thoſe perſons who held lands in this manner found it more for their intereſt, or more honourable, according to the notions of the times, to have fews; ſo that allodial property was in moſt caſes ſurrendered, and new charters taken out to the proprietors, as feudatories of ſome powerful man, under whoſe protection they enjoyed a more comfortable exiſtence.

The ſecond claſs were *Slaves*, and were known by the titles *Villaine*, *Servi*, *Bondi*, &c. None of theſe were entruſted with arms, or for many ages were accounted as any thing at all in the ſtate: and though in moſt conquered countries theſe *Servi* muſt ever have conſtituted the bulk of the people, yet they were not, on any occaſion, included under the name of *people*, till after the lapſe of many ages, which produced many changes.

Ceroles.

From among this claſs ſprung up, in time, a better order, and were known by the name of *Ceroles*, who might be ſaid to rank in ſome reſpects with the *freedmen* of Rome; theſe occupied ſomewhat of the ſame rank with *farmers* at preſent, but with a much ſmaller degree of reſpectability. In the Saxon times, in Britain, this order of men had grown into ſuch conſequence as to be in ſome meaſure free men, who were, in certain circumſtances, protected by the laws; but they never were allowed to bear arms till after the ſpirit of the feudal ſyſtem was weakened by a long and gradual change in the manners of the people, and circumſtances of the nation, the progreſs of which we have not here time to trace, but which will be incidentally mentioned in ſome of the following parts of this diſquiſition.

The Late Dr. BLACKLOCK.

Died at Edinburgh, July 7th, the Reverend Doctor Thomas Blacklock.

Deprived of sight in early infancy, nature seems to have compensated for this misfortune by opening to him many sources of enjoyment. Debarred from those amusements and avocations which distract and embarrass the mind, he devoted himself to the pursuit of knowledge. His favourite amusements were, music, poetry, the conversation of a few select friends, and sometimes giving lessons in Greek, Latin, or French, to his amanuensis, or other young persons in whose progress in literature he interested himself.

The Doctor received a liberal education at Edinburgh, and, being endowed with an uncommon genius, a vigorous understanding, and an ardent desire of improvement, he was distinguished by his proficiency in classical literature, in Belles letters, and metaphysics. These embellishments introduced him to the society of the literati, whose acquaintance he cultivated, and whose steady and warm attachment he experienced through life. As a poet, his merit has been long known and acknowledged. His poetry is marked with such elegance and force of diction, such a glow and propriety of description, and such an ardour of sentiment, as must excite the admiration and affect the feelings of every reader of taste. But what, most of all, endeared him to his friends, and the numerous circle of his acquaintance, was the benevolence of his heart, the humanity of his temper, the gentleness of his manners, his patience and chearfulness in affliction.

The following lines, extracted from his own poems, occasioned by the death of an intimate friend, may be applied, with much truth to himself.

"Him nature with no common care design'd: ——
O! with what ardour did his piercing view
Through every maze of nature truth pursue;
Sacred to virtue and the muse, his breast
With heaven's own loveliest image was impress:
Like heaven's eternal goodness, unconfin'd
His soul, with one fond wish, embrac'd mankind *."

* A correct edition of the Doctor's writings, many of which are dispersed in separate tracts, would certainly prove acceptable to the public. *Edit.*

Notices of ſome Rare and Valuable Books.

In conſequence of the notice taken of Froiſſart's Hiſtory in ſome of the foregoing numbers of the Bee, and the wiſh that a new tranſlation of that work might be made, the Editor has had the pleaſure to be informed, upon the beſt authority, that the two following rare copies of that work, and the others that follow, were fortunately purchaſed at the *Pinelli* ſale in London laſt year by Thomas Johnes, Eſq; Member of Parliament for Radnorſhire, by whom they will not only be preſerved from deſtruction, but where, from the well known liberality of that gentleman, thoſe who are curious in hiſtorical reſearches will be freely allowed acceſs to them, with permiſſion to make what extracts they ſhall think neceſſary. The title of theſe books, and the account given of them in the *Catalogue Raiſonnée* of that famous library, publiſhed by Payne, are ſubjoined for the information of the curious.

1. "*Le commencement des Chroniques que fiſt maiſtre Jehan Froiſſart, qui parlent des Guerres de France, d'Angleterre, d'Ecoſſe, d'Eſpagne, e de Bretagne.* 2 vols, folio, green velvet, M. S. in vellum.

"It is in perfect preſervation, with a great number of miniatures. The text is conſiderably different from the printed copies, and came from the library of *Claude d'Urſé*".

2. "*Chroniques de France, d'Angleterre, d'Ecoſſe, d'Eſpagne, & de Bretagne, &c. par Froiſſart.* Paris, G. Euſtace, 1514, folio, 4 vols, red Morroco caſes, printed on vellum.

"This work may be regarded as one of the rareſt that exiſt; The copy is *unique*, and unknown to the beſt *bibliographers*; nor had it been ſeen by the editor, *Denis Sauvage*. The vellum is perfectly white and well preſerved."

To theſe add, in the ſame gentleman's poſſeſſion, the following rare and valuable books.

"3. *Sommaires des grandes Annales & Chroniques d'Angleterre & d'Ecoſſe, depuis Brutus juſqu'a l'an 1563; enſemble les choſes les plus memorables & celebres qui ſoyent advenus es meſmes temps aux royaumes d'Irelande, Gales, Danemark, &c.*

" *avec un table fort ample ſur les principales matieres, par Jehan* " *Benard, interprete du Roi en langues Angloiſe & Ecoſſoiſe.* " 1567, 3 vols, folio, M. S. on paper, with miniatures.

" This work has been compoſed and dedicated to Charles " IX. King of France, and contains many minute circumſtances " of the manners of the age. It belonged to the family of " Harcourt."

" 4. *Les grandes Chroniques de France, (dites les Chroniques* " *de Saint Denys).* Paris, Antoine Virard, 1493, 3 vols, folio, " printed on vellum, red velvet, in caſes.

" A book of the greateſt rarity, and of aſtoniſhing magnifi- " cence, both for the equal beauty of ſo large a work on vel- " lum, the ſize of the margin, and the immenſe labour of the " illuminator; every capital letter is painted in gold, and it " contains 953 miniatures, of which 13 are the ſize of the " leaf, and 940 about four inches by three. It is in its origi- " nal binding, perfectly clean and well preſerved. It came " from Claude d'Urſé's library."

" 5. *Recueil des principaux Seigneurs qui paſſerent la mer* " *avec Guillaume Conquereur d'Angleterre; & de pluſieurs au-* " *tres, qui apres le decés du dit Guillaume ſe retirerent en Angle-* " *terre, & quels honneurs & etats ils ont eu en la cour des Rois* " *juſqu'a preſent; enſemble leur faits, alliances, genealogies, mari-* " *ages, &c. dedié au Roi, par* J. Benard, 1568, folio.

" Original M. S. of conſiderable importance, and never " printed. It makes a very intereſting part of the Engliſh " hiſtory, and having been compoſed by the Royal Hiſtorio- " grapher of Charles IX. may be accounted of the beſt authori- " ty for the curious incidents it relates. This alſo belonged to " the Harcourt family."

To the Editor of the Bee.

A Cure for a Diſtemper in Black Cattle.

SIR,

As I ſee you are very ready to communicate any thing that may be uſeful in agriculture, I beg leave to mention to you the following inſtance of the preventing a fatal diſ-

temper that black cattle are ſubject to. The diſeaſe I mean is what is commonly called the *Black Spald*. It is in ſome places known by the name of the *Quarter Ill*. The animal is ſeized by a moſt violent mortification, in ſome place or other of its body, without any viſible previous complaint, which, when taken place, baffles all remedy, ſo far as I know. This laſt winter and ſpring I had ſeveral cattle, on different farms, who died by this diſtemper; they were of different ſizes, and had been bred in very oppoſite ſituations and different ſoils; yet I found no difference in this of preventing the diſeaſe in the one place more than the other. I tried various remedies to no effect, until fortunately I had recourſe to the uſe of bark: I gave each of my cattle a doſe of the decoction of oak-bark, of betwixt two and three ounces to a year old, and proportionally more to older cattle, and continued every other day for ten days. Since I began to give them the bark none of my cattle have been ſeized: and I am apt to aſcribe the prevention of the diſeaſe to the uſe of the bark alone, as many of my neighbours' cattle have been ſince affected, having not uſed this remedy.

Peruvian, as well as oak-bark, have been before now given to cattle to prevent this diſeaſe, though as far as I can learn without ſucceſs: but upon enquiry, I find thoſe that uſed it only gave one doſe in the ſeaſon, and that a very ſmall one; it is not, therefore, ſurpriſing it failed in having effect.

From what I experienced of the ſucceſs attending this remedy, I am determined to give all my cattle ſeveral doſes of the bark in the ſpring and autumn each year, the ſeaſons cattle are moſt ſubject to the diſtemper. My manner of preparing the bark is by boiling it with water until half the water is conſumed, and giving to each about a chopin, (Engliſh quart), by pouring it from a bottle into the mouth. The remedy may be of great uſe, and at little expence or trouble, as I am convinced the oak bark, from its ſtrong quality, may be equally efficacious with the Peruvian.

It would ſurpriſe one not acquainted with the circumſtance, how many of our beſt cattle, in Scotland, die annually by this diſtemper; the prevention of it is therefore an object of importance. I ſhall be glad to know if any of your readers

have tried the above remedy with ſucceſs. Another experiment beſides my own, in a different climate and ſituation, proving ſucceſsful, inſures, beyond a doubt, the efficacy of the remedy. K.

Fifeſhire, June 25. 1791.

Remarks on the Preceding Article.

THIS diſorder chiefly ſeizes calves, and cattle of one year old, and is more fatal among thoſe that have been highly fed, and in great heart, than thoſe that are leaner. The remedy above preſcribed certainly promiſes to be very effectual, and ought to be attended to by all breeders of cattle: But as the effects of this diſorder are very rapid and fatal, it may be of uſe to know, that the bark of the willow is poſſeſſed, in ſome degree, of the ſame aſtringent and antiſeptic quality with that of the oak; as alſo the young ſhoots of the common bramble, and the eglantine, or ſweet briar, and ſeveral kinds of the common dog-roſe, or *hip* buſhes, to which recourſe may be had in caſes of extreme danger where oak bark cannot be had. A poultice of the ſame, externally applied to the parts affected, when the ſymptoms begin to appear, may have its uſe; but the progreſs of the mortification is ſo rapid, that unleſs it be taken at the *very beginning*, nothing can prove effectual. It is therefore right to give the beaſts who are in greateſt danger of ſuffering by this diſorder, ſome drenches of the above towards autumn, by way of prevention.

Frequent and copious bleeding at that ſeaſon of the year is alſo a powerful preventive, as I have ſeveral times experienced.

J. A.

The Matrimonial Creed.

WHOSOEVER will be married, before all things it is neceſſary that he hold the conjugal faith: and the conjugal faith is this: That there were two rational beings created, both equal, and yet one ſuperior to the other; and the inferior ſhall bear rule over the ſuperior; which faith, except every

one keep whole and undefiled, without doubt, he ſhall be ſcolded at everlaſtingly.

The man is ſuperior to the woman, and the woman is inferior to the man; yet both are equal, and the woman ſhall govern the man.

The woman is commanded to obey the man, and the man ought to obey the woman;

And yet there are not two obedients, but one obedient.

For there is one dominion nominal of the huſband, and another dominion real of the wife:

And yet there are not two dominions, but one dominion.

For, like as we are compelled by the chriſtian verity to acknowledge, that wives muſt ſubmit themſelves to their huſbands, and be ſubject to them in all things;

So are we forbidden by the conjugal faith to ſay, that they ſhould be at all influenced by their wills, or pay regard to their commands.

The man was not created for the woman, but the woman for the man;

Yet the man ſhall be the ſlave of the woman, and the woman the tyrant of the man.

So that in all things, as aforeſaid, the ſubjection of the ſuperior to the inferior is to be believed.

He, therefore, that will be married, muſt thus think of the woman and the man.

Furthermore, it is neceſſary to ſubmiſſive matrimony, that he alſo believe rightly the infallibility of the wife.

For the right faith is, that we believe and confeſs, that the wife is fallible and infallible;

Perfectly fallible and perfectly infallible; of an erring ſoul and unerring mind ſubſiſting; fallible, as touching her human nature; and infallible as touching her female ſex.

Who, although ſhe be fallible and infallible, yet ſhe is not two, but one woman; who ſubmitted to lawful marriage to acquire unlawful dominion; and promiſed religiouſly to obey, that ſhe might rule with uncontrouled ſway.

This is the conjugal faith; which, except a man believe faithfully, he cannot be married.

Gleanings of Ancient Poetry.

On Felicity—*by* F. QUARLES.

"WHERE lies ſhe then? Or lies ſhe any where?
Honours are bought and ſold—ſhe reſts not there,
Much leſſe in pleaſures hath ſhe her abiding,
For they are ſhar'd to beaſts, and ever gliding;
Nor yet in vertue, vertue's often poore;
And, cruſh't with fortune, begs from doore to doore;
Nor is ſhe fainted in the ſhrine of wealth;
That makes men ſlaves, is unſecur'd from health;
Conclude we then, Felicity conſiſts
Not in exterior fortunes, but her liſts
Are boundleſſe, and her large extenſion
Outruns the pace of human apprehenſion;
Fortunes are ſeldom meaſur'd by deſert;
The faireſt face hath oft the foulеſt heart;
Sacred Felicity doth ne'er extend
Beyond it[illegible]; in it all wiſhes end;
The ſw[illegible]f an outward form but can
Create [illegible]ous, not a happy man:
A peaceful conſcience is the true content,
And wealth is but her golden ornament."

Scorn not the Leaſt—*by* ROBERT SOUTHWELL.

WHERE words are weak, and foes are ſtrong,
Where mightier doe aſſault than doe defend,
The feebler part puts up enforced wrong,
And ſilent ſees that ſpeech could not amend;
Yet higher powers muſt thinke, though they repine,
When ſunne is ſet, the little ſtarres will ſhine.

While *Pikes* do range, the ſilly *Tench* doth flye,
And crouch in privie creekes with ſmaller fiſh:
Yet *Pikes* are caught when *little fiſh* goe by,
Theſe fleete aflote, while *thoſe* doe fill the diſh:
There is a time ev'n for the *worms* to creepe,
And ſuck the dewe while all their foes doe ſleepe.

The *Martins* cannot ever foare on high,
Nor greedy *Grey-hound* ſtill purſue the chace,
The tender *Larke* will find a time to flie,
And fearful *Hare* to runne a quiet race.
He that high growth to *Cedars* did beſtowe,
Gave alſo lowly *Muſhrums* leave to growe.

In *Haman's* pomp, poor *Mordecai* wept;
Yet God did turne his fate upon his foe.
The *Lazar* pin'd while *Dives'* feaſt was kept,
Yet *he* to heav'n, to hell did *Dives* goe.
We trample graſſe, and prize the flow'rs of May.
Yet graſſe is greene, when flow'rs doe fade away.

Jeu d'Eſprit,—*Par* M. Boufflers.

Enyvré du brillant poſte,
Que j'occupe recemment,
Dans une chaiſe de poſte,
Je me campe fierement.

Et je ſuis en ambaſſade,
Au nom de mon Souverain,
Dire que je ſuis malade,
Et lui, qu'il ſe porte bien.

D'une joue enflée,
Je debarque tout honteux,
La Princeſſe, bien ſoufflée,
Au lieu d'une, en avoit deux.

Et ſon alteſſe ſauvage
Sans doute a trouvé mauvais,
Que j'euſſe ſur mon viſage
La moitié de ſes attraits.

" Princeſſe, le Roi, mon maître,
" Pour ambaſſadeur m'a pris,
" Je viens vous faire connoître
" L'amour, dont il eſt epris.

" Si vous étiez ſur le chaume,
" Il donneroit," m'a-t-il dit,
" La moitié de ſon Royaume
" Pour celle de votre lit."

La Princeſſe à ſon pupitre
Compoſe un remercîment,
Elle me donne un epître,
Que j'emporte leſtement.

Et je m'en vais dans la rue
Fort ſatisfait d'ajouter,
A l'honneur de l'avoir vue
Le plaiſir de la quitter.

[*A Tranſlation is requeſted.*]

VERSES *written by* SIR C. HANBURY WILLIAMS, *in June* 1743, *and never before publiſhed. Communicated by a Friend.*

SOME think Lord Cart'ret bears the ſway,
And rules the Kingdom and the King;
The Lord of Bath do others ſay,
And others ſwear 'tis no ſuch thing.

That 'tis Lord Wilmington, no doubt,
Directs the nation, Cary boaſts;
But in their gueſſes they're all out,
We're govern'd by the Lord of Hoſts.

A moment's patience, and I'll prove
The argument I'm now purſuing:
Who is there, but the Lord above,
That knoweth what this nation's doing?

Whether the war goes on with Spain,
(In which ſo many Britons fell),
And what our fleets do on the main,
The Lord, and he alone, can tell.

The Lord, and he alone, doth know
How taxes will be raiſ'd this year;
The Lord knows how much 'tis we owe,
Which the Lord knows when we ſhall clear.

The Lord knows how our army 'll fare;
We're govern'd by the Lord knows who;
Our King is gone, the Lord knows where,
And the Lord knows what we ſhall do.

Extract from Dr Robertſon's Diſquiſition on the Intercourſe betwixt Europe and Aſia, concluded from page 39.

"FROM collecting the ſcanty information which hiſtory affords, concerning the moſt early attempts to open a commercial intercourſe with India, I now proceed with more certainty, and greater confidence, to trace the progreſs of communication with that country, under the guidance of authors who recorded events nearer to their own times, and with reſpect to which they had received more full and accurate intelligence.

"The firſt eſtabliſhment of any foreign power in India, which can be aſcertained by evidence meriting any degree of credit, is that of the Perſians; and even of this, we have only a very general and doubtful account. Darius, the ſon of Hyſtaſpes, though raiſed to the throne of Perſia by chance or by artifice, poſſeſſed ſuch active and enterpriſing talents, as rendered him worthy of that ſtation. He examined the different provinces of his kingdom more diligently than any of his predeceſſors, and explored regions of Aſia formerly little known. Having ſubjected to his kingdom many of the countries which ſtretch ſouth-eaſt from the Caſpian ſea towards the river Oxus, his curioſity was excited to acquire a more extenſive and accurate knowledge of India, on which they bordered. With this view, he appointed Scylax of Caryandra, to take the command of a ſquadron fitted out at Caſpatyras, in the country of Pactya, (the modern Pehkely) towards the upper part of the navigable courſe of the river Indus, and to fall down its ſtream untill it ſhould reach the ocean. This Scylax performed, though it ſhould ſeem with much difficulty, and notwithſtanding many obſtacles, for he ſpent no leſs than two years and ſix months in conducting his ſquadron from the place where he embarked to the Arabian gulf.

"The account which he gave of the populouſneſs, fertility and high cultivation of that region of India, through which his courſe lay, rendered Darius impatient to become maſter of a country ſo valuable. This he ſoon accompliſhed, and though his conqueſts in India ſeem not to have extended beyond the diſtrict watered by the Indus, we are led to form a high idea of its opulence, as well as of the number of its inhabitants, in antient times, when we learn that the tribute which he levied from it was near a third part of the whole revenue of the Perſian monarchy. But neither this voyage of Scylax, nor the conqueſts of Darius,

to which it gave rise, diffused any general knowledge of India. The Greeks, who were the only enlightened people at that time in Europe, paid but little attention to the transactions of the people, whom they considered as barbarians, especially in countries far remote from their own, and Scylax had embellished the narrative of his voyage with so many circumstances manifestly fabulous, that he seems to have met with the just punishment, to which persons who have a notorious propensity to what is marvellous, are often subjected, of being listened to with distrust, even when they relate what is exactly true.

"About an hundred and sixty years after the reign of Darius Hystaspes, Alexander the Great undertook his expedition into India. The wild sallies of passion, the indecent excesses of intemperance, and the ostentatious displays of vanity too frequent in the conduct of this extraordinary man, have so degraded his character, that the pre-eminence of his merit, either as a conqueror, a politician, or a legislator, has seldom been justly estimated. The subject of my present enquiry leads me to consider his operations only in one light, but it will enable me to exhibit a striking view of the grandeur and extent of his plans. He seems, soon after his first successes in Asia, to have formed the idea of establishing an universal monarchy, and aspired to the dominion of the sea as well as of the land. From the wonderful efforts of the Tyrians in their own defence, when left without any ally or protector, he conceived an high opinion of the resources of maritime power, and of the wealth to be derived from commerce, especially that with India, which he found engrossed by the citizens of Tyre.

"With a view to secure this commerce, and to establish a station for it preferable in many respects to that of Tyre, as soon as he completed the conquest of Egypt, he founded a city near one of the mouths of the Nile, which he honoured with his own name; and with such admirable discernment was the situation of it chosen, that Alexandria soon became the greatest trading city in the antient world, and notwithstanding many successive revolutions in empire, continued, during eighteen centuries, to be the chief seat of commerce with India. Amidst the military operations to which Alexander was soon obliged to turn his attention, the desire of acquiring the lucrative commerce which the Tyrians had carried on with India, was not relinquished. Events soon occurred that not only confirmed and added strength to his desire, but opened to him a prospect of obtaining the sovereignty of those regions which supplied the rest of mankind with so many precious commodities."

Proceedings of the Britiſh Parliament.

On Thurſday the 25th of November 1790, the ſeventeenth Parliament of George III. met at Weſtminſter. The Commons having proceeded in the uſual forms to chuſe a Speaker, the Right Honourable Henry Addington was, without oppoſition, re-elected to that important office, after which the Houſe proceeded to adminiſter the oaths to the members for the remainder of the day.

The oaths were adminiſtred to the Peers in their own chamber, who took them in ſucceſſion according to their reſpective ranks.

HOUSE OF PEERS.

Friday, November 26. 1790.

AT twenty minutes after two, his Majeſty came into the Houſe, and being ſeated upon the throne, Sir Francis Molyneux was directed by the Lord Chancellor to proceed to the Houſe of Commons, and command their attendance upon his Majeſty. Black Rod returned with Mr Addington, the Speaker, who approached the Bar between the Maſter of the Rolls and Mr Phelips, followed by upwards of two hundred members; after bowing reverentially to the throne, he addreſſed his Majeſty as follows:

"*Moſt Gracious Sovereign,*

"In obedience to your Majeſty's commands, your faithful Commons have proceeded, in conformity to their ancient privileges, to elect a Speaker, and their choice has fallen upon me, whom they now preſent to your Majeſty for your royal approbation.

"The arduous ſituation in which I am placed, will require abilities and judgment infinitely beyond what your Majeſty may expect from the Speaker of your Houſe of Commons. It is with great reverence that I bend to your Majeſty, when I appear before you to receive your royal approbation."

The Lord Chancellor approached the throne, and having received his Majeſty's commands, declared his Majeſty's full approbation of the unanimous choice his faithful Commons had made.

The Speaker then bowed to the throne, and on behalf of the Commons, prayed his Majeſty to grant their ancient privileges, freedom of ſpeech, &c.

The Lord Chancellor again approached his Majeſty, and replied to the Speaker:—"His Majeſty has, in the moſt ample manner, confirmed all your ancient rights and privileges."

His Majeſty then made the following moſt gracious ſpeech from the throne:

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"It is a great ſatisfaction to me to inform you that the diſ-

ferences which had arisen between me and the court of Spain, have happily been brought to an amicable termination.

"I have ordered copies of the declaration exchanged between my Ambassador and he Minister of the Catholic King, and of the convention which has since been concluded, to be laid before you.

"The objects which I have proposed to myself, in the whole of this transaction, have been to obtain a suitable reparation for this act of violence committed at *Nootka*, and to remove the grounds of similar disputes in future, as well as to secure to my subjects the exercise of their navigation, commerce, and fisheries, in those parts of the world which were the subject of discussion.

"The zeal and public spirit manifested by all ranks of my subjects, and the disposition and conduct of my allies, had left me no room to doubt of the most vigorous and effectual support; but no event could have afforded me so much satisfaction, as the attainment of the objects which I had in view, without any actual interruption of the blessings of peace.

"Since the last session of Parliament, a foundation has been laid for a pacification between *Austria* and the *Porte*, and I am now employing my mediation, in conjunction with my allies, for the purpose of negociating a definitive treaty between those powers, and of endeavouring to put an end to the dissentions in the *Netherlands*, in whose situation I am necessarily concerned, from considerations of national interest, as well as from the engagement of treaties.

"A separate peace has taken place between *Russia* and *Sweden*; but the war between the former of those powers and the *Porte*, still continues. The principles on which I have hitherto acted, will make me always desirous of employing the weight and influence of this country in contributing to the restoration of general tranquility.

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons*,

"I have ordered the accounts of the expences of the late armaments, and the estimates for the ensuing year, to be laid before you. Painful it is to me at all times to see any increase of the public burthens. I am persuaded you will all agree with me in thinking, that the extent of our preparations was dictated by a due regard to the existing circumstances, and that you will reflect with pleasure on so striking a proof of the advantages derived from the liberal supplies granted since the last peace, for the naval service. I rely on your zeal and public spirit to make due provision for defraying the charges incurred by this armament, and for supporting the several branches of the public service on such a footing as the general situation of affairs may appear to require. You will at the same time, I am persuaded, shew your determination invariably to persevere in that system, which has so effectually confirmed and maintained the public credit of the nation.

" *My Lords and Gentlemen,*

" You will have obſerved with concern the interruption which has taken place in the tranquility of our *Indian* poſſeſſions, in conſequence of the unprovoked attack of an ally of the *Britiſh* nation. The reſpectable ſtate, however, of the forces under the direction of the government there, and the confidence in the *Britiſh* name, which the ſyſtem preſcribed by Parliament has eſtabliſhed among the native powers in India, afford the moſt favourable proſpect of bringing the conteſt to a ſpeedy and ſucceſsful concluſion. I think it neceſſary particularly to call your attention to the ſtate of the province of *Quebec*, and to recommend to you to conſider of ſuch regulations for its government, as the preſent circumſtances and condition of the province may appear to require. I am ſatisfied that I ſhall on every occaſion receive the fulleſt proofs of your zealous and affectionate attachment, which cannot but afford me peculiar ſatisfaction, after ſo recent an opportunity of collecting the immediate ſenſe of my people. You may be aſſured that I deſire nothing ſo much on my part, as to cultivate an entire harmony and confidence between me and my Parliament, for the purpoſe of preſerving and tranſmitting to poſterity, the valuable bleſſing of our free and excellent conſtitution, and of concurring with you in every meaſure which can maintain the advantages of our preſent ſituation, and promote and augment the proſperity and happineſs of my faithful ſubjects."

His Majeſty being withdrawn, Lord *Paulett* moved an addreſs to his Majeſty for his gracious ſpeech, which was ſeconded by Lord *Hardwicke*, and was carried unanimouſly.

Nothing was done in the houſe of Commons this day, and the two following days, but adminiſtring the oaths to the members.

The following is a correct liſt of the Houſe of Peers, and the Houſe of Commons at this time.

Liſt of the Houſe of Peers, with their town reſidence.

Thoſe marked thus † took their ſeats now for the firſt time.

†Abercorn M. 4, *Park-ſtreet*
Abergavenny E. 10
Abingdon E. 6, *Upper Brook-ſtr.*
Albemarle E. 6, *Berkeley ſquare*
Amherſt L. 15, *St James's ſquare*
Ancaſter D. 3, *Saville row*
Argyll D. 14, *Argyll ſtreet*
Arundel L. 13, *Portman ſquare*
Aſhburnham E. 8, *Dover ſtreet*
Aſhburton L. 16
Athol D. 11, *Hanover ſquare*
Audley L. 12, *Cavendiſh ſquare*
Aylesbury E. 10, *Seymour-place, May fair*
Aylesford E. 7, *Audley ſquare*
Bajot L. 15, *Upper Brook ſtreet*
Balcarras E. 18, *Manchester ſquare*
Bangor Bp. 21, *Great Geo ge ſtr.*
Bath M. 4, *Arlington ſtreet*
Bath & Wells Bp. 10, *Groſvenor pl.*
Bathurſt E. 10, *Apſley Houſe, Hyde Park Corner*
Beaufort D. 2, *Groſvenor ſquare*
Beaulieu E. 18, *Dover ſtreet*

Bedford D. 2, *Bloomſbury ſquare*
Berkley E. 6, *Grafton ſtreet*
Berwick L. 16, *Portman ſquare*
Beſborough E. 14, *Cavendiſh ſq.*
† Beverley E. 1, *Portman ſquare*
Bolingbroke V. 11, *Queen ſtreet, May fair*
Bolton D. 2, *South row Bloomſ.*
Boringdon L. 16, *Sackville ſtreet*
Boſton L. 14, *Groſvenor ſtreet*
Brandon D. 3
Breadalbane E. 18, *Wigmore ſtr.*
Bridgewater D. 3, *Cleveland row*
Briſtol E. 7, *St James's ſquare*
Briſtol Bp. 20, *Davies ſtreet, Berkeley-ſquare*
Brownlow L. 15, *Hill ſtreet*
Bucceleugh D. 6, *Groſvenor-ſq*
Buckingham M. 4, *Pall-mall*
Bucks E. 8, *Old Bond-ſtreet*
Bulkeley V. 16, *Stanhope ſtreet*
Byron L. 13, *Queen Ann ſtreet*
Cadogan, L. 13. *Hanover ſquare*
Camden E. 11, *John-ſtreet, Berkeley ſquare*
Camelford L. 16. *Oxford ſtreet*
Canterbury Abp. 19, *Lambeth*
Cardigan E. 6, *Upper Groſvenor ſtr.*
Carliſle Bp. 20, (*Windſor*)
Caermarthen M. 12
Carteret L. 16, *N. Burlington ſtr.*
Cathcart L. 18, *Whitehall*
Chatham E. 10, *Admiralty*
Chedworth, L. 14, *King ſtreet, Covent garden*
Cheſter Bp. 20, *Bolton ſtreet*
Cheſterfield E. 5, *Audley ſtreet*
Chicheſter Bp. 19, *Albemarle ſtr.*
Cholmondeley E. 7, *Piccadilly*
Clarence, D. 1, *St James's Pal.*
Clarendon, E. 10, *Portman ſq.*
Clifford L. 12
Clifford of Chudleigh, L. 13, *Bruton ſtreet*
Corke E. 13, *Park ſtreet, Queen-ſquare*
Cornwallis E. (*Eaſt Indies*)
Coventry E. 6, *Piccadilly*
Courtenay V. 12, *Groſvenor ſq.*
Cowper E. 7
Craven L. 13, *Charles ſtreet, Berkeley ſquare*
Dacre L. 12, *Great Cumberland ſtr.*
Darlington E. 9. *Cleveland H. St J. ſq.*
Darnley E. 13 *Berkeley ſquare*
Dartmouth E. 7, *Charles ſtreet, St James's ſquare*
Delaval L. 16, *Portland place*
Delawar E. 9. *Saville-row*
Denbigh, E. 3, *South ſtreet*
Derby E. 5, *Groſvenor ſquare*
Digby E. 11. *Brook ſtreet*
Devonſhire D. 2, *Piccadily*
Dorcheſter L. (*Quebec*)
Dormer L. 13, *South Audley ſtr.*
Dorſet D. 3. *Groſvenor ſquare*
Dover L. 17, *Hill ſtr. Berkeley ſq.*
Douglas L. 17, *Lower Groſ. ſtr.*
Downſhire M. 10, *Hanover ſq.*
Ducie L. 14, *Portman ſquare*
Dudley V. 12
Dumfries, E. 18
Durham Bp. 19, *Portland place*
Effingham E. 8. (*Jamaica*)
Eglinton E. 17, *Conduit ſtreet*
Egmont E. 14, *Groſvenor place*
Egremont E. 8, *Piccadilly*
Elgin E. 18
Eliot L. 16, *Spring gardens*
Elphinſton L. 18, *Hertford ſtr. May fair*
Ely Bp. 20, *Dover ſtreet*
Eſſex E. 6. *St James's ſtreet*
Exeter E. 5, *Lower Groſvenor ſtr.*
Exeter Bp. 20, *South Audley ſtr.*
Falmouth V. 11. *St James's ſq.*
Fauconberg E. 9, *Geo ſtr. Han. ſq.*
Ferrers E. 7, *Upper Seymour ſtr.*
† Fife L. 17, *Whitehall*
† Fiſherwick, L. 16
Fitzwilliam E. 8, *Groſvenor ſq.*
Foley L. 15, *Chandos ſtreet*
Forteſcue E. 11. *Hill ſtreet*
Gage L. 15, *Arlington ſtreet*
Gainſborough E. 6, *Harley ſtr.*
Glaſgow, E. 18,
Glouceſter D. 1, *Up. Groſ. ſtr.*
Glouceſter Bp. 21, *Saville row*

Gordon D. 10, *St James's sq.*
Grafton D. 2. *Piccadilly*
Grantham, L. 14, *Whitehall*
Grantley L. 15 *Lincoln's-inn-fields*
Greyde Wilton L. 16, *Sackville str*
Grenville B.
Grimston V. 17, *Grosvenor sq.*
Grosvenor E. 10, *Grosvenor sq.*
Guildford E. 9. *Grosvenor sq.*
Hampden, V. 12, *Green street*
Harborough E. 7, *Scott's Audley str.*
Harcourt E. 8, *Cavendish square*
Hardwick E. 9, *New Cavendish str.*
†Harewood, L. 17, *Portman str.*
Harrington E. 8, *Stable yd. St James*
Harrowby L. 15, *Park street*
Hawke L. 15, *Portland place*
Hawkesbury L. 16, *Hertford str*
Heathfield, L. 17
Hereford V. 11, *Chandos street*
Hereford Bp. 20, *Chesterfield str.*
Hertford E. 9, *Grosvenor street*
Holland L. 14
Howard L. 13, *New Burling. str.*
Howe E. 12, *Grafton street*
Jersey E. 7, *Grosvenor square*
Ilchester E. 9, *Old Burlington str.*
Kelly, E. 18
Kenyon L. 17, *Lincoln's-inn fields*
King L. 14, *Geo. str. Westminster*
Kinnoul E. 13, *Halles street, Cavendish square*
Llandaff Bp. 20, *Great George street, Westminster*
Lansdown M. 4, *Berkeley square*
Lauderdale E. 18, *Great Geo. str.*
Le Despencer, L. 12 *Hanover sq.*
Leeds D. 2, *Grosvenor square*
Leicester E. 10, *Portland place*
Leinster D. 12, *Whitehall*
Lincoln Bp. 20, *Deanery of St Paul's*
Litchfield Bp. 21, *Wimpole street*
London Bp. 19, *St James's sq.*
Lonsdale E. 10, *Charles street*
Loughborough L. 15, *Bedford sq*
Macclesfield E. 7, *Cavendish sq.*
Malmesbury, L. 17, *Spring gar.*
Manchester D. 3, *St James's pl.*
Mansfield E. 10, *Lincoln's-inn-fields*
Marlborough D. 3, *Pall Mall*
Maynard V. 11, *Soho square*
Middleton L. 13, *Portman square*
Milton L. 14, *Tilney str. May fair*
Monson L. 13, *Albemarle street*
Montagu L. 16, *Privy garden*
Montague V. 11, *Queen Ann str.*
Montfort L. 14, *Charlotte street*
Montrose D. 8, *Grosvenor square*
Morley E. 17, *Queen Ann street Westminster*
Mount Edgcumbe, E. 11, *Upper Grosvenor street*
Mountstuart V. 15, *Hill street*
† Mulgrave, L. 17, *Harley street*
Newcastle D. 4, *New palace yard*
Norfolk D. 2, *St James's square*
Northampton E. 5
Northumberland, D. 4, *Charing-cross*
Norwich Bp. 21
Onslow L. 14. *Dover street*
Orford E. 8.
Oxford E. 7, *Harley street*
Oxford Bp. 20. *Hill street*
Pelham L. 14, *Stretton street*
Pembroke E. 5, *Privy garden*
Peterborough, E. 3. *Dean street*
Peterborough Bp. 20 *George str. Hanover square*
Petre L. 13, *Park lane*
Plymouth E. 6, *Bruton street*
Pomfret E. 7, *Chandos street, Cavendish square*
Porchester L. 15, *Tenterden street*
Portland D. 3, *Piccadilly*
Portsmouth E. 8, *New Burlington street*
Poulett E. 7. *Stratford place*
Powis E. 8, *Portland place*
Queensberry D. 16, *Piccadilly*
Radnor E. 9, *Grafton street*
Rawdon L. 16, *St James's sq*
Richmond D. 2, *Privy garden*
Rivers L. 15, *Hertford street*

Rochester Bp 20, *Deanery, West.*
Rochford E. 6, *New Bond ſtreet*
Rodney L. 16, *Hanover ſquare*
Romney L. 13, *Wimpole ſtreet Cavendiſh ſquare*
Roxburgh D. 8, *hanover ſquare*
Rutland D. 3, *Albemarle ſtreet*
St Albans D. 2, *St James's place*
St Aſaph Bp. 20, *Oxford ſtreet*
St David's Bp. 20, *Upper Seymour-ſtreet*
St John L. 13, *Portman ſquare*
Sackville V. 12, *Pall mall*
Saliſbury M. 4, *Arlington ſtreet*
Saliſbury Bp. 20, *Cavendiſh ſquare*
Sandwich E. 6, *Hertford ſtreet*
Sandys L. 14, *Portland place*
Saye and Sele L. 12, *Upper Harley ſtreet*
Scarborough E. 6, *Park lane*
Scarſdale L. 14,
Shafteſbury E. 6, *Portland place*
Shannon E. 16,
Shireborne L. 16, *Harley ſtreet*
Shrewſbury E. 5, *Stanhope ſtreet*
Somerſet D. 2, *Upper Groſvenor ſtr*
Somers L. 16, *Cavendiſh ſquare*
Sondes L. 14, *Berkeley ſquare*
Southampton L. 15, *Stanhope ſtr*
Spencer E. 9, *St James's place*
Stafford M. 4, *Whitehall*
Stamford E. 5, *Charles ſtreet, Berkeley ſquare*
Stanhope E. 7, *Manſfield ſtreet*
Stawell L. 14, *Hanover ſquare*
Stormont V. 18, *Portland place*
Stourton L. 12, *Manſfield ſtreet*
Strafford E. 7, *St James's ſquare*
Suffield L. 17, *Albemarle ſtreet*
Suffolk E. 4, *Lower Seymour ſtr.*
Suſſex E. 7, *Stratford place*
Sydney, V. 12, *Groſvenor ſquare*
Talbot E. 10 *Stratford place*
Tankerville E. 7, *Portman ſquare*
Teynham 13; L. *Clarges ſtreet*
Thanet E. 6, *Groſvenor ſquare*
Thurlow L. 13, *Ormond ſtreet*
Torphichen L. 18,
Torrington V. 11, (*Bruſſels*)
Townſhend M. 4, *Bruton ſtreet*
Vernon L. 14, *Hertford ſtreet*
Uxbridge E. 12, *Burlington ſtreet*
Waldegrave E. 8
Wales Prince of, 1, *Carleton houſe*
Walpole L. 14, *Bruton ſtreet*
Walſingham L. 14, *Upper Harley ſtreet*
Warwick E. 8, *Oxford ſtreet*
Waterfordſhire M. 16
Wentworth V. 11, *Wimpole ſtreet*
Weſtmoreland E. 5, (*Ireland*)
Willoughby de Broke L. 12, *Hill ſtreet*
Winchelſea E. 5, *South ſtreet*
Winchester Bp. 19, *Albemarle ſtr*
Worceſter Bp. 20, *Great Ruſſel ſtreet, Bloomſbury*
York Abp. 19, *South Audley ſtreet*
York D. 1, *Whitehall*

The following ſix Scots Peers, having had an equal number of votes at the laſt general Election, July 24. 1790, they have not yet taken their ſeats, the validity of the election having not yet been decided.

Earl of Galloway
Earl of Stair
Earl of Hopeton
Earl of Selkirk
Lord Sommerville
Lord Napier

The Liſt of the Houſe of Commons will be given in our next.

THE BEE,

OR

LITERARY WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER,

FOR

WEDNESDAY, Auguſt 11, 1791.

TRAVELLING MEMORANDUMS.

[*Continued from Vol.* IV. *p.* 120.]

Marſeilles.

MARSEILLES is undoubtedly the moſt ancient city in France;—it was founded by a colony of Grecians ſeveral centuries before the Chriſtian æra.—When the reſt of Gaul was in a ſtate of barbarity, Marſeilles long ſubſiſted as an independent republic, governed by excellent laws—flouriſhing and advancing in wealth and population by its great commerce, to ſuch a degree, that at different periods they ſent out colonies, founded and peopled other cities and towns, on or near the Mediterranean coaſt, particularly *Nice*, *Toulon*, *Hyeres*, *Antibes*:—at length it was ſubjected by the Romans, and governed by a maritime prefect, ſent annually from Rome.—Cæſar's account of the ſiege of Marſeilles is a precious morſel of their hiſtory.—They long enjoyed

the important benefits of a free and independent republican ſtate;—during that happy period, they not only flouriſhed by commerce and opulence, but were alſo diſtinguiſhed for learning, arts, and ſciences.—The Greek language was ſpoken with high purity at Marſeilles*.—Cicero celebrates their literary fame, and atteſts, that in his time, the Romans ſent their youth for education indifferently to the academies of Athens or to Marſeilles.——With the loſs of liberty, as uſual, their glory and proſperity declined, and ceaſed to make a great figure in the world.—This city almoſt periſhed in the common ruin of the Roman empire, when conquered by the inundation of barbarous nations:—yet in conſequence of a ſingularly great and natural advantage of ſituation, they ſoon revived; and even during the dark ages of Gothic ignorance and tyranny, they continued to practiſe a very conſiderable and extenſive commerce.—It is certain, and demonſtrated by experience of ages and nations, that the government of petty princes is leſs favourable to the ſecurity and intereſts of ſociety than the government of monarchs who poſſeſs great and extenſive territories.—The race of great monarchs cannot poſſibly preſerve a ſafe and undiſturbed ſtate of government without many delegations of power and office to men of approved abilities and practical knowledge, who are ſubject to complaint, and reſponſible for their adminiſtration, or without an eſtabliſhed ſyſtem of laws and regulations—ſo that no inconſiderable degree of ſecurity and liberty to the ſubject is almoſt inſeparable from, and eſſential to, the ſubſiſtence and duration of a great monarchy;—but it is uſual for petty princes to practiſe an arbitrary and irregular exerciſe of power, by which their people are reduced to the condition of miſerable ſlavery.—Indeed, very few of them, in the courſe of

* Their common language now is either a Celtic jargon, called Patois, or a mixture of corrupted French and Italian;—but the better ſort ſpeak French properly.

ages, are capable to conceive any other means to maintain the oſtentatious ſtate, the luxurious and indolent pride, which they miſtake for greatneſs.—I heartily wiſh that this obſervation and cenſure may not, in ſome inſtances, be applicable to great landed proprietors in ſome parts of Britain.

One of the moſt pernicious conſequences of the Gothic conqueſts was, a diſtribution of vaſt territories among their leaders, or petty ſovereigns, with the various titles of kings, princes, dukes, marquiſſes, counts, *&c.*—A great part of France was ſo divided and ſubdivided.—This country of *Provence*, comprehending *Marſeilles*, was for ages governed by a race of Counts;—though they had aſſemblies of the ſtates, or parliaments, thoſe aſſemblies never poſſeſſed any regulated or eſtabliſhed conſtitution, and were no more than feudal head courts of the ſuperior, or over-lord, which he might call and diſſolve at pleaſure.—They were always either ſervile or tumultuary; and no real ſecurity or public advantage could ariſe from their unſettled and undefined pretentions to rights and privileges.—The ſtate of Britain was not, for ages, materially different.—Marſeilles languiſhed under this government;—but ever ſince their union with the great monarchy of France they have been allowed to enjoy valuable public rights and municipal privileges,—and they have made a wonderful progreſs in induſtry, population, and opulence.

Marſeilles, though locally part of *Provence*, is detached from it in regard to juriſdiction and the adminiſtration of government.—They elect their own magiſtrates, who have ſufficient revenues and powers for internal police and good order.—The ſubſidies annually impoſed by the king's edicts vary according to public exigencies, and are proportioned at certain fixed and eſtabliſhed rules, on the different diſtricts and communities of the whole province.—The proportion laid on this city is nearly one third of the whole ſubſidy.—It is not

levied by arbitrary or diſcretionary powers of a farmer-general, but by equitable and moderate rules of valuation, long eſtabliſhed, and under the authority of their own magiſtrates, which is exerciſed without either grievance or complaint.

No perſon here will admit that the government of France is an abſolute and deſpotic monarchy,—and, in fact, no great city in Europe enjoys a milder adminiſtration of government, or feels a leſs burdenſome taxation.—Really and ſubſtantially they poſſeſs all the advantages, comforts, and bleſſings, of a republican ſtate, without its diſorders, and under the ſteady, effectual protection of a powerful monarch.—Indeed there can be no reaſonable ground to ſuppoſe, or ſuſpect, that the ſyſtem of their free government, ſo manifeſtly beneficial to the ſtate of France, ſo well and ſo long eſtabliſhed, can ever be ſhaken or overturned, or that any king or miniſtry will ever be ſo mad as to oppreſs and provoke a great community, whoſe ſucceſsful application to arts and induſtry acquires ever-growing wealth to the whole kingdom from diſtant nations; and whoſe extenſive trade is the grand pillar which ſupports the maritime power of France.—With ſuch benefits of government, and a ſituation moſt ſingularly commodious for trade to all parts of the world, with the additional advantages of a fine fertile country, and a healthful climate, it is no wonder that the people of Marſeilles do in reality enjoy an extraordinary and enviable meaſure of public proſperity and private happineſs.

They reckon above two hundred thouſand inhabitants—yet the progreſs of building and population goes on rapidly.—Though the *Old Town* is ill built, and indeed very naſty, it is moſtly inhabited by a numerous, uſeful, and uncorrupted body of people;—fiſhermen, and their families.—They ſtill preſerve the ſimple manners, induſtry, and frugality of their remote anceſtors. —Strangers may eaſily diſtinguiſh them from the reſt

of the people by their dreſs—the ruddy freſhneſs of their complexions, and by the appearance of their perſons, which are viſibly more hardy and robuſt.—They have been for ages paſt all memory an incorporated body, and have enjoyed certain privileges, which are regularly confirmed by letters patent from every king after his acceſſion.—Particularly, they chuſe their own judges, who are four in number, and are called *Les prudes hommes.*

The charge of a law ſuit before them, (by regulation ſtrictly obſerved,) cannot exeed two-pence halfpenny ſterling to each party, and this ſum is configned when they enter the court.—Thoſe ruſtic natural judges, (ſelected by the people ſubject to their juriſdiction,) have maintained an uniform reputation for the good ſenſe and integrity of their determinations.—I have an engagement to viſit their court ſoon, and may ſet down farther remarks concerning them.

The *New Town* is undoubtedly one of the moſt beautiful in the world;—the ſtreets are clean, ſpacious, and extenſive;—the houſes fine, regularly built, and commodious.—The numerous inhabitants, beſides many rich families who live in eaſe, gaiety, and luxury, are generally thriving merchants, manufacturers, tradeſmen, or mariners.—Their port exhibits the moſt admirable ſpectacle of commercial induſtry that can be ſeen or imagined.—At preſent they reckon above two thouſand ſhips in this harbour.—The promiſcuous and buſy multitude, who crowd a fine extenſive walk along the quay, have the appearance of a vaſt daily fair, formed by a conſtant reſort of people of all nations and languages.—Nothing can be more amuſing to a curious traveller.

There is an adjoining territory, of ſome extent, ſubject to the juriſdiction of *Marſeilles*;—upon this territory the opulent inhabitants have erected a great number of country houſes, called *Baſtides*; they reckon between five and ſix thouſand.—The ſoil of this territory is, in its natural ſtate, very poor, rocky, and barren;—

but by the force of climate, by cultivation and manures, it is rendered fertile, and makes a charming appearance.

About three miles from the city, on the road to *Aix*, at a place called the *Viſta*, we are ſtruck with aſtoniſhment and admiration on our approach from *Aix*, at ſo many great and pleaſing objects, all together and ſuddenly preſented to our view;—the city—the port—the vaſt ſhipping—the Mediterranean ſea—the proſpect of which is wonderfully varied and beautified by romantic rocks, promontories, and iſlands:—and, laſtly, the large adjoining territory, ſo covered with villas, that at this diſtance it has an appearance of one extended town, intermixed with fine rural ornaments.—I was moſt heartily and hoſpitably entertained in one of thoſe villas by my caſual acquaintance *Monſ. Thivy*, by which I had a deſirable opportunity of viſiting other villas in his neighbourhood.—They are more neat and convenient than ſplendid.—The adjoining lots of land, which, in various portions, every one poſſeſſes along with his houſe, are properly divided into ſmall incloſures of vines, olives, or fine paſtures. They neither affect the conceited, artificial gardens of the Dutch, nor the formal gravel walks and ſhrubberies of the Britiſh.—The owners are men thriving, or enriched by occupations of induſtry.—Little vanity, but an agreeable and evident mixture of good taſte and utility appear in their ſtile of rural improvements.——My kind landlord gave me a ſimple and elegant dinner, *ſans façon*, or ſuperfluity; and he ſaid, much to my ſatisfaction, "I never give a great "dinner to one I wiſh to entertain as a friend, and to "ſee often."

The trade of Marſeilles may be ſaid to be univerſal, and their manufactures are very conſiderable.—They do not rival *Lyons* in the fine and magnificent fabrics of ſilk, ſattin, and velvets, but they manufacture the ſame kind of ſtuffs from coarſer and cheaper materials, which have a more general demand and vent in the various circles of commerce, eſpecially at *Martinico*, and

in the Levant.—I fortunately became acquainted, and converſed with ſome of the firſt-rate merchants.—They allow that the Engliſh excel in ſome articles,—particularly in the manufactures of ſteel and leather;—but they pretend to have the advantage in others,—and they ſpecify their printed cottons and ſoap.—They ſay they can underſell the Engliſh in many articles for the American market;—but that the capital advantage of the Engliſh hitherto lies in being able to ſell on longer credits.—Beſides thoſe mentioned, they have great manufactories of ſugar, glaſs, porcelaine, oil, coral, *&c.*

Reflecting on the happy ſtate of *Marſeilles*, and other parts of France, I cannot forbear to ſet down an obſervation, which I am ſure muſt ariſe in the mind of every worthy Britiſh man who has aſſumed into his heart the nobleſt ſentiment of humanity that ever was well expreſſed in words:

"Homo ſum, humani nihil a me alienum puto."

Such men, and many ſuch, there are in Great Britain, will rejoice to be undeceived in the prevailing opinion of a miſerable and total ſlavery and deſpotic oppreſſion in France.—I fairly confeſs that I had long been one of the multitude of my countrymen who firmly believe that all the French, excepting their great people and clergy, are mere ſlaves, without protection of laws, or a ſecure enjoyment of property;—that they all wear wooden ſhoes, and live upon brown bread and garlic.

Formerly the wines produced in this part of *Provence* were in no eſtimation, and, like other *vines du pays*, were conſumed at very low prices by the common people; but within eight or ten years paſt, they have diſcovered and practiſed ſuch improved methods of managing their vintages, that they now make excellent wines, both red and white, which, in large quantities, are annually exported, moſtly to their Weſt India iſlands.—They even rival the *Bourdeaux* wines, and make no inconſiderable branch of trade.

(To be continued.)

ACCOUNT OF DRYBURGH ABBEY,

[Accompanied with an elegant VIEW.]

DRYBURGH, a ſeat of monks ſince the 522, when Modanus was abbot, ſoon after the inſtitution of thoſe religious orders. In digging thereabouts money of the Emperor Domitian, and ſucceeding emperors are often found, together with fragments of Roman buildings; from whence it would appear, that where the monaſtery was fixed had been the *prætorian* reſidence belonging to the *Trimontium* of Antoninus's Itinerary, which was on the Eildon-hill, in the neighbourhood. The famous Strode, the friend of Chaucer and Gower was educated at Dryburgh. The Tweed winds round the ſcite of the abbey, in the form of a horſe-ſhoe. Groſe, in his antiquities, has ſufficiently deſcribed the preſent ſituation of the ruins.

Thoſe who deſire to be made acquainted with further particulars concerning this venerable and beautiful relique of monaſtic architecture, and the adjacent country, will find them in the following ſpecimen of an attempt at a new ſtyle of epiſtolary writing, on the model of the ancients.

ALBANICUS TO HIS FRIEND HORTUS*.

You deſire, my good old friend and neighbour, to know how I paſs my time in the country, and to have a ſketch of this beautiful diſtrict of Scotland, through

* The Editor hopes to be pardoned by the ingenious writer of this letter for having poſtponed ſome obſervations on etymologies, and the beautiful verſes inſerted in this letter. The piece was too long for inſertion entire; and he imagined theſe pieces could be detached and introduced by themſelves in ſome future number, with leſs prejudice to the compoſition than if it had been divided into two parts, without ſelection, and given in ſeparate numbers.

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ENGRAVED FOR THE BEE.

View of Dryburgh Abbey from the North East

which you have often paſſed with the dignity of office, but not with the leiſure of rural contemplation. Trumpets and ermine, my dear Hortus, make a very improper fore-ground for a landſcape. With ſuch a foreground you have no doubt frequently looked down upon my humble reſidence, between the 36th and 37th ſtones on the road to Jedburgh, where the houſe and the ruins of the abbey are ſeen emboſomed in the remains of an ancient foreſt. From this ſylvan ſituation the name of the place is derived, Darrah-bruagh, pronounced Drybrugh; ſignifying, in the language of old Pictland, the Brow of Oaks; ſo that were I Roman, I would call this my Quercinian Villa; and, indeed, oaks continue to grow here with a procerity that ſhows they are perfectly at home. Around this place, forming a peninſula of fifty acres, the Tweed having left its ancient bed, waſhes the bottom of high ruddy rocks, and returns again within a thouſand feet of its departure, ſhaping the perfect reſemblance of a horſe-ſhoe, as the Were does at the majeſtic city of Durham. It ſeems highly probable that this place had been, in ages exceedingly remote, dedicated to religious purpoſes; becauſe, in making excavations for draining a ſtone quarry, at an eminence called the Bas-hill, I obſerved numerous interments of human bodies, all of them regularly placed, and many of them in Gaëlic ſarcophagi of four pieces of thin ſtone. "Four grey ſtones, covered "with moſs, are all the memorial of Thee, O Thou "who wert ſo great before!" *Oſſian.*

The latitude of this place is nearly 55° 36 min. its elevation above the level of the ſea about 200 feet, below the level of the top of Eildon 1110; and, what may perhaps ſurpriſe you, near 74 feet lower than the pavement of the Royal Exchange at Edinburgh.

The ſoil, formed by a mixture of fine river ſand and rich clay, is remarkably fertile, and productive both of corn and fruit. A pear-tree in my orchard produced laſt year a crop that ſold for ſeven guineas; and ſo fa-

View of Dryburgh Abbey from the North East

vourable is the ſituation, in every reſpect, to orchards, that I have planted one with my own hands, from which, if I live a dozen of years, I may be able to brew a conſiderable quantity of cyder, after ſupplying the neighbourhood with dumplin fruit to qualify their bacon. *Sero facturus*, (at any rate,) *nepotilus colicam.* The climate is very temperate; for I found here the *Citiſus hirſutus* ſtanding the winters, a plant which I hold to be one of the beſt vegetable thermometers in this country; but from the mildneſs of our winters ſince the 88, I have not been able to determine how far I may venture in the introduction of delicate ſtrangers.

The face of the country is extremely beautiful. The walk, or little riding, that I project about my place, will conduct us from the houſe half a mile, cloſe by the woody margin of the Tweed, on the peninſula; and leaving it, by gently aſcending the adjoining hill of Bemerſyde, on a natural terrace, you will ſee on the left the beautiful windings of the river, through herds and flocks, intermingled with corn, and the country ſloping with aſcent to our Scottiſh Parnaſſus, with its triple head the *Trimontium* of the Romans, whoſe hues exhibit, according to the ſeaſon of the year and the time of the day, all the colours of the celeſtial bow, from the rich violet and indigo to the fading reds and yellows of the ſetting ſun; while the broad and extended ſhadow of the mountain obſcures, in ſucceſſion, the various parts of the landſcape, and feaſts the eye with the returning and flickering rays of the departing light. The windings of the river are ſeen towards Melroſe; and the fly-boat bridge at Dry-grange, where the Lauder meets the Tweed, preſents the perſpective of very light and elegant arches. Here the woods and tower of Bemerſide are a fore-ground; and returning along the eaſtern brow of the hill, we have the windings of the Tweed towards Kelſo, and a fine champaign country, whoſe horizon is bounded by the Cheviot-hills,

chequered and finiſhed in its undulatory forms by Rubbers Law, and by the craggs of Minto.

My houſe, though within a few hundred yards of a beautiful proſpect, has no more than a partial view of the river, beyond which appear the high ruddy rocks which I mentioned; and all around me is orchard and wood, through which are ſeen the ruins of the abbey.

The ruins of this monaſtery exhibit the ſpurious Roman, the Saxon and Norman, or Gothic architecture, in its different parts, erected in ſucceſſive ages. All over the remains you behold the uſurpation of Nature over Art, which marks the antiquity of its deſtruction. Here you ſee trees of majeſtic growth flouriſhing on the rubbiſh within the walls, and there others growing fantaſtically from the crevices of the over-hanging walls, ſo that the root of the tree is immediately above your head, and being on an arch, you paſs below it as you walk to ſee the different parts of the building.

There is no occaſion here for mock hermitages or hermits, for ſkulls, or ſtrings of beads in imitation of a roſary; every ſtep you take ſufficiently indicates the original repoſe and ſanctity of the abode.

Sometimes you enter into a dark and gloomy cloiſter, you open a door, and paſs into a flower garden, which occupies what was formerly the quadrangle of the cloiſters, where cypreſſes are planted, to mark the old foundations of the pillars of the arcades. In the centre of this little flower garden, which is 90 feet ſquare, is a ſtatue of Inigo Jones, lamenting the deſtruction of the noble edifice. On the pedeſtal the inſcription is,

Vetruvio Britannico.

With his right hand he ſmites his boſom, and looks up to a beautiful circular window, which adorned the great hall or library of the abbey, and is now, with the reſt of that part of the building, almoſt covered with

ivy, whoſe tender, fantaſtic tendrils creep along its aſtragal carvings from the circumference to its centre.

One thinks they hear old Inigo lamenting the dilapidation with an *O quam pulchra Domus! O quam miſerabile fatum, tantum ambitio potuit ſuadere malorum!*

This quadrangle, in point of ruin, is perhaps juſt in the ſtate that Wheatly, with a band of fanatic maſons at his command, would have made it at the Reformation. Nothing is perfectly entire except a chapel, dedicated to St. Modan, and the chapter-houſe, which very anciently had been uſed as the conventual church, before its reſtoration and augmentation by the Conſtable Hugh de Morville, and his wife Beatrix de Beauchamp, in the reign of David I. in the year 1151. This chapter-houſe contains the bones of the founders, which I found very entire in ſarcophagi, placed in the centre of its area. You may believe I did not diſturb the aſhes of the venerable dead, but I could not reſiſt the pleaſure of ſatisfying the curioſity of the living in taking out the remains of the Great Conſtable's ſtaff, which lay on the right ſide of Hugh de Morville, and a few of the beads of Beatrix de Beauchamp. Chalices, that were of baſe metal, and mouldered by time, were upon their breaſts, ſome of the fragments of which I alſo took away. The quickſilver, with which they had been rubbed to make them more conſpicuous, was found fluid, in diſperſed globules among the aſhes.

This room, if I am able, I mean to ſtucco, and dedicate to the portraits and contemplation of illuſtrious Scots, and to give the name to it of *The Temple of Caledonian Fame*. I ſee by your ſtrenuous efforts to apply your ſuper-abundant fortune to the ſuccour of ſtruggling merit in Scotland, that you are deſirous of increaſing my collection of pictures. May my countrymen ſtrive to enter in at the ſtrait gate of this venerable apartment. Marcus Aurelius and Seneca are on

the outside of this building. None can enter that are not truly Scots.

Veni Robur Scotiæ anemoso pectore Robur,
Veni Robur Scotiæ inerctum pectore Robur!

Of this abbey my noble and truly excellent ancestor, John Erskine, afterwards regent of the Scots, was commendator, during the life-time of his elder brothers, Robert and Thomas, Lords Erskine.

I am happy to think I may place his image, with the approbation of my countrymen, and of all Europe, in my temple of Caledonian Fame. His image, of whom the elegant historian of Scotland has truly recorded, that, in the worst and most corrupt of barbarous times, amidst their mutual animosities, both factions acknowledged his views to be honourable, and his integrity uncorrupted. May his image be displayed in my life, and in my character, though my private station forbids me to expect ever to employ the pen of an historian. I am happy in the enjoyment of intellectual delight, and in endeavouring to display the neglected fame of others that deserve it.

"I care not, Fortune, what you me deny;
You cannot rob me of free Nature's grace;
You cannot shut the windows of the sky,
Through which Aurora shews her brightening face:
The woods and lawns, by living stream, at eve
Let health my nerves and finer fibres brace,
And I their joys to the *great-children* leave;
Of Fancy, Reason, Virtue, nought can me bereave."

THOMSON.

Farewel, my dear Hortus. Should you think of wandering from your own pleasant villa, come here, and you shall have milk in the morning, perfumed with cinnamon and odour of roses: nay, if I thought it would make you young again, I would provide a kettle, and bathe you in it; for with respect to my old friends, I

am quite of the mind I am about eſtates, thinking it much better to improve thoſe we have, than running the riſk of buying new ones.

Once more farewell.

Tweedſide,
July 25, 1791.

Anecdotes of Pope Ganganelli, and of the Court of Rome, during his Pontificate.

[Continued from page 128.]

GANGANELLI, from the moment that the news of the Pope's death was ſpread, became inviſible even to his moſt intimate friends. After the nine days funerals were performed, the Cardinals got into the Conclave, where, according to cuſtom, they dallied away the time in mock ſcrutinies, until the forcing Cardinals came in. Each Roman Catholic Court hath intereſted itſelf very much for the time paſt in the election of Popes; what they will do for the future I cannot tell; but in all appearance they little will mind who ſhall be *Biſhop* of Rome, though ſome of them may take into conſideration who is to be *Maſter* of it, if the Romans do not think for themſelves, and do not kindle that ancient fire of liberty, ſparks of which are ſtill to be found, ſuppreſſed indeed by clerical tyranny, but not entirely extinguiſhed, among the honoured cinders of the antient Brutus'. The Cardinals have always been divided into two parties, that of the forcing courts, and the Roman party; very often there is a third, named *il partito de Zelanti*, the Zealous Party; ſometimes it is called *partito Volante*, the Flying Party. The combinations of the ſeveral intereſts, and the ſagacity of the ſeveral party chiefs, influence very much the election of a Pope

At this time the courts unanimouſly joined to make the Pope, and Cardinal *de Bernis* was appointed to be the chief of their party. It was in the public French and Florentine newſpapers that Cardinal *de Bernis* had ſet out ſuch a day from Paris, on his journey to the Conclave, to make Cardinal *Ganganelli* Pope; and it ſoon became plain that at this time the H—y G—ſt, after having received his inſtructions from the French cabinet, was travelling towards the Conclave in the poſt-chaiſe with the plenipotentiary of the Family Compact. However, ſeveral people could not be perſuaded that the ſingle friar among the Cardinals ſhould be elected Pope, at a time when, from all corners, deſtruction was portending all the regular orders. *Monſignor Braſchi*, then treaſurer, at preſent *Pope Pius* VI. behaved moſt impolitically on the occaſion. Cardinal *Ganganelli* wrote a billet to him, recommending to him a *Signor Biſchi*, who was in arrear with the treaſury; *Braſchi* not only gave him no anſwer, but not even went to pay him that officious viſit which all prelates are uſed to do to each Cardinal in particular, in that interval between the Pope's death and the entrance into the Conclave. Three months after *Ganganelli* was created Pope. According to cuſtom, immediately after the election, the new Pope was carried down into St. Peter's church, where, ſitting on the papal altar, he received the homage of the Cardinals and Chapter. I was cloſe to *Braſchi*, and did not miſs obſerving him attentively; his lips were like wax, and his countenance entirely like that of a man in vexation; we both went in our turns to kiſs the Pope's toe, but with different hearts.

Every body imagined that *Ganganelli* would have aſſumed the name of *Sextus*, as he always affected to ſhew great reſpect to the memory of *Sextus Quintus*; but he feared perhaps the reflection that was made upon *Alexander* VI. *Sextus Tarquinius, Sextus Nero, Sextus et Iſte, Semper et a Sextus perdita Roma fuit*; and

therefore took the name of the Pope by whom he had been made Cardinal, as it has been very often done. When *Braſchi* was made Pope he declared he would belie the diſtich; how far he has ſucceeded the Romans may tell.

As *Ganganelli* had been ſeated on St. Peter's chair to be a paſſive and obedient tool to the forcing courts, and eſpecially to that of Spain, the firſt orders he received from that king was in regard to the choice of his ſecretary of ſtate: this was Cardinal *Lazarus Pallavicini*, of a rich Genoeſe family, who had been poſſeſſed with ſufficient money to run the career of the Nunciatures, or Embaſſies, had lately been Nuncio at *Madrid*, where he had addreſs enough to declare himſelf an Anti-jeſuit, in order to inſinuate himſelf into the good graces of the king. However, the Pope gave him no great trouble; and except in the common courſe of the internal affairs of the ſtate, made no uſe of him. Indeed it was never known he was fit for any thing elſe than dancing a minuet, which, it was allowed, he did to perfection.

Clement XIV. performed the ſolemn function of taking poſſeſſion of the papacy. He was riding upon a fine horſe belonging to *Prince Borgheſe*, when he came to the equeſtrian ſtatue of *Marcus Aurelius* on the Capitol, the *Conſervatori*, a kind of magiſtrate, and repreſentatives of the Roman people, who were holding the golden taſſels hanging from the horſe's head, drew them too tight, upon which the beaſt became very unruly, and the Pope was thrown to the ground, but was not hurt, and compleated the ceremony of going to St. *John Lateran* in a chair.

Some time after he proceeded to make his firſt promotion of Cardinals. *Mareſcſchi* was undoubtedly his firſt creature. *Braſchi* was likewiſe made Cardinal, that the place of treaſurer might be filled up by another. When on the evening of his creation, the Cardinal went, according to ſtated ceremony, to thank the

Pope, the latter told him very homely, that he had no reaſon to thank him, but he might thank the employment he was in. "The place of treaſurer is a *Carica Cardinalizia*, that is to ſay, an employment from which one is only diſplaced by getting the Cardinal's cap, and if the Cardinal is continued in the employment he is called *Pro-treaſurer*.

All eyes were turned towards the new Pope, in expectation of very great things. The fate of the Jeſuits was the principal topic; fear or impatience kept their friends and foes in equal anxiety; but it was never coming to a criſis. Meanwhile his Holineſs affected great ſecreſy, never conſulted any Cardinal, nor had the leaſt intimacy with any of them, not even with *Mareſcſchi*. He never ſaw any company, except at night, in the apartment of Father *Maeſtro Bontempi*, which was over that of the Pope, and where noboby elſe was admitted but *Angelo l'Apparatore*, whoſe trade was to hang the churches on particular feſtivals; *Lovatti* the maſter maſon, the Abbate *Lovatti*, his brother, the Abbate *Bonanni*, a ſorry poet, who ſerved as a kind of a ſilly buffoon, and *Fra Franciſco*, a lay-brother, who had ſerved the Pope for ſeveral years, but was nothing better than a coarſe ploughman in friar's dreſs. The Pope would ſtay with them ſome time, in a very familiar manner, pinching them, or knocking upon their hands with a key, or ſome other ſuch childiſh tricks. It was always obſerved he took a delight in ſuch things; when he was a friar, if he met any of his brethren in the corridors of the convent he was ſure to give a knock on their hands with the key of his chamber; however, he got once a black eye in conſequence of it.

The conſtant place where Pope *Ganganelli* went to take the air in the afternoon was the *Villa Patrizj*, out of the *Porta Pia*; he would leave there his attendants in the billiard-room, whilſt he took a walk round the villa; at his return he was ſure to have under his *mozzetta* a bunch of nettles, with which he would whip

their hands. *Monſignor Potentiani*, the *Maeſtro di Camera* obſerved, that the Pope never attempted to ſtrike *Monſignor Stonor*, (an Engliſh gentleman, who had been chamberlain to the Cardinal of York, by whoſe intereſt he got to be made one of the Pope's chamberlains, as his Royal Highneſs was very glad to kick him up ſtairs, in order to be rid of a man of ſenſe and of honour.) *Potentiani* therefore aſked the Pope why *Stonor* ſhould be deprived of the favour of His Holineſs's nettles? *Chi ſi voul impicciare con quella faccia parliamentaria?* replied the Pope: "Who would meddle with that par-"liamentary face?"

Another of this Pope's occupations was, from the weſt balcony of his apartment to purſue the ſwallows with the reflected rays of the ſun on a mirror which he had in his hands, and which he very often turned towards the eyes of thoſe he had been acquainted with, if they happened to paſs through the adjacent court of the *Pomatteria*. From the windows immediately over this court he would often throw goblets of water over the people who paſſed, eſpecially when he ſaw the celebrated *Settemineſtre*, (ſeven ſoops), who got ſuch a nick-name by his ſupping up all the remainder, which, from the pilgrims' table, returned into the Pope's kitchen, when he was there a ſcullion, and was raiſed in his career by acting the buffoon to the young nephews of Pope *Rezzonica*, and afterwards to *Ganganelli* and *Bentempi*.

All *Ganganelli*'s old friends expected to have ſomething done for them, eſpecially as he was very laviſh and frank in his promiſes and profeſſions of friendſhip, which the event ſhewed he never meant to perform. Poor *Ruggieri*, who was the ſource of his exaltation, not being able to get an audience from him, ſhot himſelf. *Abbé Grant*, a perſon well known to all the Britiſh gentlemen who have travelled to Rome, by introducing them to *Ganganelli*, got ſo much, as he imagined, into his favour, that notwithſtanding all I could

ſay to him, in conſequence of my experience of *Ganganelli*'s character, to undeceive him, he firmly expected he was to ride in his coach, as the Pope had repeatedly promiſed to him. But the Pope died and left the honeſt abbé like the reſt, who died likewiſe about ſeven years ago, not at all rich, in the firm belief that *Ganganelli* would have performed his promiſe if he had lived. *Roſetta*, a kitten which I gave Cardinal *Ganganelli* ſome months before he got to his papacy, was much more lucky than myſelf: ſhe was allowed to caper in the pontifical apartment, to purr majeſtically on His Holineſs's deſk, and ſweep with her tail the duſt from the neglected petitions; whilſt I got a heap of fine words through the means of *Father Bontempi*, whoſe favourite phraſe was, *Date tempo al tempo*; "Give time to "time:" but I ſoon perceived the vanity of all theſe promiſes, as I had been early taught to know that, "Curſed was the man that truſted in princes." I would not perhaps have the pleaſure, at preſent, of your friendſhip, that of our amiable *Atticus*, of the aſtoniſhing *Tireſais*, and of a few others out of the ſhort catalogue of liberal and honeſt men, although this ſame pleaſure has been but too much embittered by the refractory behaviour of ſome of the ſtupid children of overbearing ignorance.

But to return to *Ganganelli*, he did ſome good things. He diminiſhed ſeveral taxes which were heavy on the poor; he took to himſelf the undertaking of the lottery, and beſtowed the profit of it in enriching with antiquities the *Clementine Muſeum*, which he begun at the Vatican, and has been magnificently continued by *Pius* VI. *Pope Rezzonico*, who was a very great bigot, had given an oral order to the governor of Rome expreſsly forbidding gambling and dancing, even in private houſes, by which all dancing-maſters were ſent a begging. *Ganganelli* being aſked by the governor how he was to behave in regard to ſuch orders, the Pope anſwered, "As for "gambling, let the prohibition remain in its full force,

" it being the ruin of families; but let the people dance " as much as they like, for when they are tired they " will ſit down of themſelves." In *Rezzonico*'s reign public balls were deemed helliſh; *Ganganelli* permitted them in the carnival time, as it had been formerly uſed, and when Cardinal *Marcantonio Colonna*, a haughty proud bigot, who was the Pope's vicar in the ſpiritual department, preſented him with a liſt of the friars who had been in maſquerade at the balls, *Ganganelli* was nettled, and told him very ſharply that he might preſent his Eminence likewiſe with a liſt of the ſecular prieſts who had been there. When *Prince Charles Stuart*, after his marriage returned to Rome with his amiable lady, *Princeſs Louiſa of Stolberg*, the Roman nobility were very eager to ſhew them all poſſible civilities, particularly as they looked upon him as a Roman citizen; but they did not know how to behave in conſequence of the difficulties the court of Rome had in *Rezzonico*'s reign to give him the ſame title they had given to his father. *Ganganelli*, being requeſted to ſay whether there would be any harm in addreſſing to him in converſation with the title of Majeſty, anſwered, No harm at all, provided they do not ſtile him *Divine Majeſty*.—*Ganganelli* was never known to be a bigot, but always behaved very decently, according to his ſyſtem of religion, and had his canonizations.

I muſt here beg leave to obſerve, that the ſtory which Dr. Moor relates of a Scots miniſter in St. Peter's church, whilſt *Ganganelli* was going to perform ſolemn divine ſervice, muſt, I am convinced, be a miſtake. I myſelf never miſſed once attending the Pope in ſimilar occaſions, and never was witneſs to a like tranſaction. Dr. Moore's miſtake probably proceeded from a wrong recital of the following incident: It is very well known in Rome, that towards the beginning of this century, in the pontificate of *Clement* XI. of the *Albani* family, ſome Scots fanatic religioniſt took it in his head to convert the Pope; accordingly, he walked to Rome, and

one day that the Pope was going to the altar, carried high on his chair, in his pontifical dreſs, the zealous miniſter bawled out as loud as he could, *Papa, habeo aliquid tibi dicere ex parte Dei.* "Pope, I have a meſ-"ſage to you from the part of God." Many thouſands were preſent, as it is uſual, in St. Peter's church, in great ſolemnities. Cardinal *Hannibal Albani*, the Pope's nephew, with great preſence of mind, took one of the Swiſs guards with him, to open the way directly through the crowd towards the place from whence the voice came, met the mad-man, and ſaid to him, *Oſtende mandatum;* "Shew me your credentials." The Scotſman had no more to ſay, was put into cuſtody, was treated charitably, as a perſon deranged in mind; his rags were changed for a good new coat, and was let go about his buſineſs. But this is not the only inaccuracy reſpecting Rome to be found in thoſe pleaſant letters; indeed it could not be expected that a ſtranger ſhould receive accurate information reſpecting every particular that was mentioned to him in the courſe of a temporary viſit to that metropolis.

(To be continued.)

EQUAL RIGHTS.

To the Editor.

SIR,

As the numerous friends of Freedom in this country muſt receive additional ſatisfaction from every increaſe of the ſpirit of liberty, and every inſtance in which the common cauſe of the human race is attended with ſucceſs, I doubt not but you will readily gratify your readers of the above noble deſcription, by inſerting, for their information, what a zealous admirer of thoſe doctrines, which, now the eyes of all nations are opened,

are ſo rapidly adopted in various places, has, in his contracted ſphere, done towards realiſing their wiſhes of a general emancipation.—A convert to the doctrine, "that all mankind are by nature equal," and deſpiſing and deteſting the inconſiſtency of thoſe who acknowledging the truth of principles, neglect to reduce them to practice, I ſome time ago came to the reſolution of laying down that uncontrouled authority with which I formerly reigned over the ſmall domain of my own houſe; and thinking no day ſo proper for making this reſolution known to my family as the glorious 14th of July, I, on that day, convened my wife, children, and ſervants, and endeavoured to explain to them thoſe liberal principles by which I had determined in future to be guided:—Thoſe badges of tyranny and ſlavery, the titles of maſter and ſervant, I have entirely aboliſhed; deſiring to be called either by my name, or the title of Fellow-citizen, and have now the ſatisfaction of not governing mercenary ſlaves, but directing thoſe who freely ſerve. My eldeſt ſon, but ſix years old, is already become ſufficiently manly to have and ſupport an opinion of his own; the other day I told him I thought he ſtayed too long out in the damp; he freely ſaid, "You may think ſo, but I do not: and ſurely I "have a right to think for myſelf."—My daughter, on my ſtating that ſhe ſeemed to eat too plentifully of a particular diſh, replied, that her ſtomach and palate had, by nature, the right of determining for themſelves; and my footman is of opinion that he cleans his plate as well as any one, and requeſts me not to be tyrannical in requiring more of him: In ſhort, the ſeeds I have ſown appear to have taken an early and deep root, and I hope my houſe will ſoon exhibit, on however ſmall a ſcale, a perfect model of an equal republic.

Indeed my wife, who is in her heart, a determined Ariſtocrate, often objects to theſe proceedings; ſhe wants to wean my youngeſt boy, who having ſeveral

teeth, she says, frequently puts her to much pain; but as he is to suffer a loss in this case, I think it is just that he should, as far as he can, have a vote in it, and he expresses, by every gesture, his utter dissent from being deprived of his accustomed meal. The Cook, she complains too, asserts a right of exercising her own discretion in matters within her line; and says that her Mistress' ordering her to roast a joint of meat for any particular time is exerting an absolute authority with which no mortal ought to be entrusted. So that to listen to this would be a despot of a woman. I must allow that my liberal behaviour has introduced nothing but confusion into my house, and that the consequences of the most firmly-established authority (that which is founded on Free Will) will, at last, prove discontent, ruin, and unhappiness.

I find, indeed, my weekly expenses somewhat increased by a claim my servants have made to an equality of diet with myself, and which, without controverting some of the principles I have taught them, I know not how to combat: and the other day, when I requested that the dinner might in future be served up at a different hour, I received a representation that so great a change in the Administration of the house ought not to be made without a General Assembly of the Family being first called to authorise it. At this representation, my wife affected to laugh in a very ill-natured manner, saying it was but the harbinger of encroachments that would at length strip me of all my own both rights and property, and render the persons I had taught to make them much more unhappy than they would have been, had I let them continue ignorant of what she, in her spite, calls my *mushroom maxims*.

But obloquy, Sir, is ever the attendant of merit; and conscious that I am doing no more than what every man, whose mind is enlightened by the beams of true philosophy, ought to do, I despise her sarcasms,

and look with eagerneſs to the honours I ſhall receive for being the firſt, who in private life hath realiſed thoſe noble principles. For I will not fear to confeſs, that I hope to receive a letter of congratulation from the *Conſtitutional Society*, accompanied, perhaps, with the ſermons of the Rev. Champions of the cauſe: nor am I without expectation of having my name mentioned in that Aſſembly, of which the Members are more venerable than thoſe Roman Senators, whoſe throats their anceſtors cut—that of the Notables of France.

I am, Sir, Your's, &c

St James's Chronicle. POPLICOLA.

DESCRIPTION OF THE CLIMATE OF GREECE.

[*From Travels of* Young Anacharſis; *by the* Abbé Barthelemey.]

In the happy climate, under which I at preſent dwell, the ſpring is like the morning of a fine day; one enjoys the benefits which it brings, and thoſe which it promiſes. The rays of the ſun are not obſcured by thick vapours; they are not irritated by the burning aſpect of the dog ſtar. They give a light pure, unalterable, which repoſes ſoftly upon all objects: with ſuch light the gods are crowned on Olympus.

When the day appears above the horizon, the trees move their new born leaves; the banks of Iliſſus reſound the ſong of birds; and the echoes of Hymettus the ſound of ruſtic reeds. When it is about to be extinguiſhed, the ſky is veiled with glancing clouds; and the nymphs of Attica trace, with timid ſtep, their light dances on the turf. But ſoon morning returns, and then we regret not the freſhneſs of the laſt night, nor the ſplendour of the former day; it appears that a new ſun riſes upon a new univerſe, and that it brings from the Eaſt colours unknown to mortals. Every inſtant adds a new ſtroke to the beauties of nature; at every inſtant the great work of the developement of beings advances to its perfection.

Slight Memoirs of Mr Roderick Morison.

Scotland has lately ſuſtained a loſs, by the death of Mr Roderick Moriſon of Taunera, that cannot be eaſily repaired. When a man of fortune or high rank dies, his place is in general eaſily ſupplied by his heir; when a man of literary acquirements drops off, another of abilities perhaps nearly equal to his own may be found; but when a man who knows how to put in motion the firſt ſprings of active induſtry, where it has not before exiſted, is called away, who ſhall we find to ſupply his place? and who can eſtimate the amount of the misfortunes that will be brought by that event upon a numerous body of perſons, who looked up to him for ſubſiſtence and ſupport.

Such was the man whoſe death we now deplore. Mr Moriſon, whoſe father, a clergyman in Lewis, having left a numerous family of young children, with a ſlender proviſion for them, was educated in the village of Stornoway, and was indebted to nature alone for the acquirements he made. Of a hale and active temperament of body, enterpriſing diſpoſition, and intuitive ſtrength of genius, he entered early into the buſineſs of fiſhing, the only active employment that can be there purſued, with aſtoniſhing alacrity, and with a ſucceſs proportioned to the vigour of his exertions, directed by the moſt ſagacious judgment. He felt the ſweets of induſtry, and perceived the benefits of independence. He wiſhed to acquire in the village where he was bred, a ſettlement that he could call his own; but while others were invited from all quarters to come and purchaſe *feus* in that place, he had the mortification to find himſelf ſingled out as an obnoxious perſon, and could not obtain for himſelf, what every other perſon was invited to accept of. He was conſtrained to ſeek elſewhere a ſettlement; and obtained the promiſe from the Truſtees of the Annexed Eſtates, of a *feu* of part of the Iſland of Taunera, in the mouth of Loch Broom, which he, with ſome difficulty, at laſt got poſſeſſion of. Here he erected a red herring houſe, a pier, and many other conveniences for carrying on the buſineſs of the fiſheries with ſpirit. He built veſſels fitted for that buſineſs, was almoſt

conſtantly at ſea in one or other of theſe himſelf, and had the others manned with able hands, of whoſe talents he was capable to form the juſteſt appretiation.—Liberal in his dealings, active in all his purſuits, and frank and affable in his manner, he had the perfect confidence of all the perſons around him, and could command their utmoſt exertions on a moment's warning. No ſtipulations were made when he called, for it was well known he never took an undue advantage of any one; none attempted to impoſe upon him, for it was as well known that he was a perfect judge of every department of his buſineſs, and would not ſubmit to be abuſed: He thus became the ſtay of the induſtrious, and was ſhunned by the idle. Envy dared not there to ſpit her venom at him; for the attempt only excited general deteſtation. A mutual confidence, therefore, prevailed between him and thoſe who were dependant on him: they cordially wiſhed to promote each other's intereſt, and in this way every undertaking in which he engaged was forwarded in the moſt oeconomical manner, with alacrity: He came alſo at laſt to be ſo well known by reſpectable people in Edinburgh, that revenue officers ſtood in awe of him, and durſt not attempt thoſe tricks with him, which, in thoſe diſtant regions, they too often practiſed with impunity on others. Thus did he lay the foundation of an active oeconomical induſtry on thoſe coaſts, which was gradually extending its ſphere wider and wider every day, and which never can be eſtabliſhed with ſucceſs but by men who have been from their infancy accuſtomed with the people, their habits, and the inconveniences to which they are ſubjected.—He died in the prime of life, about the age of forty-five.—He fell overboard and was drowned, in the proſecution of his uſual buſineſs of fiſhing, in the end of May laſt, and left behind him a widow and ſeveral children, who are all young, and I am afraid none of them yet are capable of ſupplying his place.

Monuments are erected to perpetuate the memory of Generals who have laid provinces waſte, and ſpread miſery and deveſtation around them. But where is the monument that has been erected to perpetuate the memory of thoſe who have recalled the idle to habits of induſtry, and who have fed the needy, by enabling them to be benefited by the labour of their own hands? When ſuch a thing ſhall be attempted, we ſhall then expect to

ſee a monument erected by the public, and inſcribed with the name of RODERICK MORISON.

His wife was the daughter of a man reſpectable in his time, who knew not ſo well as his ſon-in-law how to eſtimate the value and talents of mankind; and he ſuffered from the want of that knowledge. May this worthy woman be preſerved to educate her family in a proper manner, and may ſhe have the happineſs of ſeeing them purſue their father's footſteps with ſucceſs!

Nor was Mr Moriſon the only perſon in thoſe regions who know how to adapt themſelves to the ſituation of the country, and to call forth the active powers of the people. There are others, though few, ſtill alive, who deſerve a ſimilar applauſe; and I would fain hope that the proprietors in that country will not be ſo blind to their own intereſt, as to let them languiſh in neglect, far leſs to feel the iron hand of oppreſſion. To obtain ſuch a perſon on an eſtate in that neighbourhood, is an acquiſition, the value of which no man at preſent can eſtimate, and few, I am afraid, are at this period diſpoſed to ſet themſelves ſeriouſly to make the calculation.

Anecdote—of Cardinal Richelieu.

THE Cardinal Richelieu boaſted, that in four words of writing, even on any indifferent ſubject, he could find cauſe for putting the author into the Baſtile: One of his Courteznns wrote immediately with a pencil, *three and one are four.* Three are only one, cried the Cardinal; this is blaſphemy againſt the Holy Trinity: To the Baſtile.

Of Mezerai.

WHEREFORE have you painted Lewis XI. *as a Tyrant?* aſked Lewis XIV. at Mezerai.—*Wherefore was he one?* anſwered the intrepid hiſtorian.

The Editor has been favoured with the following Lines addreſſed to the late Dr Blacklock, whoſe memory will long be dear to every lover of the Muſes in Scotland. The anſwer ſtrongly marks that kind of modeſt diffidence and reſignation which peculiarly characteriſed this amiable man during the latter years of his life.

To Mæonides on my Birth Day, 1782.

My Muſe, O Poet, never yet could climb
To the bold height of high inſpired rhyme:
Never could I, it's borders wandering o'er,
Of the fam'd mount the aſperous way explore:
But thou, bleſt Poet! Thou! who blind can mount
Up that high hill, and taſte th' inſpiring fount,
Deign to accept on this my natal day,
The liſping accents of my infant lay.
This ſun eight luſtra o'er my head has ſeen,
Dear to my friends, tho' few theſe friends have been,
And I the bright meridian now ſurvey,
That muſt to ſhame or glory lead the way.
Me, when a boy, fair Science deign'd to take
From boyiſh ſports, and her own ſon to make;
Then Virtue rigid, with the look ſevere,
Came cloſe behind, and firmly fix'd me there.
When yet a child, few childiſh plays I had,
Thoughtful I often was, and ſometimes ſad;
Oft from my father to the hills I'd go,
And ponder thoughts that made the tears to flow.
Great Nature's book my joy was to explore,
New knowledge came, yet ſtill I ſought for more.
Oft did the brooks my wandering ſteps beguile,
To me a Ganges, or a ſourceleſs Nile.
The naked minerals there I keenly view'd,
Gather'd new plants, or butterflies purſued.
Then did my days in ſweet ſucceſſion flow;
No greater pleaſure can this life beſtow.
Next came my youth, and trammels of the lore,
No yoke to me, but that you found before.
Thy ſpires, St Andrews, ay ſhall find a part,
A ſweet remembrance in my grateful heart:

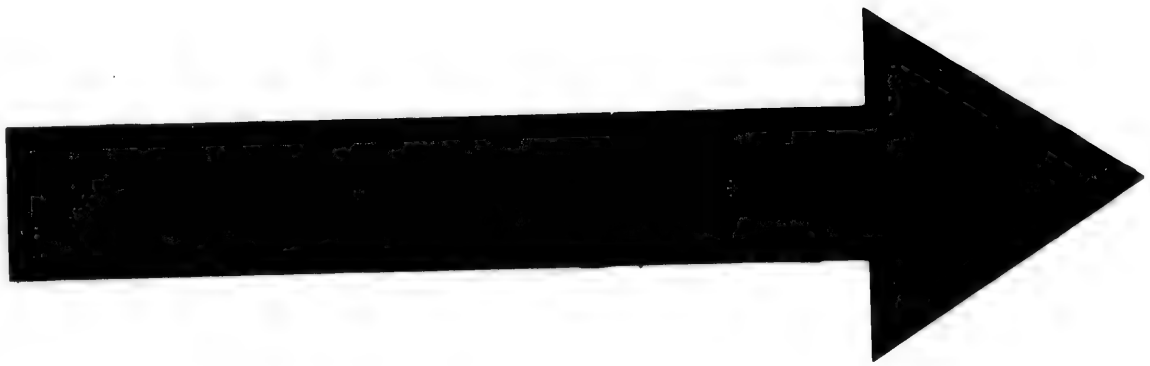
Thee to-reviſit once I fondly went,
Gaz'd at the marks where oft my bow I bent;
Saw on thy walls engrav'd my youthful name,
Cut by *my* knife, my firſt attempt at fame.
Some tears of ſweetly trickling joy I ſhed,
Then from thy ſpires, O *Regulus!* I ſped.
Let not, O Poet! thy nice taſte accuſe
The devious wanderings of a feeling Muſe,
Mournful, yet pleaſing to the ſoul ſerene,
With Scythian glance to eye the youthful ſcene:
With * * * * I took the manly gown,
* * * * * that man of high renown.
High was the ſtar of Great Britannia's fame,
Juſt were her laws, and unimpeach'd her name;
But now, ſad change! now hardly hope to ſave
Her, ſinking, trembling, on the weſtern wave.
Thus, friendly Poet, to thy gentle ear
My words I utter, while I drop a tear.
Pitt, my great friend, or elſe the ſtars beguile,
Fell with the glory of the white-cliff'd iſle.
Oft have I ſtrove by noble means to gain
A place as actor on the mighty ſcene,
Where Britain's glory Britain might reſtore,
If Britain's ſons could act for aught but ore.
But now, my friend, theſe views to me are paſt,
Three luſtra's ſtrife has made me wiſe at laſt:
I, not ignobly, quit the public ſtage,
With feelings ſuited to another age:
From public life no fugitive I go,
But yield to manners as the manners flow.
Henceforth ('tis fixt) Philoſophy ſhall bind
With Reaſon's cord, the tenor of my mind.
And thou, chaſte matron with the milder eye,
Then too ſhall ſometimes heave the tender ſigh,
And ſhall be heard, yet ſtill in reaſon's ear,
Nor Friendſhip be deny'd the ſocial tear;
And you, ye nine, companions of my youth,
Shall guide me ſmiling on from truth to truth,
And hope extending far to greater things,
Shall ſoar to wiſdom, and look down on kings.
Farewell, my Poet, may the light of light
Be inward eyes to thee, and better ſight!

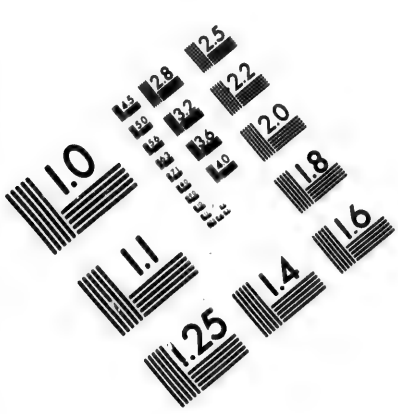
The Anſwer of Mæonides.

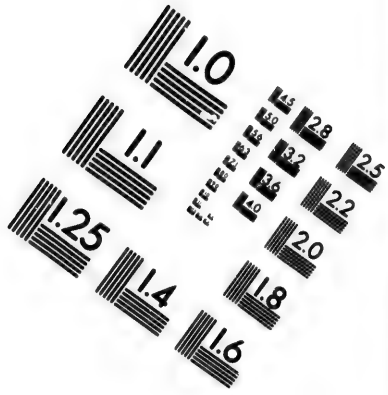
O thou! to form whoſe mighty mind conſpire,
Art's poliſh'd touch, and Nature's genuine fire,
Whoſe happy talents with new honours grace
The brighteſt annals of the nobleſt race;
Whoſe breaſt fair Science as her fane deſign'd,
Enlarg'd with culture, and with taſte refin'd;
Whoſe ſhining virtues, to a ſinking age,
At once diſplay the patriot and the ſage:
May each freſh year thy natal day reſtore,
In gayer ſplendor than the former wore!
As reſtleſs time accelerates his flight,
May each new hour come fraught with new delight!
Till Fate and Nature can no more beſtow,
And joys above ſucceed to joys below!—
For me, whom ſtars malignant ſtill infeſt,
Involv'd in darkneſs, and with years oppreſt;
No more the Muſes with congenial flame
Dilate my heart, or animate my frame;
As winter melts before the ſolar ray,
By ſlow, but ſure gradations, I decay.
'Tis all to which on earth my hopes aſpire,
With innocence to live, with decency retire.

Imitation of Chaucer.

Right wele of learnet clerkis is it ſaide,
That wemenheid for mannis uſe is made;
But naughtie man liketh not one or ſo,
He luſteth aye unthriftily for moe;
And whom he whilome cheriſhed, when tyed
By holie church, he cannot her abyde.
Like unto doge whilke lighteth of a bone,
His taile he waggeth, greede therefor ygrown;
But thilke ſame bone if to his taile thou tye,
Perdie, he fearinge it, away dothe flye.







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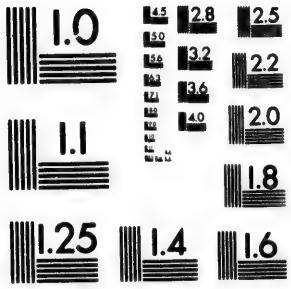

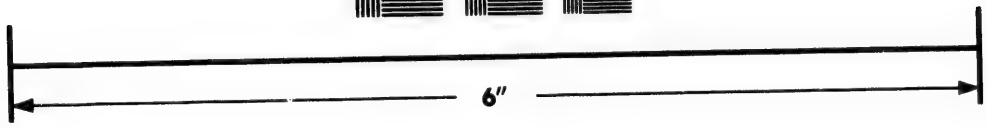

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REVIEW.

An impartial Account of the Conduct of the Exciſe towards the Breweries of Scotland, particularly in Edinburgh; pointing out the beneficial effects of the new mode of ſurvey, by which ſeveral thouſand pounds per annum have been already added to the Edinburgh Collection, and by which, if generally adopted through Scotland, many thouſands more might be annually put into the Exchequer, not only without detriment, but with advantage to the Manufacturers. 8vo, Edinburgh.

THIS Pamphlet, conſiſting of 85 pages, is a publication that ſhould be very intereſting to all ranks in this country; it treats of a branch of the *public revenue*, a ſubject of the higheſt importance in every ſtate of civil ſociety, ſince it is from abuſes in this department the greateſt political evils originate: Every propoſal, therefore, that promiſes to remedy diſorders in that department ought to be weighed with the greateſt attention by the members of the community at large. In Scotland in particular, this ſubject ought not to be overlooked, for it is a fact well known, that the manufactures of this country have been more retarded by the baneful operation of the revenue laws, *as they have been here carried into execution*, than by all other obſtructions put together.

The objects aimed at in this pamphlet are, 1*ſt*, to augment the revenue: 2*dly*, To protect the manufacturers from being wantonly harraſſed, and interrupted in the courſe of their buſineſs; and, 3*dly*, To check the inſolence, and to correct the negligence of exciſe officers in the diſcharge of their duty, ſo as to compel them alike to do juſtice to the public, and to reſpect the rights of individuals; and if the facts that are here ſtated be true, of which we can ſee no room to entertain a doubt, it ſeems to have gone far to effect all theſe objects.

The writer of the eſſay before us, who is evidently under the direction of a ſet of brewers who have had good acceſs to underſtand the ſubject he treats of, ſets out with combating an

opinion which has been generally received, viz. "That brewers cannot pay fairly the duties required by law, and that it is abſolutely neceſſary for every one of them to ſmuggle, if they hope to eſcape ruin." This he aſſerts is falſe, and maintains, that were the revenue laws fairly enforced, ſo as that none could be allowed to ſmuggle, the brewers would be much better off than they have ever been while ſmuggling was permitted, the conſumers of *beer* be much better ſerved, and the country, upon the whole, be much benefitted by the change. Upon theſe principles he proceeds to ſtate, that a general aſſociation of the brewers in Edinburgh was formed ſome time ago, who deviſed a mode of Exciſe ſurvey, by which it was impoſſible for any evaſions to be made, or that ſmuggling could be carried on; that theſe men recommended this mode of ſurvey to the Commiſſioners of Exciſe, who, after duly conſidering it, approved of it, and cauſed it to be adopted *in Edinburgh*. "The good effects of this change, they proceed, were inſtantly perceived by the vaſt increaſe of the revenue; which, from 300l. or little more, aroſe very near to 1000l. per month, as will fully appear from the following ſtatement of the duties for ſome years paſt:

Years ending Midſummer.	1785	L. 4274 9 9	under the old mode, Mr Maitland Surveyor-General.
	1786	4370 5 0	
	1787	4825 7 2	
	1788	4691 15 8	
	1789	8011 15 11	under the new mode, Mr Burnet Surveyor-General.
	1790	10,817 12 9	

This, it muſt be admitted, is a ſatisfactory enough proof, that the new mode of ſurvey had proved beneficial to the revenue at leaſt; and we are aſſured by the writer, that the brewers found themſelves in a better ſituation than formerly. But unfortunately, as he alledges, this was not the caſe with the revenue officers, whoſe emoluments were thereby greatly curtailed, and who, on that account, are violent in their oppoſition to the new mode of ſurvey, and adopt, as he aſſerts, very unjuſtifiable meaſures to prevent its farther extenſion.

The charge here brought againſt the revenue officers is a heavy one indeed, and is urged home with great force, in a direct and open manner, that bears much the air of a firm con-

viction, not only that the facts alledged are really true, but that they can be fairly proved if called in queſtion; for many particular caſes are ſtated, and the names of the perſons concerned put down, without the ſmalleſt attempt at palliation or diſguiſe. The revenue officers are here directly charged with having made it their ſtudy to encourage ſmuggling, by winking at evaſions of the law, in order that they might have an opportunity of making ſeizures at times, and in order to receive emoluments from the brewers, which they cannot expect when ſurveys ſhall be impartially made, without favour to any one: This, he ſays, is an evil ſo much dreaded by them, that they have adopted every art they could think of to fruſtrate the plan of improvement; and with that view, as is alledged, they have cajoled ſome of the aſſociated members who propoſed the improvement, and have induced them to withdraw from it, in the hopes of obtaining unjuſt indulgences from theſe men. It is to obviate the evils that muſt ariſe from a partial adoption of this mode of ſurvey, that the preſent pamphlet has ſeemingly been written. "The committee*, it is ſaid, p. 55. inſiſt for nothing but what the meaneſt capacity muſt in a moment determine to be fair and upright. They are willing to pay the *full* duties to Government, and they aſk no favour in any caſe for themſelves; but they inſiſt, that whoever tranſgreſſes the laws, ſhall be ſubjected to ſuch penalties as may effectually prevent them from committing tranſgreſſions of a ſimilar kind in time to come.

"It may, he proceeds, ſeem ſtrange, that when a trader is conſcious of integrity, and paying the duty on all occaſions, he ſhould have any reaſon to fear an Exciſe-man, or to be in danger from him. Nothing indeed of this kind could happen, if the Exciſe-men were always willing to act uprightly; but the committee complains that this is not the caſe, but that their brethren are encouraged in their iniquity by their ſolicitor, and even ſupported by the deciſions of the Juſtices themſelves."

From this ſpecimen the reader will be able to judge of the

* This committee was a ſelect number of the aſſociated brewers, who were empowered to draw up the new plan of ſurvey, which was afterwards approved by the whole body, and adopted by the Commiſſioners of Excife.

bold and direct manner in which this pamphlet is written; and these general charges are supported by many particular facts distinctly specified. So direct are the charges against several individuals distinctly named, that it would seem to us, if they be unfounded, the parties will have just grounds to claim legal redress. At the same time, it is difficult to suppose that such charges would have been brought forward by a person of common sense, unless the facts had been notorious and undeniable. If therefore the parties blamed decline to seek redress themselves, it certainly behoves those who have the charge of the executive department in regard to revenue in this country, to look into this matter, and to give that redress which justice requires; or, if these shall decline to do it, the public have certainly a right to call "even *the highest*" to account for negligence in the discharge of such an important branch of their duty.

We congratulate the public on the appearance of this pamphlet; for though a due submission to law constitutes the only sure basis of political freedom, yet a tame subjection to the arbitrary regulations of those who are entrusted with the execution of the law, is as sure a foundation of civil oppression and ministerial despotism. In this last respect, the people of Scotland have been too tame, and every well-wisher to his country ought to rejoice to see that men here begin to think for themselves, and to act with some degree of firmness in vindication of their legal rights and privileges. If this be done with temper, moderation, and steadiness, the situation of this country will soon alter very much for the better.

An Alphabetical List of the House of Commons.

ABBOT, Charles, *Helstone*
A'Court, W. P. A. *Heytesbury*
Adam, Will. *Roſsshire*
Adams, James, *Hindon*
Addington, Rt. hon. Henry, Speaker, *Devizes*
Adeane, Ja. Whor. *Cambridgeſh.*
Aldridge, John, *New Shoreham*
Amyatt, James, *Southampton*
Anderſon, Jo. Will. *Okehampton*
Anneſley, Francis, *Reading*
Anſon, Thomas, *Litchfield*
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Apſley, Lord, *Cirencester*
Arden, Rt. hon. Sir R P. *Haſtings*
Arden, Lord, *Warwick*
Aubrey, Sir John, *Clitheroe*
Auckland, Lord, *Heytesbury*

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Balfour, Neſbit, *Wigton, &c.*
Balfour, John, *Orkney*
Bankes, Henry, *Corff Caſtle*
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Baring, John, *Exeter*
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Barne, Barne, *Dunwich*
Barrington, Jo. *Newton, Hants*
Barwell, Richard, *Winchelſea*
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Baſtard, J Pollexfen, *Devonſhire*
Baſtard, Edmund, *Dartmouth*
Bayham, Viſc. *Bath*
Bearcroft, Edw. *Saltaſh*
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Beaufoy, Henry, *Yarmouth*
Beaumont Sir George, *Beeralſton*
Beckford, William, *Hindon*
Belgrave, Lord, *Cheſter*
Benfield, Paul, *Malmſbury*
Bentinck, Ld Ed. *Nottinghamſh.*
Benyon, Richard, *Peterborough*
Berkeley, hon Geo. *Gloucesterſhire*
Bernard, Scrope, *Ayleſbury*
Bernard, Viſcount, *Winchelſea*
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Bickerton, Sir Richard, *Rocheſter*
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Blackburne, John, *Lancaſhire*
Blandford, Marq. of, *Oxfordſhire*
Bloxam, Matthew, *Maidſtone*
Bond, John, *Corff Caſtle*
Boone, Charles, *Caſtle Riſing*
Boſcawen, W. A. S. *Truro*
Bouverie, hon. W. H. *New Sarum*
Bouverie, hon. Barth. *Downton*
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Burke, Rt. hon. Edm. *Malton*
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Campbell, John, *Cardigan*
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Cavendiſh, Ld. G. *Derbyſhire*
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Chute, William, *Hampſhire*
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Cleveland, John, *Barnſtaple*
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Coke, Edward, *Derby*
Coke, Tho. Will. *Norfolk*
Colhoun, William, *Bedford*

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Conway, Hon. H. S. *Wendover*
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Cornwallis, Hon. Wm. *Eye*
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Cotton, Sir R. S. *Cheſhire*
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Courtown, Rt. hon. Earl, *Marlborough*
Coxhead, Thomas, *Bramber*
Crawfurd, Gibbs, *Queenborough*
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Crewe, John, *Cheſhire*
Crickitt, C. Alex. *Ipſwich*
Croſbie, William, *Newark*
Crutchley, Jer. *Grampound*
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Damer, hn. Lionel, *Peterborough*
Dance, Nathaniel, *EaſtGrinſtead*
Darell, Lionel, *Heydon*
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Douglas Sir George, *Roxburghſh.*
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D'Oyley, Sir J. H. *Ipſwich*
Drake, William, *Agmondeſham*
Drake, William, jun. *Ditto*
Drummond, Hen. *Caſtle Riſing*
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Fane, Hon. Tho. *Lyme Regis*
Fane, Francis, *Dorcheſter*
Fellows, William, *Andover*
Ferguſon, Sir Adam, *Airſhire*
Ferguſon, James, *Aberdeenſhire*
Fetherſtonhaugh, Sir Harry, *Portſmouth*
Fielding, Viſc. *Newport, Corn.*
Finch, Hon. Edw. *Cambridge*
Finch, Hon. W. C. *Surrey*
Fitzpatrick, Rt. h. Rd. *Taviſtock*
Fitzroy, Ld. Cha. *St. Edmondſbury*
Fitzwilliam, Viſc. *Wilton*
Fleming, Sir Mich. *Weſtmoreland*
Fletcher, Sir Henry, *Cumberland*
Fludyer, George, *Chippenham*
Foley, Hon. Edw. *Worceſterſhire*
Foley, Hon. Andrew, *Droitwich*
Folkes, Sir M. B. *King's-Lynn*
Ford, Richard, *Appleby*
Foreſter, Cecil, *Wenlock*
Fox, Rt. Hon. C. J. *Weſtminſter*
Francis, Philip, *Bleebingly*
Fydell, Thomas, *Boſton*
Gage, Henry, *Warwick*
Gamon, Rich. *Wincheſter*
Gardner, Alan, *Plymouth*
Garforth, J. B. *Cockermouth*

Garlies, Viſcount, *Saltaſh*
Gaſcoyne, Bamber, jun. *Liverpool*
Gilbert, Thomas, *Litchfield*
Gipps, George, *Canterbury*
Glover, Richard, *Penryn*
Goddard, Ambroſe, *Wiltſhire*
Gordon, James, *Truro*
Goring, Sir Harry, *New Shoreham*
Gould, Sir Charles, *Breconſhire*
Gould, Charles, *Brecon Town*
Gower, Earl, *Staffordſhire*
Gower, Hon. J. Leveſon, *Newcaſtle under Line*
Graham, George, *Kinroſsſhire*
Grant, James, *Sutherlandſhire*
Grant, William, *Shafteſbury*
Grant, Sir James, *Bamffſhire*
Grant, Lewis Alex. *Elginſhire*
Gregg, Francis, *Morpeth*
Gregor, Francis, *Cornwall*
Grenville, Rt. hn. Ja. *Buckingham*
Grenville, Rt. hon. W. W. *Bucks*
Greville, Hon. Thomas *Aldborough*
Grey, Charles, *Northumberland*
Grey, Lord, *Aldborough*
Grieve, William, *Peebles, &c.*
Groſvenor, Thomas, *Cheſter*
Hamilton, Rt. Hon. W. Ger. *Haſlemere*
Hamilton, John, *Haddingtonſhire*
Hammet, Sir Benj. *Taunton*
Harbord, Hon. W. A. *Luggerſhall*
Harcourt, John, *Ilcheſter*
Hardinge, George, *Old Sarum*
Hare, James, *Knareſborough*
Harley, Rt. Hn. Tho. *Herefordſh.*
Harriſon, John, *Great Grimſby*
Hartley, Winch. Hen. *Berkſhire*
Hawkins, Chriſt. *St Michael's*
Haynes, Samuel, *Brackley*
Heathcote, John, *Rutlandſhire*
Heathcote, Sir Will. *Hampſhire*
Heneage, Jo. Walker, *Cricklade*
Herbert, Lord, *Wilton*
Hill, Sir Richard, *Shropſhire*
Hill, John, *Shrewſbury*
Hinchinbrook, Rt. Hon. Viſc. *Huntingdonſhire*
Hippeſley, J. C. *Sudbury*
Hobart, Hon. Henry, *Norwich*
Hobart, Rt. Hon. Rob. *Lincoln*
Houghton, Sir Henry, *Preſton*
Home, Patrick, *Berwickſhire*
Honywood, Sir John, *Canterbury*
Honywood, Filmer, *Kent*
Hood, Lord, *Weſtminſter*
Hope, Hon. Jo. *Linlithgowſhire*
Hope, Hon. Cha. *Dyſart, &c.*
Hopkins, Rich. *Queenborough*
Hopkins, B. B. *Malmſbury*
Howard, Sir George, *Stamford*
Howard, Henry, *Steyning and Arundel*
Howel, David, *St Michael's*
Hunter, John, *Leominſter*
Huſſey, William, *New Sarum*
Jackſon, George, *Colcheſter*
Jekyll, Joſeph, *Calne*
Jenkinſon, Hon. R. B. *Rye and Appleby*
Jervis, Sir John, *Chipp. Wycomb*
Jervoiſe, T. C. *Yarmouth*
Imoey, Sir Elijah, *New Romney*
Inchiquin, Earl of, *Richmond*
Ingilby, Sir John, *Eaſt Retford*
Jodrell, Rich. Paul, *Seaford*
Johnes, Thomas, *Radnorſhire*
Johnſtone, R. B. *Weymouth, &c.*
Jolliffe, William, *Petersfield*
Jones, Thomas, *Weymouth, &c.*
Keene, Whitſhed, *Montgomery*
Kempe, Thomas, *Lewes*
Kenſington, Ld, *Haverford-weſt*
Knatchbull, Sir Edw. *Kent*
Knight, Rich. Payne, *Ludlow*
Knight, J. G. *Aldborough*
Knubley, Edward, *Carliſle*
Kynaſton, John, *Shropſhire*
Ladbroke, Rob. *Okehampton*
Lake, Gerard, *Ayleſbury*
Lambton, W. H. *Durham*
Langſton, John, *Bridgewater*
Laſcelles, Edward, *Northallerton*
Laurie, Sir Rob. *Dumfrieſſhire*

Law, Ewan, *Weſtbury*
Lawley, Sir Rob. *Warwickſhire*
Lawrence, William, *Ripon*
Lechmere, Edmund, *Worceſter*
Legh, Thomas Peter, *Newton, Lancaſhire*
Lemon, Sir William, *Cornwall*
Lenox, Charles, *Suſſex*
Leſter, Benjamin, *Poole*
Lethieullier, Benj. *Andover*
Lewes, Sir Watkin, *London*
Lincoln, Earl of, *Eaſt-Retford*
Liſburne, Earl, *Cardiganſhire*
Littleton, Sir Ed. *Staffordſhire*
Lloyd, James Martin, *Steyning*
Long, Sir Ja. Tylney, *Wiltſhire*
Long, Charles, *Rye*
Long, Samuel, *Ilcheſter*
Lorne, Marq. of, *St Germain's*
Loveden, Ed. Loved. *Abingdon*
Lowther, James, *Weſtmoreland and Haſlemere*
Ludlow, Earl, *Huntingdonſhire*
Luſhington, Stephen, *Helſtone*
Luttrell, J. F. *Minehead*
Lygon, Wm. *Worceſterſhire*
Lyttleton, Hon. G. F. *Bewdley*
Macdonald, Sir Arch. *Newcaſt. under line*
M'Dowall, And. *Wigtonſhire*
M'Dowall, Will. *Glaſgow*, &c.
Mackreth, Robert, *Aſhburton*
Macleod, Norman, *Inverneſſh.*
Macpherſon, James, *Camelford*,
Mainwaring, Will. *Middleſex*
Maitland, Hon. T. *Jedburgh*, &c.
Mann, Sir Horace, *Sandwich*
Martin, James, *Tewkeſbury*
Martin, Henry, *Southampton*
Maſter, Thomas, *Glouceſterſhire*
Maſter, Rich. *Cirenceſter*
Medlycott, Will. Coles, *Milborne Port*
Melbourne, Viſ. *Newport, Hants*
Meſurier, Paul Le, *Southwark*
Metcalf, Philip, *Plympton Erle*
Middleton, Sir Will. *Northumber.*
Middleton, Viſc. *Whitchurch*
Milbanke, Ralph, *Durham Co.*
Milford, Lord, *Pembrokeſhire*
Miller, Patrick, *Dumfries*, &c.
Mills, William, *St Ives*
Milner, Sir W. M. *York*
Milnes, R. S. *York*
Minchin, Humphry, *Boſſiney*
Mitford, John, *Beeralſton*
Monckton, Hon. Edw. *Stafford*
Montagu, Matt. *Tregony*
Montague, Hon. J. G. *Huntingdon*
Montgomery, Wm, *Peebles ſhire*
Morgan, John, *Monmouthſhire*
Mornington, Earl of, *Windſor*
Morris, John, *Calne*
Morſhead, Sir John, *Bodmyn*
Moſtyn, Sir Roger, *Flintſhire*
Muncaſter, Lord, *Milbourn-port*
Mundy, Ed. Miller, *Derbyſhire*
Munro, Sir Hector, *Fortroſe*, &c.
Murray, Hon. Ja. *Perthſhire*
Murray, Sir Ja. *Weymouth*, &c.
Murray, David, *New Radnor*
Murray, George, *Perth*, &c.
Myddelton, Rich. jun. *Denbigh*
Neſbitt, John, *Gatton*
Neville, Rd. Aldw. *Reading*
Niſbet, Will. *Eaſt Grinſtead*
North, Lord, *Petersfield*
North, Dudley, *Great Grimſby*
Nugent, George, *Buckingham*
Onſlow, Hon. Tho. *Guildford*
Orchard, Paul, *Callington*
Orde, Rt. hon. Tho. *Harwich*
Owen, William, *Montgomeryſh.*
Page, Francis, *Oxford Univerſity*
Paget, Lord, *Carnarvon*
Paget, Hon. Will. *Angleſea*
Palk, Lawrence, *Aſhburton*
Palmerſton, Viſc. *Newport, Hants*
Pardoe, John, *Weſtlooe*
Parkyns, T. Boothby, *Leiceſter*
Parker, Viſc. *Minehead*
Payne, Jo. Willet, *Huntingdon*
Payne, Sir Ralph, *Fowey*
Peel, Robert, *Tamworth*
Peirſe, Henry, *Northallerton*
Pelham, Ch. Anderſon, *Lincolnſh.*

Pelham, Hon. Henry, *Lewes*
Pelham, Rt.hon.Thomas, *Suſſex*
Pennyman, Sir James, *Beverley*
Penton, Henry, *Wincheſter*
Phelips, Edward, *Somerſetſhire*
Philipps, J. G. *Carmarthen*
Phillipſon, Rich. Burton, *Bye*
Phipps, Hon. Henry, *Scarborough*
Pierrepont, C. *Nottinghamſhire*
Pitt, William Morton, *Dorſetſhire*
Pitt, Rt. Hon. Wm. *Cambridge Univerſity*
Pitt, John, *Glouceſter*
Plumer, William, *Hertfordſhire*
Pochin, William, *Leiceſterſhire*
Pole, Hon. W. W. *Eaſtloo*
Popham, Alexander, *Taunton*
Portman, H. B. *Wells*
Poulett, Hon. Vere, *Bridgwater*
Powlett, W. P. *Totneſs*
Powney, Pennifton Portlock, *Windſor*
Powys, Thomas, *Northamptonſh.*
Praed, William, *St Ives*
Pringle, Mark, *Selkirkſhire*
Pulteney, William, *Shrewſbury*
Pybus, Charles Small, *Dover*
Radcliffe, Sir C. F. *Hythe*
Rainsford, Cha. *Newport, Corn.*
Raſhleigh, Ralph, *Fowey*
Rice, Hon. G T. *Carmarthenſh.*
Ridley, Sir Mat. White, *Newcaſ.*
Robinſon, John, *Harwich*
Robinſon, Maurice, *Boroughbridge*
Rodney, Hon. John, *Launceſton*
Rogers, Sir F L. *Plymouth*
Rolle, John, *Devonſhire*
Rooke, James, *Monmouthſhire*
Roſe, George, *Chriſtchurch*
Roſs, Sir Charles, *Tain*, &c.
Rous, Sir John, *Suffolk*
Ruſhout, Sir John, *Eveſham*
Ruſhworth, Edward, *Yarmouth*
Ruſſel, Lord Will. *Surrey*
Ryder, Rt.Hn.Dudley, *Tiverton*
St. John, Hon. St Andrew, *Bedfordſhire*
St Leger, John, *Okehampton*
Sargent, John, *Seaford*
Satterthwaite, J. C. *Carliſle*
Sawbridge, John, *London*
Sawyer, John, *Leominſter*
Scott, Sir John, *Weobly*
Scott, Sir William, *Downton*
Scott, David, *Forfarſhire*
Scott, John, *Stockbridge*
Scudamore, John, *Hereford*
Selwyn, Geo. Aug. *Luggerſhall*
Senhouſe, Humph. *Cumberland*
Sheffield, Lord, *Briſtol*
Shelley, Timothy, *Horſham*
Sheridan, R. B. *Stafford*
Shuckburgh, Sir G. A. W. *Warwickſhire*
Shuldham, Lord, *Fowey*
Simcoe, John Graves, *St Maws*
Sinclair, Sir John, *Caithneſsſhire*
Sloane, Hans, *Chriſtchurch*
Smith, Samuel, *Leiceſter*
Smith, Robert, *Nottingham*
Smith, Joſhua, *Devizes*
Smith, Richard, *Wareham*
Smith, John, *Pontefract*
Sotheron, William, *Pontefract*
Spencer, Rt. Hon. Ld Robert, *Warnham*
Spencer, Lord H. J. *Woodſtock*
Stanley, Thomas, *Lancaſhire*
Stanley, John, *Haſtings*
Stanley, Jo. Tho. *Wootton Baſſet*
Steele, Thomas, *Chichеſter*
Stephens, Philip, *Sandwich*
Stephenſon, John, *Tregony*
Steuart, Sir James, *Lanerkſhire*
Stewart, Alex. *Kircudbright*
Strachey, Henry, *Biſhop's Caſtle*
Strutt, J. Holden, *Malden*
Stuart, Hon. Charles, *Pool & Air*, &c.
Stuart, Hon. James, *Baſſiney*
Stuart, John Shaw, *Renfrewſhire*
Stuart, Hon. John, *Cardiff*
Steuart, Andrew, *Weymouth*, &c.
Sturt, Charles, *Bridport*
Sulivan, Rich. Joſ. *New Romney*

Sullivan, John, *Old Sarum*
Sumner, George, *Guildford*
Sutton, Sir Rich. *Boroughbridge*
Sutton, Jn. Manners, *Newark*
Sutton, George, *Grantham*
Sykes, Sir Francis, *Wallingford*
Tarleton, Banaſtre, *Liverpool*
Taylor, Clement, *Maidſtone*
Tempeſt, John, *Durham City*
Templer, George, *Honiton*
Thomas, Geo. White, *Chicheſter*
Thomas. Sir Geo. *Arundel*
Thompſon, Thomas, *Eveſham*
Thompſon, Beilby, *Heydon*
Thornton, Henry, *Southwark*
Thornton, Sam. *Kingſt up. Hull.*
Thornton, Robert, *Colcheſter*
Thorold, Sir John, *Lincolnſhire*
Townſhend, J. T. *Whitchurch*
Townſhend, Rt. H. Ch. *Yarmouth*
Townſon, John, *Okehampton*
Trevanion, John, *Dover*
Trevelyan, Sir John, *Somerſetſh.*
Tudway, Clement, *Wells*
Turner, Sir G. P. *Thirſk*
Tyrconnel, E. of, *Scarborough*
Valletort, Viſc. *Leſtwithiel and Fowey*
Vanneck, Joſhua, *Dunwich*
Vanſittart, George, *Berkshire*
Vaughan, Hon. John, *Berwick*
Vaughan Evan Lloyd *Merionethſh*
Verney, E. *Buckinghamshire*
Villiers, Rt. Hon. John Cha. *Dartmouth*
Upper Offory, E. of, *Bedfordſh.*
Vyner, Robert, *Thirſk*
Wallace, Thomas, *Grampound*
Walpole, Hon. Horatio, *K. Lynn*
Walwyn, James, *Hereford*
Warren, Sir George, *Lancaſter*
Watſon, Brook, *London*
Watſon, James, *Bridport*
Webb, John, *Glouceſter*
Weddell, William, *Malton*
Wemyſs, William, *Fifeshire*
Wenman, Viſc. *Oxfordshire*
Weſtern, Cha. Callis, *Malden*
Weymouth, V. *Weobly & Bath*
Wharton, John, *Beverley*
Whitbread, Samuel, *Bedford*
Whitmore, Tho. *Bridgenorth*
Wigley, Edmund, *Worceſter*
Wilberforce, Will. *Yorkshire*
Wilbraham, Roger, *Bodmyn*
Williams, Watkin, *Flint*
Williams, Sir Hugh, *Beaumaris*
Williams, Robert, *Carnarvonſh*
Williams, Tho. *Great Marlow*
Wilmot, John, *Coventry*
Winn, Sir C. A. *Ripon*
Winnington, Edw. *Droytwich*
Wodehouſe, Sir John, *Norfolk*
Wood, Robert, *Eaſt Loor*
Worceſter, Marq. of, *Monmouth, and Briſtol*
Worſley, Sir Rich. *Newton, Hants*
Wraxall, Nath. Wm. *Walingford*
Wycombe, E. *Chip. Wycombe*
Wyndham, Tho. *Glamorganſh.*
Wyndham Rt. hon. Will. *Norwich*
Wyndham, Hon. P. C. *Midburſt*
Wyndham, Hon. C. W. *Midburſt*
Wyndham, Hon. C. *Taviſtock*
Wynne, Rob. Wat. *Denbighſhire*
Yarde, Fr. Buller, *Totneſs*
Yonge, Rt. Hon. Sir G. *Honiton*
Yorke, Joſ. Syd. *Ryegate*
Yorke, Cha. *Cambridgeshire*
Young, Sir Will. *St Mawes*

THE BEE,

OR

LITERARY WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER,

FOR

WEDNESDAY, August 17, 1791.

CHARACTERISTICAL SKETCHES.

LORD CHATHAM.

Here is no room to tell with what ſtrange ſpeed
And ſecreſy he uſed to prevent
The enemies deſigns; nor with what haſt
He march'd before report; where what he meant
Fame never knew herſelf, till it was done.

J. DANIEL.

Of all the diſtinguiſhed characters which have appeared in our times, in Great Britain, no one has been more conſpicuous than William Pitt, Earl of Chatham.

He began his political warfare very early, by a bold attack, in the Houſe of Commons, on the miniſter of the day, which that miniſter believed might be eaſily checked by a little timely ſeverity: but he miſtook his man. Pitt was not to be intimidated: indeed difficul-

ties, during the whole courſe of his life, only ſerved to excite more vigorous exertions. Pitt knew not how to yield to any one.

His mind was of that intrepid caſt which ſeeks reſources within itſelf on every trying emergency; and poſſeſſing, as he did, an elegant perſon, a clear and melodious voice, an energy of manner, and a ſpontaneous flow of words, which he delivered with dignity and pathos, he ſoon felt his weight in the Houſe of Commons, and reſolved to make the beſt uſe in his power, of that patrimony which Heaven had beſtowed upon him; for theſe talents were the chief fortune he poſſeſſed when he came into the world.

It does not appear that he was ever remarkable for his progreſs in learning; and reading was an exerciſe in which he took no delight. His active mind, ſtrongly occupied in his early years with the care of providing for himſelf, had not leiſure, ſeemingly, to dwell on the beauties of claſſical lore;—and when he began to feel his powers in a popular aſſembly, he ſoon perceived that a knowledge of the human mind, as it might be obtained by carefully ſtudying the living objects around him, would anſwer his purpoſe much more effectually than any other kind of ſtudy he could poſſibly purſue: to this object therefore he attached himſelf with the moſt ardent application, to the excluſion of almoſt every other; and he never had reaſon to think that he had not judged rightly as to this particular.

Fame, as the mean of riſing to emoluments and power, was the object of his unceaſing ambition; nor did he ſcruple to adopt every device that he could diſcover, for quickly effecting theſe purpoſes. Some ſtateſmen have been ſo wrong-headed as to attempt to make a people happy *in ſpite of themſelves*; but this was by no means a maxim of Mr Pitt. He deemed it loſt labour to diſcover for them ſources of future enjoyment that they did not know, nor care for: it was enough to him to be able to perceive, what were the objects the minds

of the people were bent upon *for the preſent moment*, that he might gratify their wiſhes at the time, and thus obtain their confidence. If he could do this, his higheſt ambition was gratified; and his greateſt enemies dare not deny, that conſidered in this point of view, the whole of his conduct through life was uniform, ſteady, and conſiſtent, and diſcovered a depth of underſtanding, and a ſolidity and propriety of judgment that can be equalled by few men in any age or country.

Nor was Mr Pitt ſingular in this reſpect. Moſt men who graſp at power in Britain are ſenſible of the importance of popular fame: but few of them have known ſo well as he did, how that is to be obtained. Having neither fortune nor friends, at his firſt outſet in life, to puſh him forward, he was obliged to depend upon his own exertions alone for ſucceſs. He was therefore extremely attentive; and being endowed by nature with an acute and penetrating genius, he ſoon became expert in diſtinguiſhing human characters, and in diſcovering, from the ſlighteſt incidents, the bent and diſpoſition of mind of thoſe with whom he converſed. He ſoon perceived the vaſt importance, to him, of being accounted by the people at large, wiſe, diſintereſted, and virtuous. His conduct was therefore at all times regular, ſteady, and ſedate. Oeconomy was to him a neceſſary virtue, and he ſaw too clearly the importance of moderation not to be ſcrupulouſly attentive to avoid every appearance of unneceſſary expence and youthful levity. Dignified in his manner, he ſtooped not to the ſervility of courting the great by an obſequious behaviour, but with an elevated tone, becoming a mind conſcious of ſelf importance, he moved forward in his political career with a manly firmneſs that ſeemed to originate from a ſpirit of independence, and a diſpoſition truly patriotic. In vain did his opponents try to detract from his merit, by repreſenting him as ambitious and intereſted. The purity of his conduct defied their attacks, and facts were wanting to ſupport

their aſſertions. The opinion that the people entertained of the purity of his principles augmented from year to year; and in ſpite of the jealouſy of the great men at court, to whoſe order he induſtriouſly at that time paid little court, and the acknowledged perſonal diſlike that the King bore to him, his influence in the nation at large, and in the ſenate, became ſo great as to render it neceſſary to reſpect him in a high degree. At length, from the miſconduct of a weak miniſtry, the accumulated diſaſters the nation ſuſtained by a ſeries of ill-conducted warlike operations, were ſo numerous as to raiſe the indignation of the people, who, with a furious importunity, demanded their diſmiſſion, and the exaltation of their favourite in their place: the popular cry at the gates of St. James's itſelf being then, *No Pitt, no King!* He was thus exalted to power in ſpite of the ſovereign himſelf, and elevated to dignity, notwithſtanding the ſecret wiſhes of the patrician body in general to exclude him. On this trying occaſion the judgment of Pitt deſerted him not. He inſulted not the feelings of the Sovereign by that petulence of conduct which a man of weaker talents would have indulged, but courted his good-will by a reſpectful deference to his opinions, and a regard even to thoſe prejudices which long habits had rendered dear to him. Though he was too conſcious of the importance of an apparent independence of conduct, publicly to pay court to the nobles, merely becauſe of their rank, he was at the ſame time too diſcerning not to know the benefit to be derived from the ſecret good will of men of high ſtation, or to withhold that juſt deference to rank that men of ſenſe ſee neceſſary ever to beſtow on what has the ſanction of public approbation. By this judicious conduct he ſoon conciliated the favour of many of thoſe who at firſt oppoſed him, and became tolerated at leaſt by the King, who found his ſervices highly beneficial.

Never was a man placed more in his native element than William Pitt, when he was appointed the conſi-

dential minister of a great prince, at the desire of a magnanimous nation, while it was engaged in the arduous enterprises of *war* against a potent rival; for there, and there only, he had full scope to display those talents which peculiarly characterised the man, and to indulge, to their fullest extent, those dispositions that were congenial to his mind. Glory was the great object of his ambition; and success, he knew, could alone secure it for him. The *price* at which success was to be obtained, was never, to him, an object of any moment. Prodigal of blood, and lavish of the national treasure, these considerations were never to stand in the way of any enterprise that could be productive of renown. Well skilled in the knowledge of men, and considering every circumstance as of secondary moment that did not tend to crown his military operations with success, he was capable of distinguishing in others the talents he had occasion to employ, and had firmness of mind to employ those who possessed these talents, though others of superior political interest might have claims that another would not have been able to parry. He thus employed the persons in whom he could confide, in executing all enterprises of great importance. But he knew at the same time how to create offices where they were wanting, and confer upon others, of inferior talents, whom it would have been imprudent to disgust, honourable and lucrative, though not confidential employments, without putting upon them any apparent slight, or disrespectful inattention. Like Cromwell, whose cast of mind and dispositions were greatly similar to his own, he saved no expence in obtaining the most authentic information concerning the operations, the projects, and the resources of opposing powers. His orders were therefore clear and precise;—and those to whom they were given knew they must be executed with promptitude, and with the most determined valour. Excuses to him were vain, and interest unavailing: whoever failed in doing all that

was poſſible in every caſe, were ſure of finding no future favour at his hand;—and whoever ſucceeded in executing any enterpriſe entruſted to their charge, whatever the expence of money it might require, or the waſte of blood it might occaſion, and however diſproportioned to the value of the conqueſt theſe might be, were equally certain of emoluments and favour. Succeſs, he knew, was neceſſary for his own continuance in office, and ſucceſs he muſt have, wherever it was poſſible to be obtained.

On theſe principles he acted *, and on theſe principles whoever will act in a nation like Britain, if his own talents are not defective, will be certain at all times to obtain ſucceſs in war. The ardour that theſe vigorous exertions ſoon inſpired into all ranks of people, can ſcarcely be conceived; and though ſome of his military plans were unbecoming a great people to adopt, and others too chimerical to be carried into full effect, yet the ſucceſs of Britain, upon the whole, during that war, was greater than ever was known in modern times. Repeated ſucceſs intoxicated the nation;—nor did the

* The following fact was well known at the time it occurred.—When Mr Pitt aſſumed the helm, he made as few alterations in office as was poſſible; and, in particular, was deſirous of keeping in place old officers, who had been formerly diſtinguiſhed for their ſervices, and who on that account poſſeſſed the confidence of the people. Two of that deſcription occupied the chief place, one at the Admiralty, and the other at the Ordnance board. Mr Pitt, ſoon after his acceſſion to office, ſent a meſſage to theſe genelemen, requiring of the one that a certain number of veſſels ſhould be ready at a given day and place, and of the other, that a certain quantity of ordnance, &c. ſhould be ready at the ſame time. Theſe officers had been accuſtomed to dally with the orders of his predeceſſor, and both returned this brief anſwer, "*It is impoſſible.*" Mr Pitt immediately returned this meſſage, "It muſt be done.—If you cannot do it, I know who can, and who will do it.—I deſire to know by the bearer if you are to do it or not."——They then ſaw the matter was ſerious, and each found it neceſſary to exert himſelf;—nor did they find it at all [illegible]*oſſible* to comply with the order.—He himſelf knew before he gave the orde. that it could be done, and was peremptory it ſhould not be neglected.—Such was the vigour of this man's adminiſtration!

people once dream of the inutility of theſe conqueſts, or count the price at which they were obtained. In their wild ideas nothing ſeemed impoſſible for this nation to atchieve, under the auſpices of Pitt; nor was it poſſible for him to propoſe a meaſure that they would not approve of. Many individuals graſped, in idea, the conqueſt of the univerſe; and whoever propoſed to ſtop their career, was excerated as an enemy to his country.

Such chimerical notions, however, were too wild ever to be cheriſhed by one of ſo much ſolid judgment as Mr Pitt. Notwithſtanding his encreaſing popularity, and his unbounded ſway in the Houſe of Commons, he found that ſucceſs was only to be purchaſed at an expence that could not long be ſuſtained by the nation, and that peace muſt be obtained at all events: but no peace, he was well aware, could ever be procured that would in any degree anſwer the expectations of the people in Britain; of courſe the miniſter who ſhould make that peace muſt be unpopular. To take this ungracious load upon himſelf was very contrary to the principles he had adopted, and the plan he had invariably purſued; he therefore dexterouſly laid hold of a circumſtance that occurred, which gave him a pretext for reſigning, when he found he could no longer hold his place upon thoſe terms he coveted it. He retired, and left another, of whoſe political fineſſe he entertained not the leaſt jealouſy, to conclude the peace, not doubting but he ſhould ſoon be able to reſume the helm in leſs critical circumſtances. The latter part of his life, however, was leſs brilliant than the former; nor could the trappings of peerage, to which rank he aſpired, nor the unmeaning compliments of men he did not eſteem, and who had no cordial regard for him, compenſate, in his mind, the want of that real power he had ſo long exerciſed with unlimited ſway.

During the days of his exaltation, Mr Pitt's conduct was manly and becoming. Inſtead of aſſuming thoſe airs of ſuperiority and ſtate in private affairs, which marks the little mind, he now became to his inferiors and equals more eaſy in his converſation, more affable in his manner, more attentive than he had formerly been. Every man who came to him upon buſineſs found ready acceſs; and he knew ſo well how to mingle the language of kindneſs with that of buſineſs, and particular enquiries concerning the ſituation and circumſtances of the perſon with whom he converſed, with the more general concerns that brought them to him, that no one ever left his preſence without being convinced that they themſelves had become the particular objects of his eſteem and kind regards. This was his invariable conduct to thoſe who were modeſt and unaſſuming. To thoſe, however, who aſſumed airs of ſuperiority he paid no particular reſpect. Condeſcenſion, with him, muſt be entirely voluntary; whenever it was demanded as a due, it was inſtantly withheld; and never did miniſter ſupport the national dignity with a higher hand, in treating with foreign ſtates, than Pitt did. In this, as in many other reſpects, he was the exact *counter-part* of Cromwell.

His mind, continually fixed on one great object, never wavered; nor did a ſingle circumſtance that could tend to advance his views ſeem ever to eſcape his attention. His dexterity in accommodating himſelf to circumſtances, and in employing the foibles of others to forward his views, admits of few parallels in modern hiſtory. His political conduct, of neceſſity, varied with his own change of ſituation; yet he had the dexterity to perſuade the multitude that it continued invariably the ſame. While he oppoſed the miniſtry, the great arguments on which he continually dwelt were the expences of the war, and the ruinous conſequences of continental connections; but no ſooner was he in place than the expence of the war was prodigiouſly aug-

mented, and our connections with the continental powers, during his adminiſtration, were carried much farther than by the former miniſters. The *firſt* he knew was neceſſary to give brilliancy to his adminiſtration, and the *laſt*, though highly detrimental to the nation, as he well enough knew, yet as it tended to conciliate the good-will of the old King, became neceſſary to inſure his own ſtability. Before he got into power, he perſuaded the nation that every exertion made in Germany was worſe than uſeleſs, and tended only to produce national ruin to us, without diſtreſſing our enemies; after he was in power, he was not aſhamed to maintain, becauſe he knew his word would be taken as a proof of the fact, that "America had been conquered in Germany." He knew in both caſes to whom he addreſſed himſelf, and he availed himſelf of the circumſtances in which he was placed, to effect his purpoſes by ſuch arguments as were ſuited to the reaſoning powers of thoſe who were to judge.

This was the rule Mr Pitt preſcribed to himſelf on all occaſions as an orator. Strict logical accuracy of reaſoning he deſpiſed; it could only ſerve to impoſe upon himſelf a reſtraint that would be troubleſome and uſeleſs: but, in reſpect to the modulation of voice, the cadence of ſounds, the energy of tones, and the choice of attitudes, he had ſtudied them from his infancy with the moſt ſedulous care, and attained in time to a proficiency in the diſplay of theſe accompliſhments, that none other could pretend to equal. It was to the full diſplay of theſe talents that we are to aſcribe that irreſiſtible power over the hearers which many of his harangues are known to have produced, and which thoſe who read the beſt accounts of them have conſidered as incredible. His oratory, however, partook of the native caſt of his mind, and was, upon the whole, rather commanding than conciliatory, more forcible than elegant; yet, when circumſtances required it, he ſhowed that the pathetic was not beyond his reach: but his pathos

reſembled the pathos of Milton rather than the tenderneſs of Ovid.—It was ſtrong, though not enchanting.

As a war miniſter, as the leader of a popular aſſembly, and as the head of a political party in a free nation, the character of Pitt will long ſtand very high in the records of Britiſh ſtory.—But here his eulogy muſt end.—As a patriotic miniſter, by which I mean, a miniſter who has the permanent intereſt of his country at heart, and as a legiſlator, he will rank among the loweſt of thoſe who have ever born ſway in this realm. Political economy, and the principles of legiſlation were but little underſtood, and ſeldom ſtudied at the time he was a young man:—Nor do they ſeem ever to have claimed any particular ſhare of his attention. His ſtudy was, not ſo much to diſcover the means by which the national proſperity might be augmented as to perceive what ſteps were required for ſecuring his own power as long as poſſible. The laws which he himſelf took an active hand in bringing forward during his adminiſtration all tended therefore towards this point; and thoſe to which he lent his concurrence, were in general calculated either to aggrandize ſome great and powerful companies, to enrich ſome wealthy individual, or to pamper ſome overbearing corporation on monopoliſing principles. He found it convenient to feed the wealthy, as by the friendſhip of ſuch men, he was always ſure of money when it was wanted; nor was his reſpect for men of rank and political influence exceeded by that of any miniſter in Britain, though he took care that this circumſtance ſhould not ſtart forward on the canvas.—As to the poor, though for the ſake of popularity, he often had their name in his mouth, and pleaded their cauſe with a ſympathetic energy;—yet, if his laws are to be conſidered as a criterion of his inclinations, it appeared that he conſidered them in no other light than as a ſet of deſtined tools of power, whoſe blood might be ſhed without mercy, and whoſe means might be drained from them without

compunction whenever theſe ſerved to add to the glare that will ever accompany brilliant actions in war. His ignorance of political ſubjects was indeed ſo complete, that towards the end of his life eſpecially, thoſe who were of his party, found no difficulty in perſuading him to ſpeak and to act with the moſt marked inconſiſtency when it ſuited their purpoſe.—Thus his ſyſtem of legiſlation reſpecting America was at the ſame time the moſt arbitrary and inſolent—and the principles he laid down as fundamental conſtitutions, the moſt tyrannic that ever were deviſed, while his mode of enforcing them were alike weak and inconſiſtent, and only calculated to produce anarchy and confuſion.

Towards the end of his life, Mr Pitt, now become Lord Chatham, had loſt much of that popularity which had long accompanied him; but at the very cloſe of his days, an accidental circumſtance chanced to revive it. The party which then made uſe of him as a tool, got him prevailed with to go to the houſe of Peers to make a popular harangue on a queſtion much agitated in thoſe days, the American war. His health had been much impaired before that time, and his ſtrength diminiſhed.—The exertion he made exceeded his powers; and he ſunk down in the midſt of a warm ſpeech in favour of the people in America, without having been able to finiſh it. Thus he fell, as it were, a voluntary victim at the altar of liberty, and obtained the crown of political martyrdom.—This circumſtance tended to throw a blaze of glory around him at the hour of death, which nothing elſe could have inſured to him, and added freſh laurels to the hoary head which had grown grey under the lengthened accumulation of continued victories *.

* Never was there performed on any theatre a more ridiculous farce than that which took place in the Houſe of Commons on the death of Lord Chatham:—One party had been diſturbed, for many years, by the harangues of this popular leader, who did every thing in his power to diſconcert their plans, and therefore they ſecretly rejoiced at an event

Such was the man, who for thirty years together, made a moſt diſtinguiſhed figure on the political theatre of Britain, and who for a long period bore more abſolute ſway in the government of this nation than perhaps was ever exerciſed by any other man within it ſince the days of Cromwell. The victories obtained during his adminiſtration were greater than any other miniſter could ever boaſt of.—His popularity, was of courſe unbounded, and his power, during the time, unlimited. By thoſe who judge only from external appearances, his memory will be ever adored;—but by the philoſopher who is inclined to confer praiſe upon a miniſter only in proportion to the happineſs he procured for the great body of the people who were under his guardianſhip, though the extent of his talents may extort a kind of admiration, the general tendency of his adminiſtration will excite only indignation mingled with contempt.

which remedied this evil. The other party gladly, indeed, made uſe of him as a tool to help them into places, hoping that his conſtitution was ſo broken as to render it probable he would not long be able to thwart their meaſures by his over-bearing conduct, ſhould they get into power. Theſe were their ſecret views at the time;—but when the event of his death ſpread ſuch a blaze of glory around him, both parties wiſhed to obtain the popular favour. Each of them, therefore, with the moſt precipitant emulation, ſtrove who ſhould be firſt in propoſing, and moſt liberal in decreeing honours to perpetuate the memory, and penſions to enrich the deſcendants of the man who had expended above an hundred millions of the national treaſure, and ſacrificed the lives of nearly half a million of Britiſh ſubjects, for what was not worth to the nation five braſs farthings. On that occaſion, one perſon alone had the magnanimity to deſpiſe the public opinion, and to diſregard the intereſt of parties ſo much, as to oppoſe his ſingle negative to theſe otherwiſe unanimous votes; an inſtance of mental fortitude that can ſcarcely be paralleled; nor ſhall it ever be forgot, while this little book exiſts, that the name of this truly reſpectable perſon was JOHN STRUT. Malden in Eſſex had the honour to return this gentleman as their member to parliament.

To the Editor of the Bee.

Qui ferat hanc, fallat, palpet, pro tempore fingat:
At me ſimplicitas, nudaque vita juvat.
BUCHANAN.

SIR,

LITERATURE has hitherto formed the favourite amuſement of my life; and when I meet with a book entirely unworthy of its title-page, I am as heartily chagrined as an Epicure would be, if invited to a feaſt of turtle, and then preſented with ſhin-beef and bullock liver.

As I have been a very diligent reader for at leaſt twenty-five years paſt, you will eaſily imagine that my mortifications of this nature have been extremely numerous. After ſuffering long in ſilence, I am now reſolved, *with your kind permiſſion*, to take vengeance on ſome offenders who have robbed me of the money I paid for their books, and what I more value, of my time. I begin with

PETER HENRY BRUCE, ESQ.

His Memoirs, price one guinea, were printed at London in the year 1782. They fill four hundred and forty-ſix quarto pages, of which I have peruſed the greater part; and I am forced to conclude, either that the ſaid Peter Henry Bruce never exiſted, or, that if he did, he was one of the groſſeſt impoſtors of the preſent century. To tranſcribe every abſurd or incredible ſtory in the book would be an endleſs taſk. I ſhall only cite a few as a ſpecimen of the reſt.

Paſſing over his grandfather's midnight adventure with an Elector of Brandenburgh, in the midſt of a vaſt foreſt, we come to page 7, where we are told, "That

" this year (1706) was remarkable for the King of " Sweden's entering Saxony, where he raiſed FIVE " MILLIONS ſterling, by levying contributions!"

After the return of Captain Cook from one of his voyages, a ſpurious account of it was, as uſual, publiſhed. The author aſſured his readers that he himſelf had, in the courſe of theſe diſcoveries, *ſeen* a mountain SEVENTEEN miles high. The two ſtories have a fraternal reſemblance, and are perhaps the productions of the ſame pen.

In the remainder of the firſt book, which in whole extends only to thirty-two pages, we are, *inter miſtora ſidera*, preſented with the following tales.—1ſt, " A " remarkable ſtory of the author's landlady."—She had born a child to a captain of dragoons;—ſhe afterwards put on breeches, and inliſted in his troop;—and, " the captain uſed ſometimes to tell his volunteer that " he was very like an old miſtreſs of his, but *never had* " *the leaſt ſuſpicion* that he was ſpeaking to the very " perſon." The reſt of this ſtory is ſuitable to ſuch a beginning. It has been remarked of the petulant and loquacious Montaigne, that with whatever topic his eſſays may commence, they always terminate in *himſelf*. So however this writer's fabrications begin, they almoſt always end, like the preſent one, with battle and death.

We next meet with " A remarkable accident to " Prince Eugene." He received a letter containing *a greaſy paper*.—" This paper was tied about a dog's *neck* " for an experiment, and he died within twenty-four " hours, notwithſtanding *a counter-poiſon* was given " him." It is mortifying to reflect that a book, ſtuffed with ſuch nonſenſe, has had an extenſive ſale, and has been admitted into ſome of the beſt libraries.

I paſs by the ſurpriſing ſtories of the powder-bags, and the milk-barrels, page 14. " The ſad misfortune to " ſix Scotch officers, whoſe legs were all blown away " by a cannon ſhot." p. 28. and " the *terrible* ſtory of " the Jeſuits at Tournay, p. 32. reſpecting the rape and

" murder of a ſhoemaker's wife."—" The ſtory of a " Swiſs recruit," p. 23. might have been credited from the pen of a more reputable writer.

It is not worth while to notice a multitude of other ſtrange tales, which the *Captain* has contrived to crowd into his *firſt* book. The other *eleven* are exactly in the ſame ſtile. Page 87. we are told that the Czar's ſiſter had provided for a wedding " ſeveral ſmall coaches, " drawn by *Shetland* horſes!"—The long-winded ſtory of " a virtuous young lady," p. 91, is beneath all criticiſm.—In p. 70 we are told, that the Czarowitz was married to the Princeſs of Wolfenbuttle, and that " in- " clination, *on his part*, had no ſhare in the union."—But in p. 126 we learn, that " all this bad uſage of ſo " good a princeſs was the more ſurpriſing, ſince ſhe was " *his own free choice*," &c.—In p. 186 he pretends to give an account of the death of the Czarowitz. His *additions* to what we already know are only fit for an old woman in a chimney-corner; and yet they have been quoted in at leaſt fifty different Magazines, Reviews, Annual Regiſters, *&c. &c.* as an important ſupplement to the modern hiſtory of Ruſſia.

The ſtory, p. 237, of a ſtone ten yards long, ſix yards broad, and ſix yards deep, with two inſcriptions, one on the upper, and one on the under ſide, is, if I miſtake not, copied *verbatim* from JOHN STRUYS, a famous Dutch traveller of *moſt authentic* memory: our *Captain* ſeems to have ſet this man before him as his literary model*. The original hint is to be found in a well known paſſage of Herodotus.

In the concluſion of the ninth book, the Captain ſeems determined to glut us at once with the *wonderful* and the *terrible*. I ſhall paſs over the ſtories of " a " narrow eſcape from ice"—of " a wild girl" and a " cruel robbery" and haſten to a town inhabited " by " *above two thouſand families*" who had remained *un-*

* Struys viſited the iſland of Formoſa, where he ſaw men with tails! He aſcended Ararat, and cut a crucifix from the ribs of Noah's ark! He is often quoted by the wiſe Buffon.

diſcovered in the centre of Ruſſia, from the time of Peter the Great's grand-father to the year 1724!—At this period, they ſent a ſubmiſſive deputation to the Emperor, who, to be ſure, *had never once heard of them before.*

In ſhort Sir, this volume conſiſts of almoſt nothing but ridiculous, extravagant, and diſguſting lies, of which the limits of the Bee cannot allow me to quote a fiftieth part. That ſuch a wretched farrago ſhould have gained any degree of attention, is a perfect diſgrace to the *national underſtanding.*—What were all our Monthly and Critical Reviewers about, when they permitted ſo groſs an impoſture to receive their approbation?

I ſhall at preſent conclude, with my beſt wiſhes for the *ſpiritual* concerns of a writer of the ſame ſtamp, viz. JOSEPH MARSHALL Eſq; whoſe more ſhining paſſages have been ſo judiciouſly inſerted in Dodſley's Annual Regiſter. He has obliged the world with four volumes of his travels into the north and ſouth of Europe,—and I read with patience and pleaſure to the end of his third.—I hope that he has adjuſted, in an amicable manner, the quarrels between "his factor, and the "tenants of his eſtate in *Nottinghamſhire*;"—and I beg leave to aſſure him, that were I Lord Chief Juſtice of England I ſhould ſtrain a point, for the tranſcendent ſatisfaction of conducting him and his bookſeller to the whipping poſt and the pillory.

If you approve of theſe remarks, you ſhall hear ſome farther obſervations on modern travellers from

BOMBARDINION.

WHAT need have we of riches? (ſaith a Chineſe moraliſt,) Produce me the man, who, content with a ſtraw cottage, and a little incloſure of canes, employs himſelf in reading the writings of wiſe men, or in diſcourſing on virtue; who deſires no other recreations than to refreſh himſelf with the cool air by moonſhine, and whoſe whole ſolicitude is to preſerve in his heart the love of innocence, and of his neighbour.

TRAVELLING MEMORANDUMS.

[*Continued from Vol.* IV. *p.* 159.]

Marſeilles.

THIS day viſited one of their great wine cellars, plentifully ſtored with wines in tuns and other caſks, ready for exportation.—I have alſo viſited one of their moſt conſiderable ſoap manufactories;—it belongs to a *Monſ. Bartholomey and Son.*—He was originally a common journeyman at theſe works, and has raiſed himſelf by extraordinary ſagacity, ſpirit, and perſevering induſtry, to be the firſt man in this great branch.—He has acquired the property of ſeveral different ſoaperies,—employs from eight hundred to a thouſand workmen, and is reckoned worth three millions of livres.—In the proceſs of this curious and valuable manufacture there is no myſtery, no meaſures taken to conceal the art;—all is open to common inſpection and enquiry.—I never attempt minute or ſcientific deſcription of arts;—I only remark ſuch circumſtances as may excite the curioſity of ſenſible travellers, without being ridiculous to ſkilful artiſts.—In this manufacture there are a number of caldrons conſtantly employed in ſucceſſion, for boiling up the various ingredients.—The laſt operation of boiling requires an extraordinary force of fire and heat;—it is, when at the heigat, ſo violent, that the liquid ſtuff riſes in a ſurpriſing manner above the caldron;—it is then unſafe to ſtand near it;—it reſembles, in this ſtate, an artificial *jet d'eau*;—a more amuſing object than the King of France's grand, but uſeleſs, parade of water-works at *Marle, St Cloud*, &c.—Dryden ſays, with a ſingular degree of wit and ſatire,

"We're all but children of a larger growth."

This cenſure ſeems peculiarly applicable to ſuch favourite objects and amuſements of high life.—Fine furniture, feaſts, gaudy dreſs, public ſhows, fighting, gaming, maſquerades, races, only diſcover the child's taſte grown to maturity of age;—the baubles are different, but the taſte the ſame.——Theſe always have been, and will continue to be, the moſt proper ſubjects of poetical wit and philoſophical ſatire.—To ſelect one of a thouſand inſtances, Is there any thing in human life, civilized or ſavage, ſo ridiculous as an ugly old woman, having a wrinkled face, bedaubed with paint, and a feeble perſon overloaded with embroidery and jewels?—Rich dreſs can neither correct deformity, nor improve real and natural beauty; though, if managed with art, it may embelliſh mediocrity in either ſex.—This idea is quaintly, but pleaſantly expreſſed by Cowley;—

"Th' adorning thee with ſo much art
Is but a barb'rous ſkill,
'Tis like the pois'ning of a dart,
Too apt before to kill."

I return to my manufactory;—they uſe coal for fire, which is brought from a pit about three leagues diſtant.—I enquired for what reaſon they forbear to make domeſtic uſes of this coal;—they ſaid, the objection to ſuch uſes is a certain offenſive odour, of which I was not very ſenſible.—They ſuppoſe, that when their wood fails, which, in courſe of time, not remote, will probably happen, they may fall upon means to correct this inconvenience, or by cuſtom become inſenſible of it, as the workmen now are.

One of the principal ingredients of their ſoap is olive-oil; they eſteem what is brought from the *Levant* as beſt and fitteſt for this purpoſe.—The oil of *Provence* is of too fine a quality, and too coſtly for this manufacture.—The *Levant* oil comes much cheaper, and as it is of a ſtronger and more ſubſtantial quality, a ſmaller quantity of it ſerves.—One of the moſt curious and

indiſpenſible ingredients of their ſoap is called Barilla; it reſembles our kelp, but it is not a marine production.—In its original ſtate it is a plant raiſed from ſeed in cultivated land.—It is converted, by an operation of burning, into the appearance and form of large ſtones, each of about one hundred pounds weight; and in this ſtate the beſt of it is imported from *Alicant* in Spain, at the rate of from fifteen, up to twenty livres *per* hundred weight.—They ſay it is not to be found of ſo good a quality any where elſe, except in *Sardinia*, where this and every other ingredient of ſoap are produced in great perfection;—yet they have no ſoap manufactory in that iſland,—a ſtrange ſupineneſs in the government and people!—They bring a kind of Barilla of inferior quality from *Naples*;—it is alſo ſerviceable, but they cannot yet turn this ſpecies of Barilla into the ſolidity of the other by burning:—ſo it is imported here in ſacks or bags, and in the form of powder or ſand.—It is reckoned that they export ſoap to the value of more than twenty millions of livres yearly.—There is a neceſſary ceſſation of the ſoap manufactory during the hot months of June, July, and Auguſt.—They ſay it is an object of much amuſement to ſee the activity and vigour exerted by their workmen in the month of May, to lay in proviſion for an approaching vacation.

On the Sabbath day, after divine ſervice is over, they (it is thought very properly) hold their courts of juſtice here.—This day, with my uſual companion, I attended two of them;—firſt in the town hall, where I ſaw the *Echevins*, or magiſtrates, and their aſſeſſors, ſitting in judgement. They tried and determined, both with proper deliberation and diſpatch, ſeveral cauſes relative to the peace, good order, and police.—I was next conducted to the *ſalle* or chamber, where thoſe remarkable judges called *les prudes hommes*, hold their courts.—All the four judges were preſent.—I was really charmed with the artleſs manner, the ſimple dignity, and the unaffected ſolemnity of their appear-

ance. I verily thought I saw in all their faces a great degree of natural sagacity and integrity;—and I doubted not that their community had selected the fittest men.—They have no dress or robe of distinction.—Shakespear says,—"Robes and furr'd gowns hide all "defects."—These artificial ornaments of power and office are unnecessary, when natural merit and probity in public service command respect.—They observe no forms;—they admit no pleaders;—but they hear and interrogate the parties, and, if necessary, examine witnesses; like the Roman *judices pedanei*, they determine in the most summary manner, and parties are generally satisfied. These judges had antiently a jurisdiction to trye criminal cases, and even to inflict capital punishment; but their power has for a long time been limited to the preservation of the peace among fishers, and to all civil questions concerning fisheries within a certain territory.—In all competent cases their determinations are final, and without any appeal.—My conductor told them that I was a judge in a far distant country;—upon which they all paid respect to me, in a very obliging manner.—One of them attended me, to shew and describe some ornaments and pictures in their hall, which I did not admire.—He was the senior judge, and an excellent looking man; but he spoke a sort of *Patois* language, which I did not understand without my interpreter.

November 22. This day Governor E————s introduced me to *Mr. de la Tour*—first president of the parliament of *Aix*—distinguished for uncommon talents, and in high popular favour by his spirit and firmness in a late public contest with the court.—Past seventy years of age, he has the figure and countenance of a handsome middle-aged man.—I was much gratified by his politeness and conversation.—He entertained me, with unaffected kindness, as a brother judge; and if I return to *Aix* I have promised to visit him.—I have also been introduced to *Monf. Bertrad*, a gentle-

man of extraordinary merit, and of conſiderable diſtinction in this city.—His rank as a merchant is very high, and he is at the head of a great African company.—He is a man of ſuperior parts.—He ſpeaks Engliſh very well, though never in England.—Laſt night I had the pleaſure of a long, private, and agreeable converſation with him, in the courſe of which, he gave me clearer ideas of the powers of provincial ſtates and parliaments than I had ever underſtood.—For proper information in regard to ſuch public matters, and the finances of France, he recommended to me a peruſal of Monſ. *Neckar*'s writings, particularly *l'Adminiſtration des Finances*, and *le Memoir ſur les etats Provinceaux*.

My worthy friend Lord D—ſ—s and his amiable family arrived here, ſome days ago,—a freſh allurement for me to continue my reſidence here, and they have made me acquainted with the celebrated *Abbé Raynal*; an additional inducement;—but I am reſolute on my retreat to *Hyeres*, as eſſential for health; and ſhall ſet out in a few days.—Indeed my good friend and ſenſible phyſician Doctor Congleton, who attends his Lordſhip's family, approves of this reſolution.—Though I have found no place in the courſe of my travels ſo very intereſting as *Marſeilles*, and in which I have exerted ſo much induſtry, to be fully informed; yet I find I muſt ſuſpend my enquiries, as to ſome objects, until I may return.—However, I this day viſited the coral manufactory,—which is curious.—The manager of it has a ſmall, but very elegant collection of natural hiſtory.—The manufacture of coral makes a conſiderable branch of trade, chiefly with *Martinico* and the *Levant*, in ſuch ornaments of dreſs as ſuit the negroes and Turks; not materially, or, at leaſt, philoſophically, different from our taſte for fine dreſſes on a birth-day at court.—*Monſ. Collet*, the King's apothecary, has the beſt and moſt conſiderable cabinet of natural curioſities I have yet ſeen;—it conſiſts of corals, ſhells, mi-

nerals, &c.—choice pieces, and well arranged.—The long-continued fame and proſperity of the city is, I think, juſtly aſcribed, in a great meaſure, to the eſtabliſhed form of their government.—The admirers of Mr Pope, a numerous claſs both of males and females, are very apt to quote theſe lines as excellent;—

" For forms of government let fools conteſt,
" Whate'er is *beſt* adminiſter'd is *beſt*."

The lines, however, are trivial and bad, both in poetry and ſenſe.—Pope owes his exceſſive reputation more to harmony and ſmoothneſs of rhyme than to the extraordinary force of genius and ſoundneſs of judgment, which are found in the works of our truly great poets Shakeſpear, Milton, Butler, and Dryden.—Superficial beauty, however, has always many admirers.—I repeat again that the poetry of theſe lines is trivial, and the opinion expreſſed in them is even groſsly falſe.—A well contrived and judicious form of government in the ſocieties of mankind, has ever been productive of ſalutary and permanent adminiſtration.—The greateſt characters exhibited in all the hiſtory of the world are thoſe who have inſtituted wiſe forms of government, or thoſe who have hazarded, and in many inſtances have ſacrificed, their lives and fortunes for preſervation of good, or reformation of bad forms.—Theſe great men are termed fools by Mr Pope.—Butler, (a better, though not ſo thriving a poet,) conveys much ſenſe in a ſingle line;—he ſays,

" No argument like matter of fact is."

I think it is impoſſible to conteſt this general poſition in fact;—" That under free and republican governments the ſocieties of mankind have been more intelligent, more proſperous, happy, and famous, than under monarchies;"—I mean abſolute monarchies.—Indeed a total ſubjection to unlimited power, in one race or family, can with no propriety be denomi-

nated a *form* of government.—The Greeks and Romans moſt juſtly called this mode of government *tyranny*, and their ſubjects barbarians.—Learning, laws, and arts, appearing under monarchies, have ever been derived from free ſtates; the influence of their vicinity has, in all ages, reſtrained and moderated the moſt intolerable exceſſes of deſpotiſm.—It ſeems eaſy to demonſtrate that, if no free and well conſtituted forms of government had ever been eſtabliſhed, the world, to this day, would have continued in a general ſtate of total ignorance and barbarity.—Britiſh government has much of the republic in its conſtitution; one real evidence of which is, that in fact men of extraordinary abilities and experimental knowledge in ſtate affairs, can raiſe themſelves to power and adminiſtration by dint of popular eſteem and favour, in oppoſition to the will of kings, and the intereſt of courtiers.—The government of France is not deſpotic, though the limits of the ſovereign power are not yet defined and fixed, which was truly the ſtate of Britain before the Revolution.

November 23, I ſet out from Marſeilles with regret.

O! mihi preteritos referat ſi Jupiter-annos.

I travelled only two poſts to *Aubagne*;—all night at the *Hotel de Notre Dame*, where I had good entertainment, and a reaſonable bill.—On the 24th, in the afternoon, I arrived at the *Croix d'or*, *Toulon*, where I paid highly for good accommodation and entertainment.

Moſt part of the road from Marſeilles to Toulon is directed through a winding glen, with very high rocky hills on each ſide.—There are ſome fertile vales, of ſmall extent, but well cultivated, and planted with vines and olives.—On the face of the rocky hills we ſaw natural fir and other trees of the pine tribe, thinly ſcattered, and of a very diminutive ſize, by defect of ſoil; but they ſerve for fire-wood.—When we came within ſeven or eight miles of Toulon, we paſſed, for

near the ſpace of two miles, on a road, cut with great charge and difficulty, from the bottom of a track of bare, barren, horrid craggs, which make a moſt romantic and tremendous appearance.—In ſeveral places, among theſe hills, we obſerved people employed in working and burning lime-ſtones, by kilns like ours in Scotland.—I have not obſerved the uſe of lime as a manure any where in France, except in Picardy.

Toulon is a large garriſon town, diſtinguiſhed by its arſenal, quays, and port for the king's ſhips of war, and naval ſtores.—By fixed regulation, rarely diſpenſed with, Britiſh ſubjects are not permitted to ſee the arſenals, &c.—and they ſay the ſame regulation, with regard to Frenchmen was firſt introduced in England.

I had a very obliging letter of introduction from the Biſhop of *Rodes* to Monſ. ———, marine commandant here.—He had gone to *Paris* on public ſervice.—I had alſo a letter from the Biſhop to Madame the Counteſs of *Colbert*, a lady of ſuperior talents and high breeding.—She had retired to her country ſeat, at a conſiderable diſtance; but I was afterwards much honoured by her polite and kind attention.—Theſe diſappointments vexed me the leſs, as I grew impatient for my winter retirement at *Hyeres*.

In travelling through this part of *Provence*, I cannot forbear to remark the regret I felt in obſerving that certain obſcure Roman Catholic ſaints have robbed many hills, and fine villages, of their more reſpectable ancient names, derived from the heathen gods.

The north-eaſt wind, called the menſtral, has ſevere effects at all times in this country, particularly at *Marſeilles*.—*Toulon*, and *Hyeres* are much ſheltered from its rigours by high lands in that quarter.

(To be continued.)

In a former number of this work, we had occaſion to take notice, that many of the phenomena of Froſt were not well known, and on that occaſion, explained a few of theſe, ſee Vol. II. p. 292. The following very accurate obſervations on this ſubject deſcribe ſome others that have been very little attended to. Theſe judicious obſervations will be read with pleaſure by every perſon who is deſirous of becoming acquainted with the oeconomy of nature.

Curious Account of the Effects of Froſt on Corn and other Vegetables,—by the Reverend MR FINDLATER *of Linton. From Sir John Sinclair's Statiſtics, juſt publiſhed.*

THE high lands of Tweedale and Lanarkſhire are all ſubject to Harveſt Froſts, which often damage the crop. Theſe froſts are generally dreaded about the latter end of Auguſt, and during the month of September. Rainy weather about this time generally terminates in this kind of froſt, which, in the year 1784, deſtroyed the whole barley crop, in the month of Auguſt. The higheſt lands are always the laſt in ſuffering by this kind of froſt; the loweſt is in the greateſt danger. In a calm evening, after rain, this froſt is always apprehended; when it ſets in, a low, white, thick, creeping vapour is obſerved to ariſe, after ſun-ſet, from the running waters and low lying moſſes, which gradually ſpreads to a certain diſtance, and to a certain height, on the lands in the neighbourhood. Theſe froſt-miſts are obſerved to attract each other; and wherever they reſt, they deſtroy vegetation when in a certain ſtate, or where their baleful influence is not counteracted by particular circumſtances. The half of a field, contiguous to the running water or moſs, is often deſtroyed, while the more remote half, on the ſame level, or part equally near, but more elevated, remains ſafe. In part of a field of potatoes, in the line of the attraction of two miſts, the ſtems became black and ſoft like ſoap, while the neighbouring drills remained green and vigorous. Theſe froſt-miſts manifeſt their noxious quality firſt on the potatoe ſtems, ſecond crop of clover, and peaſe. It requires a greater degree of intenſity in the froſt to hurt other crops: It ſcarcely affects turnips. The ſtems of the potatoes and clover grow black and ſoft, and fall down; the leaves, and the pods of the pea, are ſpotted with white ſpots. The potatoe is ſuppoſed to grow no more, though the roots are ſafe; the peaſe, in proportion to their greenneſs, are ſoft, wrink-

led, and watery, become of the colour of a pickled olive, and acquire a diſagreeable ſweetiſh taſte. When threſhed, the froſt-bitten are diſtinguiſhed from the ſound, by throwing them into water; the ſound ſink, the others ſwim. A field of oats, when froſt-bitten, acquires, in a few days, a bluiſh caſt; and barley, if early froſted, as in 1784, remains erect in the head, which acquires a reddiſh brown colour, or, if later, a deadiſh whiteneſs. The kernels, when unhuſked immediately after the froſt, are wrinkled, ſoft, and watery, and, after a while, grow ſhrivelled and dry. The kernel of froſted oats, even if threſhed in ſpring, when examined between the eye and the light, appears cloudy, and not of that uniform tranſparency which ſound grain poſſeſſes.

In the morning after the froſt, the vegetables are ſtiffened; but its effects are not obſervable till after ſun-riſe. If wind ariſes through the night to prevent the miſt from ſettling, or, if the next day is cloudy, and eſpecially if it rains before ſun-riſe, or if the field be ſhaded by hills from the riſing ſun, ſo that the crop may be gently thawed by the encreaſing heat of the atmoſphere, before the ſun's rays ſhine directly upon it, no danger is to be apprehended. In conformity to this experience, a ſmall field of potatoes has been known to be ſaved by ſprinkling them with well water before ſun-riſing; but this can never be expected on a large ſcale. Attempts have alſo been made, though without ſucceſs, to ſave oats and barley, by dragging ſomething over them, before ſun-riſe, to ſhake off the hoar froſt, or *ryme*, or *cranreuch*, as it is called, which is depoſited wherever the miſt ſettles.

This froſt affects the vegetation of corn, only at a certain period of its progreſs. Peaſe are froſted, however green, in the grain, and the greener the more readily; they are not killed by it when hard ripe; but to this ſtate they ſeldom arrive at Linton. Barley and oats are not hurt by this froſt when hard ripe, and fit for the hook; and it is probable that they are not hurt by it, even though they are ſhot, and the ear beginning to fill, as long as the juices are watery, and have not yet come to the conſiſtency of thickiſh milk. It is certainly the caſe with oats. In the year 1784, the froſt was on the 17th and 18th of Auguſt. The uppermoſt grains of the oats, which always fill ſooneſt, had thick milk into them, and were froſted four or five grains down the head; the grain below theſe all ripened well. The barley, which might be about equally forward with the top grains of the oats, was totally deſtroyed. Probably the upper grains had ſheltered the under ones from the froſt, the crop being very thick and ſtrong; and this might have been the reaſon why the undermoſt grains ripened: But as a proof, above all exceptions, *that the froſt does not greatly hurt oats while the juices*

in the ear are watery, there were ſeveral contiguous fields ſown with late ſeed oats, whoſe beſt ripened grains were no further advanced than the undermoſt grains in the field above-mentioned, and they all ripened very well, though equally expoſed to the froſt.

Dr Roebuck's experiments on oats, in 1782, correſpond with this obſervation; for, even the laſt parcel he cut, *was not ripe when cut*; of courſe it may be probably conjectured, that, in the time of the froſt, none of the oats in queſtion had thick milk into them.

Crops cut and ſtacked before the froſt, are ſafe, except peaſe, the upper ſurface of which will froſt till they be thoroughly ripe. To ſave them, it is uſual to turn the expoſed ſide downwards, to thaw gradually before ſun-riſe.

This froſt affects only the low ground, and only hardens a very thin cruſt on the ſurface of the earth. In 1782, the froſt penetrated ſeveral inches into the ground, ſo as to deſtroy the roots of potatoes.

To the Editor of the Bee.

SIR,

The following anomalous caſe in the Natural Hiſtory of Animals, lately fell under my obſervation; and as it appeared to me a fact of a very ſingular nature, I hope you will think it deſerves to be preſerved in your uſeful repoſitory. On its authenticity you may perfectly rely.

MEDICUS.

HAVING been called to viſit a patient in the country, I took notice of a neſt in the corner of the window of an uncommon conſtruction: It was placed as thoſe of the houſe-martin, commonly called *Swallow* in this country, uſually are, but of larger dimenſions, and in particular, the entry to it was much wider than uſual in martins' neſts. On examination, I found it had been built by the joint labour of a female ſparrow, and a male ſwallow, who had choſen to cohabit together. The outſide of the neſt was built by the ſwallow with mud as uſual, but with the

alterations in ſize and form already ſpecified. The inſide conſiſted of feathers, as in a common ſparrow's neſt.—The young were hatched at the time I firſt obſerved them, and were three in number—they ſeemed to be about eight days old. As I intended to watch them when they grew up, and have the young brood tamed, I requeſted they might not be diſturbed till my return: But to my great mortification, when I came back, the neſt was gone. It had been pillaged by my own patient, a wayward boy, who muſt be indulged. He wanted to tame them, and as that was my intention, it was thought there was no harm in indulging him in this particular. They had been, however, ſo careleſsly guarded, that the cat got at them, and deſtroyed the whole; ſo that not ſo much as a feather of them could be recovered. In theſe circumſtances nothing remained for me to do, but to make the moſt exact enquiries I could reſpecting this ſingular family.

The perſons in the houſe were perfectly acquainted with the nature and appearance, both of the ſparrow and martin, and had obſerved their mode of living together. Both male and female were aſſiduous in caring for the young brood; and they were fed indifferently by the cock and the hen: It is therefore probable, that they were fed with worms by the mother, and by flies, &c. by the father; and this kind of mixed food agreed very well with them, for they throve apace. They were not fully fledged when taken from the neſt, ſo that their appearance could not be obſerved; nor were the perſons in the family capable of making ſcientifical diſcriminations; they only obſerved in general, that the young were of a much darker colour than the ſparrow, eſpecially on the back, though lighter on the breaſt, and that the tail was evidently forked; their call was a faint kind of filip; but the obſervations were ſo inaccurately made, that no great reliance can be had upon them.

I have not learned that this pair have as yet begun to make a new neſt, but ſhall have it in my eye, and if ſo, you ſhall hear of the particulars.

July 10. 1791.

Gleanings of Ancient Poetry.

Perſuaſions to Love—by T. Carewe, Eſq;

Starve not yourſelf, becauſe you may
Thereby make me to pine away;
Nor let brittle beauty make
You your wiſer thoughts forſake,
For that lovely face will faile;
Beauty's ſweet, but beauty's fraile:
'Tis ſooner paſt, 'tis ſooner done,
Than Summer's raine, or Winter's ſun:
Moſt fleeting when it is moſt deare,
'Tis gone while we but ſay, 'tis here.
Theſe curious locks ſo aptly twin'd,
Whoſe ev'ry haire a ſoule doth bind,
Will change their auburn hue, and grow
White, and cold, as Winter's ſnow:
That eye which now is Cupid's neſt
Will prove his grave, and all the reſt
Will follow; in the cheeke, chin, noſe,
No lilly ſhall be found, nor roſe;
And what will then become of all
Thoſe, whom now you ſervants call?
Like ſwallowes when their Summer's done,
They'll flye and ſeeke ſome warmer ſun.

On Death—by F. Quarles.

To be afraidto die, or wiſh for death,
Are words and paſſions of deſpairing breath:
Who doth the *firſt*, the day doth fairly yield,
And who the *ſecond*, baſely flyes the field.
Man's not a lawful ſteerſman of his dayes,
His bootleſſe wiſh, nor haſtens nor delayes;
We are God's hired workmen, he diſcharges
Some late at night, and, when he liſt, enlarges
Others at noone, and in the morning ſome:
None may relieve himſelfe till he bid come:
If we receive for one half day as much
As they that toil till ev'ning, ſhall we grutch?

A Parallel between Riches and Poverty.

FROM THE GREEK OF RHIANUS.

From Miſcellanies in Proſe and Verſe.

An ancient bard had reaſon to complain,
That all mankind are ignorant and vain;
Nor in proſperity their pride repreſs,
Nor with calm dignity ſupport diſtreſs,
To thoſe below them with contempt behave,
To thoſe above them act the downright ſlave.
Thus, he who is in want of daily food,
Feels no bold courage animate his blood;
Nature to him no beauties can diſplay,
He curſes fate, and ſhuns the light of day.
The rich, in public, tell aloud their mind,
The poor, in ſervile ſilence, ſlink behind.
"Chill Penury" each generous thought controuls,
And freezes all the ardour of their ſouls.
Nor ſhould we rail at the corrupted times,
'Tis Poverty which fills the world with crimes:
For very few begin to rob or ſteal,
Till once they've fear'd the want of many a meal.
If halters only for the rich were made,
Poor Ketch might ſtarve, or ſeek a better trade;
His office merely keeps poor rogues in awe,
For great men's crimes are ſanctified by law.
To what I ſay, exceptions will be found;
But 'tis a common caſe the world around.
The great adopt a ſurer, ſafer courſe;
They neither break a ſhop, nor ſteal a horſe;
They ſeldom pick a purſe, or forge a note,
Or point a piſtol at a coachman's throat;
Yet all to vice are equally inclin'd,
Their miſdemeanours vary but in kind;
The poor dare only cheat, the rich oppreſs;
The firſt muſt hide, the laſt avow ſucceſs;
The bluſhing foot-pad plunders in the night,
The *noble* felon dares the noon-day light.
And ſure of mortals, the moſt fooliſh thing,
Is, for the moſt part, what we call a king;
Vile ſycophants, devoted to his will,
Define his right to conquer and to kill;

And ſome poltroon, who, bred among the poor,
Had ſcarce dar'd thruſt a vixen from his door;
Commits whole empires to the ſword and flame,
Dreaming deſtruction dignifies a name.
But inſtant vengeance treads upon his heel,
And all his pride inflicted makes him feel.
Survey that claſs with an impartial eye,
How few have died as wiſe men wiſh to die
Though fools may deem the day of vengeance paſt,
Guilt, in repentance, always ends at laſt.

A Pacific Propoſal.

PARCE PRECOR PÆAN, ET TU DEPONE SAGITTAS.

Ovid.

QUEEN of the North, and thou puiſſant Turk,
Compoſe your feuds, and ceaſe your bloody work;
Or if the Eaſt betwixt you won't divide,
By ſingle combat the fell ſtrife decide.
Oft was that method anciently purſu'd,
Oft hoſtile Heroes pour'd their proper blood,
While armies ſpar'd, well pleaſ'd ſpectators ſtood.

* * * * * * * * * *
* * * * * * * * * *

Soon the Czarina ſhall exclaim no more:
I ſtrike, dear Turk, to thy ſuperior power,
Make my Black Eagle to your Creſcent bow,
The Euxine's navigation diſavow,
And yield the long conteſted Oczakow:
But as (what female has of faults no ſpice?)
I have in ſtutter long been over-nice,
Indulge me, Ottoman, one ſingle whim,
And leave me ſtill poſſeſſion of the CRIM.
Peace thus procur'd, his huge but uſeleſs ſpear,
The God of War ſhall break and diſappear;
While Venus' banner by the loves unfurl'd,
Shall wave triumphant o'er a ſmiling world.

M.

To the Editor of the Bee.

The following Letter was taken from a Manuſcript in the poſſeſſion of the preſent family of Kelly, now in Lord Kelly's Library, which was taken from the original letter of Publius Lentulus, at Rome. A CHRISTIAN.

Letter of Publius Lentulus to the Senate of Rome, concerning Jeſus Chriſt.

IT being the uſual cuſtom of Roman Governors to advertiſe the Senate and people of ſuch material things as happened in their Provinces, in the days of the Emperor Tiberius Cæſar, Publius Lentulus, Preſident of Judea, wrote the following epiſtle to the Senate, concerning our Saviour:

"THERE appeared in theſe our days a man of great virtue, named Jeſus Chriſt, who is yet living among us, and of the Gentiles is accepted for a Prophet of truth, but his own diſciples call him the Son of God—he raiſeth the dead, and cureth all manner of diſeaſes—A man of ſtature ſomewhat tall and comely, with very reverend countenance, ſuch as the beholders may both love and fear—His hair of the colour of a cheſnut full ripe, plain to his ears, whence downwards it is more orient, curling and waving about his ſhoulders.—In the midſt of his head is a ſeam, or partition of his hair, after the manner of the Nazarites—His forehead plain and very delicate—His face without ſpot or wrinkle, beautified with a lovely red—His noſe and mouth ſo formed, as nothing can be reprehended—His beard thickiſh, in colour like his hair, not very long, but forked—His look innocent and mature—His eyes grey, clear and quick—In reproving he is terrible—In admoniſhing courteous and fair ſpoken—pleaſant in converſation, mixed with gravity.—It cannot be remembered that any have ſeen him laugh—but many have ſeen him weep.—In proportion of body moſt excellent—His hands and arms moſt delectable to behold.—In ſpeaking very temperate, modeſt and wiſe.—A man, for his ſingular beauty, ſurpaſſing the children of men."

THE BEE,

OR

LITERARY WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER,

FOR

WEDNESDAY, Auguſt 25, 1791.

SOPHIA ON FEMALE EDUCATION,

[Concluded from Vol. IV. p. 89.]

To the Editor of the Bee.

Oh! bleſt of heaven, whom not the languid ſongs
Of luxury, the ſyren! not the bribes
Of ſordid wealth, nor all the gaudy ſpoils
Of pageant honour can ſeduce, to leave
The ever blooming ſweets, which from the ſtore
Of Nature fair Imagination culls
To charm the enlivened ſoul! What tho' not all
Of mortal offspring can attain the heights
Of envy'd life; tho' only few poſſeſs
Patrician treaſures or imperial ſtate;
Yet Nature's care, to all her children juſt,
With richer treaſure, and an ampler ſtate,
Endows at large whatever happy man
Will deign to uſe them.

The Pleaſures of Imagination, Book III. at the End.

SIR,

THE effects of air, exerciſe, temperance, ſimplicity of life, rural occupation, and the continued cultivation of the underſtanding, were ſeen to brin, my Alathea much

ſooner forward towards rational perfection, than we obſerve from all the inſtructions of a governeſs, and all the tutors and tutrixes of a boarding-ſchool; yet, though I ſaw in her evident ſymptoms of ſenſibility and genius, I did not foſter them till ſhe arrived at the age when it was neceſſary to give a proper direction to her own unaſſiſted efforts. When ſhe was about twelve years old, I obſerved her frequently ſauntering out alone into the fields, and heard her ſinging ſome airs, that appeared at a diſtance to be very plaintive and pretty. I ſtole near her, unobſerved, and found ſhe was, with conſiderable taſte and variety, ſinging *Oſwald's Maid of Selma*, which ſhe had accidentally heard ſung by a young lady of our acquaintance; ſhe lengthened out the notes, made pauſes, and ſwelled the expreſſion of the ſong very differently from the original; incorrectly, to be ſure, but very beautifully in point of ſentiment. Then advancing careleſsly to where ſhe was, the ſound of my approach immediately produced her ſilence. I ſaw, therefore that her ſenſibilities were fully in the ſong, that it was a ſong of nature and ſentiment, not imitative and artificial, but that it aroſe from the ſeaſon of her life, and the temper of her ſoul. I did not therefore chuſe to intermeddle with her innocent delights, but I ſaid, my dear Alathea, I heard you humming over that pretty Highland ſong of the Maid of Selma;—I'm happy to think you like muſic, particularly of that kind where ſenſe, and ſentiment, and beautiful ſound, are united. The tear was in her eyes; ſhe ſmiled and bluſhed, and ſaid, Yes, Mama, I do love the ſong exceedingly; it has been upon my ear, with the other pretty Scotch airs Miſs Hardy ſung, ever ſince ſhe was here.

Well, my dear, I heard how you was puzzled to bring Miſs Hardy's ſett of it to agree with your idea of the ſentiments in the ſong, and ſince you ſeem to like that kind of muſic, I ſhall try to find an opportunity of letting you hear all the fineſt Scotch ballads ſung in the

ſame manner you like, by a capital performer; but firſt you will like to ſtudy the old words of theſe beautiful ſongs, that you may be able to judge how far the way of expreſſing them agrees with your notion of the original intention of the compoſers.

Muſic, my dear Alathea, is the effuſion, in ſound, of a chaſte imagination wandering over the lovely ideas of nature and ſentiment. Muſic, therefore, can no more truly exiſt without words, than the ſoul in this world can without the body; and when the muſic of a flute, or any other inſtrument, can afford pleaſure, it can do it only as recalling to our recollection the ſentiments we ſuppoſe connected with the ſounds; or if a piece of muſic we have heard before, it may in ſome caſes only pleaſe, from having been heard in ſome ſituation where we have been happy, and which we remember with a pleaſing regret; or a merry tune may pleaſe us as aſſociated with dancing, without having any peculiar beauties in itſelf. That's true, indeed, my dear Mama, but I never thought of it before: I ſhould like to know more about muſic! for indeed I doat on it exceedingly.

I LOSE no time now to give Alathea juſt notions of melody, but I take care that ſhe ſhall have nothing to do with counter-point, till her taſte is fully formed. She has already acquired the elements of the Italian language, but I keep Italian ballads out of her way, till ſhe has fed ſufficiently on the real genius of that beautiful ſoft tongue, and can cloath the ſenſe with ſentiment and expreſſion.

Now a days, the performer in muſic directs his attention more to ſurpriſe than to pleaſe. Trick and execution have ſuperſeded ſentiment, and we are oppreſſed with a roar of unmeaning chorus, or a continuation of inſtrumental counter-point, for hours together, without any thing Epic to ſuſtain the attention of the audience. In ſhort, we have made muſic every where,

except in Italy, an amuſement, like fox-hunting, a noiſy, fatiguing, troubleſome diverſion, calculated only for the honour, glory, [illegible] ſport of the performers, or for talking about in th[illegible]ening, without the participation of ſociety at large. A concert ought to treat of ſomething, and have a beginning, a middle, and an end, together with a cataſtrophe and a moral; otherwiſe it is no more than a tireſome medley, or a practiſing for fidlers.

Convinced of the truth of theſe remarks, I took care that Alathea ſhould know and feel that the deſign of muſic, as well as of all the polite arts, is to excite pleaſing and virtuous ſenſations in the mind; which object is moſt effectually obtained by not overcharging the melody with a redundancy of ſubject. That a general character ſhould overſpread and regulate the piece, and that though the movement may be changed frequently, with repeated advantage, the affections and underſtandings of the audience muſt not be trifled with, to gain credit to the ſkill and dexterity of the performers.

When ſhe has fed upon the fineſt of her native airs, and is able to accompany herſelf upon the harpſichord or piano forté, I make her diſſatisfied with not underſtanding the principles of muſic as a ſcience. Then I chearfully gave her the ableſt tuition that the country could afford, in acquiring the radical principles of thorough baſs; and as ſhe is poſſeſſed of mathematical principles and demonſtration, which ſhe is able of herſelf to apply to every part of muſic, I introduce her into a boundleſs region of ſcientific amuſement, while, at the ſame time, the enjoyment of melody is undiminiſhed.

There will be no riſque of Alathea's either giving up the practice of the art, or of aſſociating with performers, becauſe ſhe is too fond of the firſt, from knowing its philoſophical and moral perfections, and muſt be incapable of reliſhing the company of the latter from the want of theſe perfections.

There is no danger of muſic uſurping the more eſſential place of Alathea's engagements, becauſe ſhe has been made practically moral, and, as it were, mechanically virtuous, by a conſtant aſſociation of duty and happineſs in the whole courſe of her education. Her companions were of her own choice, and, you may be ſure, girls of her own turn, and with a pretty equal degree of attainment in knowledge, though in different departments; but her ſiſter and Mary held the firſt place in her confidence, as I may truly ſay I did in her eſteem and affections.

The unfolding of this domeſtic drama is, I confeſs, very fortunate, but by no means extraordinary; and I will venture to ſay, that in common caſes, though unlucky circumſtances may and muſt intervene to diſappoint, yet if my plan is carefully and uniformly carried into execution, it will produce as much ſatisfaction as can be expected from the imperfection of our ſituation in the midſt of paſſions, and the caprices of the free-will of human agency.

The greateſt difficulty I had to encounter with my daughter was, the diſlike ſhe had to the company of the *beau monde*, where it was proper ſhe ſhould often appear; the rude converſation of racers and fox-hunters, or the frivolous addreſs of our nobility, was certainly much more felt by Alathea than by other young ladies; and how was it poſſible ſhe ſhould not bluſh for the ſottiſh, tireſome, and trifling talk of both ſexes in the common circle? But her good ſenſe, improved by extenſive knowledge of propriety, made her accommodate herſelf, in every thing that was allowable, to common life, and to common-place company. She had about her a *maniere* and a dignity that was, and always is, the offspring of ſenſibility and experience; but ſhe was playful and gentle, modeſt and unaſſuming, eaſily pleaſed, never *ennuyé*, and would not for the world advance a magiſterial opinion in company with her loweſt inferiors, nor any opinion any where with a tone of deciſion.

My ſecond daughter's favourite amuſements were botany, natural hiſtory, and drawing, in which ſhe had Alathea for her inſtructreſs. I took care that theſe accompliſhments ſhould be acquired in the ſame effectual manner as the muſic of Alathea; and my youngeſt daughter, who was decidedly attached to the ſtudy of natural philoſophy and aſtronomy, carried her attainments much farther than moſt of our *nobleſſe*, without in the leaſt encroaching on the employments of her ſex, or the offices ſhe had to perform as my occaſional houſe-keeper. In ſhort, Sir, I am experimentally convinced that there can be but one objection to the plan I have done myſelf the honour to deſcribe; and for the eaſe of your readers, have fortunately brought to a final concluſion, in this letter, which is the old adage of, "*Let us hear of no projects, no changes.*" "*Why ſhould "we know more than our worthy grandmothers and "aunts?*" The Britiſh conſtitution of government is perfect; it muſt be perfect, becauſe Mr Burke has ſhewn the impoſſibility of altering it. The Britiſh conſtitution of the education of women muſt therefore be perfect, as a part of the wonderful whole.

I am, Sir,
With regard,
Your obliged,
humble Servant,
SOPHIA.

ANECDOTES OF POPE GANGANELLI,

[Concluded from Vol. IV, p. 173.]

As I have already ſeveral times named *Bontempi*, it is but natural for you to wiſh to have ſome information about him. His father was livery footman to Cardinal *Moſca*, but he thought it more genteel to put on the

livery of St Francis. *Ganganelli* made uſe of him as an amanuentis when he was Cardinal, and continued to keep him when Pope, as he knew perhaps too many ſecrets to let him go. As he was never known to have been a young man of learning or abilities, and had nothing to recommend him but a ſmug face, the wicked wags of Rome uſed to call him *Padre Maeſtro Antinoo*; for he was made, through Cardinal *Ganganelli*'s intereſt, a *Maeſtro di grazia*, which gave him only the title, without the other privileges of the degree. He was the Pope's private ſecretary, and ſome time after, his confeſſor. He was the only perſon who went backwards and forwards to the forcing ambaſſadors with the Pope's meſſages, all the time that the latter was endeavouring to bamboozle their maſters in regard to the abolition of the Jeſuits.

At length the courts were tired. *Tanucci*, the old miniſter of the Court of Naples, openly declared that he would cauſe to be printed and expoſed to the public all the Pope's letters. It is a pity he did not; for the world would then have had a genuine copy of *Ganganelli*'s letters, in place of the French impoſition of *Marquis Carracciolo*, a moral and aſcetic book-maker by trade, which has been ſupinely ſwallowed as a genuine performance, and as ſuch tranſlated into ſeveral languages. The Italian edition bears all the marks of its being a negligent tranſlation from the French, in the infinite number of Gallicisms which are to be found in it.

Ganganelli, when Cardinal, had certainly promiſed to aboliſh the Jeſuits. Upon the ſtrength of this promiſe *Avignon* and *Benevento*, which had been ſeized by the French and the Neapolitans in *Rezzonico*'s reign, were, by an apparent mediation of the Duke of Parma, reſtored to *Ganganelli*. At laſt, after much inſiſting and threatening on the part of the courts, the brief for the ſuppreſſion of the Jeſuits was made out, and ſent to Spain, from whence it came back corrected and

changed in many places, and on the 16th of Auguſt 1773, it was put in execution.

The few ſoldiers the Pope has in Rome were all employed to take poſſeſſion at the ſame hour of the poſts within the ſeveral houſes and colleges inhabited or directed by the Jeſuits, which were ten. A congregation or committee of the five Cardinals *Marefoſchi*, *Pallavicini*, *Corſini*, *Trajetto*, and *Zelada*, with *Monſignor Macedonio* as ſecretary, was aſſembled in *Trajetto*'s palace, near the *Geſu*, the principal houſe of the Jeſuits, where the General reſided. The brief of ſuppreſſion was read to the Jeſuits by a prelate appointed at each college; and rockets were fired from the top of *Trajetto*'s palace, to give notice to the panting Pope that every thing had been executed without any diſturbance; indeed it was all a panic fear. I do not pretend to make here an apology for the Jeſuits, this letter is already long enough without it; I ſhall only beg leave to obſerve to you, that as they were a collection of men they muſt have had faults, but certainly they had not ſuch as to obliterate the great uſe they were of in the education of youth, nor ſuch as might be reproached to ſeveral other regular orders. But had they crimes to be condemned to a total diſſolution, to a defaming civil death? If there were, why have they not been brought forth? Why had not the Jeſuits a fair trial? When *Rezzonico* deſired to know from the king of Spain what were their crimes, *Carlos Terzero* anſwered, they were reſerved in his royal breaſt: and *Ganganelli*, in his brief, gives no other reaſon for his aboliſhing them but to have peace. An analyſis of this brief would be a curious thing, if the world did care any thing more about the Jeſuits; but their fate, and that of the Templars, will always be a riddle of arbitrary power, which will little intereſt poſterity.

Lorenzo Ricci, the laſt General of the Jeſuits, was on the 17th conveyed in a coach to the Engliſh college, where he was confined to a ſmall gallery at the top of

the building, where there were three rooms, two for him, and one for a perſon to ſerve him, which he much needed, being 71 years old. The Engliſh college, on this occaſion, was called by the Romans the *Tower of London*. His examinations began here, and were continued in the *Caſtel St Angelo*, where he was transferred on the 24th of September, and moſt ſtrictly confined in regard of ſeeing any body; but had two rooms on the north ſide of it, towards the fields. I have by me a copy of a narration of this proceſs, written by the General himſelf, and ſent by him to a perſon of rank and unexceptionable character, after *Ganganelli*'s death; if you think it may be acceptable in your Bee, I will tranſlate it, and ſend it to you: it agrees with the legal proceſs which got its way to the public ſome time after, and through the whole of it you will perceive ſuch a character of ſincerity, moderation, and innocence, that cannot be imitated by impoſture: notwithſtanding *Pius* VI. did not dare releaſe him, although he wiſhed it. Several other Jeſuits were likewiſe confined in the caſtle, where ſome of them died, the others were releaſed under the new Pope; but they received from the congregation of Cardinals, deputed by *Ganganelli* for the Jeſuitical affairs, a ſevere intimation, that they ſhould never ſpeak with any body on the ſubjects of their examinations.

This great ſtroke being performed, for which alone *Ganganelli* had been exalted, his underſtanding began to be evidently deranged. He would ſtart, and aſk his attendants what the bells of the *Geſù* were ringing for, at a time there was no ſuch thing; he would walk up and down his apartment, and imagined to ſee fires from his windows, where there was not the leaſt blaze. One day that he was going, as uſual, to take the air towards the *Porta Pia*, he ſtared at a gentleman, who was uſed to walk in that ſame road, "What does that man want "every day here?" ſaid *Ganganelli* to the prelates who were with him; the gentleman was informed of it, and

took care to change his walk. The Swiſs guards, at the gates of the palace at *Monte Cavallo*, were ordered not to let in dogs, nor any perſon with walking canes. His wild looks were obſerved by every body: at length, his inward agitations and panic fears made him imagine, on the Thurſday before Eaſter 1774, that poiſon had been put in his chocolate; if it had been true, nobody but his faithful *Frà Franceſco* could have done it. He got a box of *counter-poiſons* from England, by the means of an Engliſh gentleman reſiding at Rome; what uſe he could make of them I cannot tell, he not knowing what kind of poiſon he wiſhed to counteract. He then took to a regimen of copiouſly perſpiring, ſo adviſed, as it was reported, by Dr *Branchi* of Rimini, whom he conſulted. He would, therefore, in the exceſſive heats of July and Auguſt, ſit in a chamber with a braſier of fire, and change ſix or ſeven ſhirts a day, quite dripping. This method he uſed to follow, not only in his own apartment, but likewiſe at the *Villa Patrizi*, where he cloſed himſelf up in a room with his valet de chambre. This ſoon carried him to an exinanition, that in the month of September was the cauſe of his death, and accounts for the ſudden *ſphacelum* of all his limbs, which was imagined by ſome a conſequence of the poiſon.

After a Pope dies people's tongues in Rome enjoy a perfect emancipation; you may imagine what a pleaſant muſic it was for a diſintereſted obſerver to hear the diſcordant concert of the panegyrics of *Ganganelli's* admirers, and the ſatire of his enemies; the latter condemned him eternally to hell, whilſt the former were ready to canonize him as a ſaint; and many a ſtupid fanatic have I ſeen in St Peter's church kneel before his tomb in very fervent prayers, and many a miracle was ſaid to have been wrought by him.

In regard to his being poiſoned, Dr *Saliceti*, who was phyſician to the Conclave, and afterwards to the preſent Pope, was ordered by the Cardinals to give his

opinion in a *votum pro veritate*, and his opinion was, that *Ganganelli* had not been poiſoned. I was intimate with Dr *Adinolfi*, *Ganganelli's* phyſician; I put the queſtion to him, his anſwer was, "*as much as you or I have* "*been poiſoned, but he has poiſoned himſelf by the reme-* "*dies he has taken, and I dared not ſpeak, for he never* "*conſulted me about it.*"

Ganganelli, as you may imagine, had two very oppoſite characters given to him; but if I may tell my opinion, he did not deſerve either the one or the other; he was one of thoſe characters that are to be met with almoſt at every ſtep, and which is the reſult of a contracted education, blended with a ſelfiſh ambition, nothing is noble and generous, every thing is ſhrewd and low cunning; he cared for nobody, nor had he the leaſt ſpark of generoſity. It has been an inveterate cuſtom in the Court of Rome, that every Pope provided for his perſonal courtiers, by giving them, for ſeven years, an eccleſiaſtical penſion, reſerved on fat livings, in proportion to the rank they were in, which penſions they afterwards enjoyed for life. *Ganganelli* neglected ſome for three or four years, and others entirely; ſo that when he died, the moſt of them were in debt, on account of the expences they were at in their new ſtation, and nothing to pay them. When his body was opened, his heart was obſerved to be of an uncommon ſmall ſize, an old *valet de chambre*, who was by, could not forbear crying out, that "he had "known that long ago." It cannot be ſaid that he enriched his family, for the *Abatè Fabri*, a grand nephew of his by a ſiſter, never had the ſatisfaction, as I had from his own mouth, to be preſented to the Pope. The king of Spain obliged *Pius* VI. to declare *Fabri* Prelate, and ſend him to Spain with the Cardinal's cap, to a new Spaniſh Cardinal; poor *Fabri* there one day over-eat himſelf, and died not at all lamented by *Braſchi*. Twelve thouſand crowns was the only

perſonal property which was found belonging to *Ganganelli*, after his death, and was given to his neceſſary heir, the father of *Monſignor Fabri*.

When the Pope died, he had eleven Cardinals reſerved *in petto*, among whom were ſuppoſed to be ſome of thoſe prelates who had been principal inſtruments in the actual ſuppreſſion of the Jeſuits, and likewiſe *Padre Bontempi*. But, notwithſtanding all the entreaties, the Pope could never be perſuaded to declare and name them on his death-bed, as if he had ſome ſcruple of conſcience that hindered him to do it. *Bontempi*, after the Pope's death, got from the king of Spain, as a reward for his ſervices, a penſion of fifteen hundred crowns, part of which he very piouſly beſtowed to adorn, in the church of *Santi Apoſtoli*, the chapel of St Joſeph from *Cupertino*, a gentleman of the Conventuals, who, as it is ſaid, was famous in his lifetime for flying up in his extaſies ſeveral yards from the floor.

I do not know, my dear Sir, whether what I have ſcribbled may be of any ſervice to you; you may inſert it in your Bee, or you may ſuppreſs it as you like, or you may dreſs it up anew, if you think it worth your while. I make you entirely maſter and proprietor. *Haec tu melius, vel optime omnium. Ego quae pertinere ad te intelligam ſtudioſiſſime omnia, diligentiſſimeque curabo: tuorumque* (hoc) *triſtiſſimo meo tempore mentorum erga me memoriam conſervabo. Vale.*

TURNUS ITERDONIUS.

THIS year, ſaid one day to himſelf, I am now fifty-ſix years of age; few people live beyond ſeventy, I have therefore but ten or twelve years to hope for; of this ſmall remnant of life, the inconveniencies of old age will conſume a great part; there remains then but a ſmall pittance of time in which I can do good; how then ſhall I dare to ſteal any from it to do evil?

To the Editor of the Bee.

Hints to the Highland Society and the Proprietors of Waſte-lands in Scotland, particularly on the Weſt-coaſt.

Fortunatus & ille, deos qui novit agreſtes,
Panaque, Sylvanumque Senem, Nymphaſque
Sorores!

SIR,

WHAT has been done for promoting the induſtry, proſperity, and happineſs of the poor Highlanders of Scotland in the fiſhery will bring immortal honour to the names of Knox, Dempſter, Beaufoy, Anderſon, and the other active uſeful movers of the truly excellent inſtitution The Highland Society.

The writer of this article, more than ten years ago, brought out his little bark to aſſiſt in piloting theſe beſt of Argonauts into the harbour of well merited fame; deſiring neither to be known, nor to have any other reward than the heart-felt conſciouſneſs of having been ſerviceable to his country and to humanity. Compared to this pleaſure all ſenſual enjoyments, and even all other intellectual delights, are as nothing. The proper affection, as well as ſtudy of mankind is man; and the only rational devotion with which we can be actuated, is on account of the goodneſs of the Father of the Univerſe to us his children, as of one blood and of one family.

THE creation of productive and uſeful labour in the fiſheries of Scotland is an immenſe national object, and will, I ſincerely believe, become in time an immenſe national advantage; but it may be proper to conſider of the means of increaſing the national ſtock or capital by other operations ſuited to our climate and ſituation, and the circumſtances of the country; the chief of which are the judicious exploration of mines, and the

extenſive rearing of valuable timber. I ſhall, in this paper, confine myſelf to the conſideration of the latter.

I made a progreſs through Scotland many years ago, with a view to its future improvement, and made a calculation, as I proceeded, of the quantities of waſte-land that might be profitably allotted to the rearing of coppice-wood, and of timber. Of the two firſt, in the north and eaſt Highlands, I found the quantities very great indeed, and tending to its eſſential improvement, by ſhelter for both corn and paſture. Of the latter I found a great deal in the weſt Highlands, old ſtools of oak, that could not poſſibly be employed ſo beneficially as being planted with oak, aſh, and elm, all which trees would come to full bulk and perfection on the ſhores of thoſe inlets of the ſea, which are there called lochs, and which would hereafter afford an immediate conveyance for the produce to market. In the north-eaſt diſtrict of Scotland, every body told me, with regret, that trees would not grow, yet I obſerved that where-ever the buſineſs had been gone about judiciouſly, the plantations, as to coppice, and wood, throve very well, and no experience could be had for a century with reſpect to timber. I obſerved theſe unfortunate planters, who had made up their minds to the total impracticability of obtaining wood in their country had all of them laid out and planted their grounds upon a ſmall ſcale, and without any previous contemplation of the difficulties that were to be ſurmounted. I wrote a ſhort memorial on the ſubject for a Caithneſs proprietor, the ſubſtance of which was as follows: Go to a conſiderable eminence and take a view of your eſtate, obſerve where the north-eaſt and ſouth-weſt wind has free ſcope, and will beat always moſt violently. Lay out large plantations on ſpots calculated to act as flankers or ſkreens for your eſtate from the cold or violence of theſe winds; fill theſe flankers with all kinds of trees natural to Scotland, particularly birch and alder; ſow abundance of tree-ſeeds, and plant ſeedlings very thick

all over theſe flankers. Thus, you have laid a foundation for future ſucceſs in profitable planting in the moſt difficult places. Next, take the rounds of your eſtate, and ſee where there are conſiderable tracts of waſte-land *naturally* ſheltered by the ground from the winds above mentioned.

Encloſe theſe waſte lands with fences, two yards high, perfectly inacceſſible to cattle, or to any kind of ſheep; plant theſe waſtes with every kind of common uſeful tree that is ſuited to the climate of Scotland, plant very thick, and dibble in acorns and beech maſt, and ſow all kind of tree ſeeds that will take to the ground without tillage; and exceed more in the larch than the Scotch pine; but let your larch be put in four or five years after all the other trees are ſown and planted. Sow the ſeed of laburnum every where, to allure the hares and rabbits from the tender ſhoots of your plantations; and let there be no gates, foot-paths, or any acceſs to your plantations. If you comply with theſe rules your ſon or grandſon will have a well-wooded, if not a well-timbered eſtate, in ſpite of all the winds of the Highlands. There is no eſtate in Scotland, except in what are called the carſes, or on the fine gold lace, as King James the Sixth called it, of Fife and Eaſt Lothian, and other coaſts that will not afford to the judicious landlord great ſcope for uſeful and prudent plantation. I have an eſtate within a few miles of Edinburgh which I thought, when I got it, would ſoon exhauſt my love for the wood-nymphs, but I have found two hundred acres that I could not employ ſo well in any other method, and it is now covered with wood. In the ſouth-midland diſtrict in Scotland, every angle or corner, every bank and brae in the country ſhould be filled with coppice, wood, or timber, both for fewel and for country uſes, being ſo far from coal and from navigation.

With reſpect to the weſt Highlands, the proſpect of advantage to be obtained from planting is great and

national, and, I may ſay, political. For I will venture to ſay, from what I ſaw when I ſurveyed the country, there are more than an hundred thouſand acres of land on the lakes or lochs communicating with the ſea that are fit for bringing to perfection the beſt of oak-timber, both for knee and for plank. This is an immenſe object, and ought to be attended to by the proprietors. It is now a ſheep country, and the fences muſt be made abſolutely impregnable, if planting with this view is attempted; for a cropped oak becomes good for nothing. Moſt of the plantations hitherto made in the weſt Highlands have been more for ornament than uſe; but ſome of them already ſhow what a noble country it is for the growth of timber; look at Lord Frederick Campbell and the Duke of Argylle's plantations at Roſeneth and Ardncappil, and you may gueſs what might be done, in ſimilar ſituations, up all the lochs on the weſt coaſt of Scotland.

A. B.

It has been generally ſuppoſed that the Britiſh trade to America has greatly decreaſed ſince the independence of thoſe ſtates, in conſequence of their great attachment to the French nation. The beſt refutation of this notion is a fair ſtatement of the following fact, extracted from *the Gazette of the National States*, January 15, 1791:

Arrivals at the port of New York from Jan. 1, 1790, to Jan. 1, 1791.

Ships	117	of which were American	688
Brigs	260	Britiſh	288
Snows	13	Spaniſh	14
Schooners	217	Portugueſe	8
Sloops	396	French	8
		Dutch	6
		Dane	1
Total	1013	Total	1013

TRAVELLING MEMORANDUMS,

[*Continued from Vol.* IV. *p.* 216.]

Hyeres.

HYERES lies at the diſtance of about eleven Engliſh miles to the ſouth-eaſt from *Toulon*.—On the 28th of November 1786, I arrived there, and put up at the *Hotel de St. Pierre*, where I have met with very good entertainment, at reaſonable rates.—Both the hotels are without the bounds of the village.—I have hired a convenient, well furniſhed, and delightfully ſeated villa, near the hotel, in the middle of an orange grove, for three months certain, at the moderate rate of five *louis d'ors per* month;—I ſay moderate, for there are apartments very ſufficient to accommodate three families like mine.—The village has a ſingularly fine ſituation, on the face of a pleaſant hill, with a moſt charming proſpect over beautiful orange gardens, and an extenſive plain to the Mediterranean ſea, and the pretty iſlands of *Hyeres*.—They reckon about four thouſand inhabitants;—generally very poor;—but, in the prevalent character of French people, they appear to be contented and chearful.—As uſual, in circumſtances of poverty, the bulk of their houſes are incommodious and dirty;—though, like other parts in *Provence*, they are ſupplied with plentiful ſtreams of good water.

Though the orange gardens in this territory do not occupy a great extent of the ground, they annually yield a very conſiderable, though ſometimes precarious rent.—The orange crop for this year is almoſt wholly blaſted by an unuſual ſeverity of froſt, for the four laſt days of Dec. 1786.—Their crop of lemons is not conſiderable; but as they are more delicate than the orange, they are totally loſt.—The ſeaſon of ripe oranges and lemons is not, like other fruits, in the autumn;—they

muſt remain on the tree till the beginning of May in the following year, to be thoroughly ripe;—ſo that in early ſpring, we ſee the full bloſſom and fruit together on orange trees:—an object richly beautiful.—Till now I never rightly underſtood Sir Francis Wronghead's joke in the play, "A maid of honour is like an orange-"tree that bears bloſſoms and fruit at the ſame time."—Oranges deſtined for exportation are reaped during the winter, before they are fully ripe.—During winter they alſo ſend from this territory artichokes, cauliflower, and various garden-ſtuffs, to *Toulon* and other parts of *Provence*.—Theſe products fully prove a ſuperior climate in this diſtrict.—It alſo produces all fruits which are common in the ſouth of France, particularly olives in great abundance.—I am informed, that by an art of pruning and cutting the dead wood from their olive-trees, lately diſcovered and practiſed, this valuable product is greatly improved and augmented.—The orange-trees are often damaged by boiſterous winds.—By the extraordinary hard winter in 1709 they were almoſt extirpated in *Provence*.—In this territory of *Hyeres* they ſuffered leaſt.—It is almoſt incloſed and ſheltered round by pleaſant hills, and by the iſlands.—*Abbé Coyer*, in his travels, written with an agreeable levity, concludes a deſcription of this territory in the following words:—"*C'eſt dans ces heureuſes poſitions que le vieilleſe deveroit* "*achever de vivere*."—The winter is undoubtedly milder than any where elſe in the ſouth of France; yet I have not experienced that uninterrupted ſoftneſs and ſerenity which I expected:—even in the month of March tempeſtuous and cold winds, and ſometimes rainy or raw weather, have broken in upon the ordinary ſweetneſs and conſtancy of this climate.—I muſt, however, ſet down from perſonal experience a material teſtimony in its favour, that for many years paſt I have, during winter, been afflicted with ſevere colds, cough, and defluxion, which I have wholly eſcaped here.

In this neighbourhood there are ſeveral French families of diſtinction.—I was recommended to the re-

ſpectable and much eſteemed family of *Bourgare*, and I ſhall not forget, though I cannot repay, their kind attentions.—I alſo became intimately acquainted with Monſ. *Iaume*, a French gentleman of eaſy fortune, who lives in the town of *Hyeres*, and is one of the moſt agreeable, intelligent, and obliging companions I have ever met with.—I found here, as travellers, a few Engliſh families;—we frequently made our parties together, and lived in a very ſober, ſocial, and friendly manner, without any tincture of the vile vulgar diſtinctions of north and ſouth.—I ſhall ever cordially remember the acquaintance I here formed with Mr N—— and his agreeable family.—Mr N—— is an Engliſh clergyman of rank and excellent character. If real merit, elegant manners, and ſuperior parts ſecure preferment in that church, I think he cannot fail to riſe.—Our accidental acquaintance grew to a hearty friendſhip, which, I am confident, will laſt unabated as long as we live.—The Duke and Ducheſs of Saxe Gotha paſs the winter here.—Indiſpoſition of the Princeſs obliges them to live retiredly;—but their eaſy, obliging manners, eſpecially to the Britiſh, gains our reſpect; and they have given proofs of charity, humanity, and beneficence, which are the cardinal virtues of high life.

Having free acceſs to my friend M. *Iaume*'s good library, I have very agreeably employed ſome portion of my time during this winter in reading, particularly the French dramatic writings.—Whether I have a juſt taſte in that branch of literary entertainment I know not, but I am ſure I have a ſtrong predelection, and ſingular pleaſure, in whatever I think true productions of genius in this line.—In my courſe of peruſing French plays of reputation, I ſet down any critical remarks that occur to me, without ſtudy or method.—I own I can never forbear to recollect and teſtify the high and ſuper-eminent merit, which, in my opinion, Shakeſpeare poſſeſſes above all dramatic writers the world has produced, or, I believe, ever will produce.—*Nec ortus tale nec oriturus*, is applicable to him.—Perhaps

this is an unfortunate taſte, in which I know I am not quite ſingular; for we are often diſguſted when the bulk of a crowded, and what is called a ſplendid audience, receive many modern plays with rapture and applauſe.

Hyeres, February and March 1787. I have read the dramatic works of *Crebillon*, which are all tragedies, and generally eſteemed as next in merit to thoſe of *Corneille* and *Racine*.—As a ſpecimen of laconic biography, which expreſſes in few, but perſpicuous words, only what is memorable, I ſet down a ſhort account of his life, character, and writings.—Though a poet of ſtrong and high imagination, he was a very modeſt and reſerved man;—ſo being unqualified to impoſe upon the great and rich by flattery and inſinuating arts, he was always poor. He had no ſhare of the political aſſurance and crafty addreſs of his ſucceſſor in dramatic fame, Monſ. *Voltaire*, yet, in my opinion, he had a greater ſhare of true poetic fire and fancy.—He was a very ſingular example of longevity.—Though a man of pleaſure in his youth; though a remarkable gormandiſer through life; though addicted for more than fifty years to the ill habit of ſmoking tobacco in exceſs, he lived, with talents unimpaired, to the age of eighty-nine.—He could never be induced, though often urged by his friends, to correct his compoſitions.—It is certain that our great Shakeſpeare had ſuch an averſion to corrections, perhaps for ſimilar reaſons, which are thus ſignificantly and elegantly expreſſed by *Crebillon*;—"*Je n'ai jamais*
"*eu grande foi aux corrections;—la pluepart ne ſont que*
"*des fautes nouvelles:—lorſque on n'eſt plus dans la cha-*
"*leur des premieres idées, on ne prut trop ſe défier des ſe-*
"*condes.—Je n'ai pu me garanter d'un vice que nous eſt*
"*commun a tous, et qui eſt la veritabile ſource de nos de-*
"*reglemens poetiques.—Je vena dire l'impatience, quelques*
"*fois l'entitement et plus ſouvent l'oriqueil.*"—*i. e.* "I ne-
"ver had great faith in corrections and amendments;
"for the moſt part, they only turn out to be a repeti-
"tion of faults.—When the fervour of a poet's firſt

" ideas is ſpent, he cannot be too diffident of cool re-
" flection, or ſecond thoughts.—To confeſs a truth too,
" I have never been able to correct infirmities in myſelf,
" which are common to us all, and which are the real
" ſources of our poetical diſorders;—I mean impa-
" tience, ſometimes obſtinacy, and moſt of all our
" pride."—There is a ſhort, but admirable paſſage in his preface to the tragedy of *Idomenée*, which I muſt ſet down, as containing more ſenſe than many volumes of criticiſm which I have read.—He ſays, " *Ceux qui ſont*
" *doues d'un genie heureux puiſent des lecones dans leurs pro-*
" *pres talents; ceux qui en ſont denues n'ont beſoin que*
" *d'un ſeul precept, c'eſt ne point ecrire.*"——That is,
" Thoſe who are endowed by nature with the true and
" happy genius of poetry, derive the beſt rules of ex-
" cellence in compoſition from their own talents;—
" thoſe who are deſtitute of genius have but one precept
" to obſerve, and that is, Not to write at all."—I ſub-
mit to thoſe who are qualified to determine, and even to readers of common ſenſe, if there is not more ſound, ſatisfactory judgment, and true taſte, in this ſingle obſervation, than in all the ſcientific, laboured, artificial rules which can be found in all the works of our modern critics, with *Voltaire* at their head, and *Warburton* at their tail.

Remarks upon ſome of Crebillon's Tragedies.

THE IDOMENEE.

" *Incredulus Odi.*"—Though it has poetical merit, this and ſuch plays muſt appear utterly ridiculous to thoſe who have formed their taſte on the writings of Shakeſpear, and not upon fantaſtical or metaphyſical rules of criticiſm.—We cannot feel ourſelves intereſted by incredible fable and romantic love, though we may admire the ſplendid diction and fine flowing poetry.—The perfectly ſingular genius of Shakeſpeare infuſes indeed probability into the wildeſt fables, and forms the characters of nature in monſters, necromancers, fairies, and witches, though he generally chooſes

to adopt plots which are entirely credible or hiſtorical, and characters of real life highly diſplayed and embelliſhed by his extraordinary powers.

The Atrèe & Theeſte.

This play has many poetical beauties, and is leſs romantic than the former.—The provocation was outrageous, and the revenge, though extravagant, is not unnatural.

The Electre.

We can hardly form a preciſe opinion of a piece ſo complicated in the plot, and ſo various in the compoſition.—yet I can admire, in many paſſages, and even in ſome whole ſcenes, the poetical talents and genius of this author.

The rhyming in French plays, is certainly a great impediment to juſt and natural dramatic compoſition, which ought to exhibit a true, though elevated image of real character and converſation.—Shakeſpeare alone ſeems to have poſſeſſed this faculty in perfection which, probably, his matchleſs genius could never have attained had he been ſubjected to the fetters of rhyme, and to the ſcientific rules of criticiſm.—Our modern emendators of Shakeſpeare, ſhamefully encouraged by the multitude who fill our theatres, illuſtrate his ſuperior judgement and abilities in drawing and ſupporting true characters, by their abſurd and affected refinements, in their attempts to reform his plays. I mark a ſtrong inſtance of this falſe taſte; one Tate, a dull poet, has transformed the hardy and pleaſant, though, profligate baſtard in King Lear, to a whining modern French lover.—Had Tate's baſtard been in the original play, it is evident he would have ſoftened the rigour of *Voltaire*'s criticiſms, which are levelled at the want of refinement in Shakeſpeare. As a ſpecimen of Tate's refinements, his baſtard dies in pretty, feeble rhymes;—they are too contemptible for recollection, or inſertion here; but I remember that he is quite charmed to *loſe his breath*, when he ſees two fine princeſſes *contend for him in* DEATH!—Of a piece, is the

ſtudied, hard ſtrained ſpeech of Garrick's expiring Romeo,

Rom. My powers are blaſted!
'Twixt *death and love I'm torn*—I am diſtracted!
But death's ſtrongeſt——and I muſt leave thee, Juliet!
Oh cruel, curſed fate! *in ſight of heav'n.*
Jul. Thou rav'ſt——lean on my breaſt.——
Rom. Fathers have flinty hearts, no tears can melt 'em.
Nature pleads in vain.—Children muſt be wretched.—
Jul. Oh, my breaking heart.——
Rom. She is my wife.——Our hearts are twin'd together.—
Capulet, Forbear,—Paris, looſe your hold.——
Pull not our heart-ſtrings thus—they crack—they break.——
Oh Juliet! Juliet!
Jul. Stay, ſtay, for me, Romeo——
A moment ſtay; fate marries us in death,
And we are *one*——no power ſhall part us."

Faints on Romeo's body.

I have often witneſſed a wonderful applauſe to this dying fuſtian.

Colly Cibber was leſs injurious to Shakeſpear. He did not preſume, like Garrick, to compoſe additional paſſages in his original plays; yet he compiled a play, and called it his own Richard the Third, though all the valuable materials of it are drawn from Shakeſpear's works.—This ſort of plagiariſm is ſingular, and in many paſſages evidently incongruous, by miſapplications. As one example, Cibber for a dying ſpeech to King Richard, borrows the highly animated execrations of Northumberland, uttered when he was in the full vigour of life, and enraged at the news he had juſt received of his heroic ſon Piercy's death.—The paſſage is ſo admirable and ſo much in the ſtile of Shakeſpear's excellence, that I cannot forbear to ſet it down.

" Let Heaven kiſs earth! now let not Nature's hand
Keep the wild flood confin'd! Let order die!
And let this world no longer be a ſtage,
To feed contention in a lingring act,
But let one ſpirit of the firſt born Cain
Reign in all boſoms, that each heart being ſet
On bloody courſes, the rude ſcene may end,
And darkneſs be the burier of the dead."

If ever a juſt and ſenſible taſte become generally prevalent we ſhall reſtore Shakeſpeare's original works,

damn the *bulk* of his critics, and expel *all* his emendators from our theatres.

(To be continued.)

Our Readers will be pleaſed to mark the ſpirit that prevailed in the middle ages, by the following oath, which was adminiſtered to every perſon on his being honoured with the order of Knighthood.

The OATH *of the* KNIGHT.

I. YE ſall fortifie and defend the Chriſtian religion, and Chriſt's holy evangell, preſently publikely preached in this realm, at the uttermoſt of your power.

II. Ye ſall be leyel and trew to our ſoverane Lord the king's majeſtie, to all ordure of chivalrie, and to the noble office of arms.

III. Ye ſall fortifie and defend juſtice at your power, and that without fear or favour to any partie.

IV. Ye ſall never flie from your ſoveraine Lord the King's majeſtie, nor fra his heines lieutenant in time of melle.

V. Ye ſall defend your native cuntrie from all alienars and ſtrangers.

VI. Ye ſall defend the juſt action and querruelles of all ladies of honor, of all true and friendles widows, orphelins, and maids of good fame.

VII. Ye ſall do dilligence quhaire ever ye hair thair are any murtherars, traytors or maſterfull thieves and ravaris that oppreſſeth his Majeſtes ledges and poore, to bring them to the lawes or juſtices with diligence at all power.

VIII. Ye ſall maintaine and uphold the whole eſtaites of chivalrie with horſe, hairnes, and other knightly abviliaments, and ſall help and ſuccor all thame of the ſamen ardure if they ſtand in need.

IX. Ye ſall acquire and ſeek to have the knowledge and underſtanding of all the articles and points requiſite for you to know, conteined in the books of chevalrie.

X. Ye will promes to obſerve, keep, obey, and fulfill all the promiſſes to the uttermoſt of your power. So help you God, be your owen hand, and be God himſelf.

The following Fragment of a Letter fell accidentally into the hands of the Editor, without his being able to diſcover either by whom it was written or to whom addreſſed.—He thinks it will confer a favour on many of his readers by inſerting it. Should it fall into the hands of its unknown author, he requeſts the favour of his finiſhing the ſketch ſo happily begun.

Fragment of a Letter written in February 1782.

DEAR MADAM,

YOUR account of Tea I have received and read; but as Tea and Tea-Table talk, never afforded me great pleaſure, and could contribute little to your inſtruction, I ſhall at preſent ſay nothing on that head.

You are upon the point of finiſhing a ſecond time, I am told, the hiſtory of the renowned Charles V. You need not now be told, that the fetters of ignorance and ſuperſtition, in which the human mind had been bound for a thouſand years, began to be broken in the end of the 15th and during the 16th century; that the diſcoveries then made removed thoſe barriers that had formerly ſeparated kingdoms and continents from one another, and united, by means of commerce, all the regions of the globe into one great ſociety. In this vaſt ſociety of the world, empires and kingdoms are the ſame thing that individuals are in our petty domeſtic parties. In the one, as well as in the other, there is generally one perſon that riſes to a degree of ſuperior eminence, to whom the attention of the reſt is ſteadily directed, who for a ſeaſon ſtands forth as the moſt capital figure in the picture, and then ſinks into an equality with thoſe who were once inferior, while another puſhes forward to that rank which he had formerly maintained. During the firſt half of the 16th century, Charles was ſuperior to every European prince; his ſteps were narrowly obſerved by every other power, and his conduct, like the awful nod of antient Jove, gave peace to mankind. Accordingly, the hiſtory of his reign is the hiſtory of Europe. His ſon Philip II. heir of his dominions in Spain, in the Netherlands, and in both Indies, became after him the moſt powerful Monarch of his time. Hence his reign characteriſes the age in which he

lived. The many important revolutions which happened in Europe while he ſwayed the Spaniſh Scepter, render his hiſtory peculiarly intereſting. The grand rebellion in the Netherlands, the riſe and progreſs of the Seven United Provinces, the religious wars in France, and the vigorous ſtruggles of Henry IV. for that Crown, the marriage of Philip with Mary Queen of England, the bloody perſecutions of her cruel reign, and the death of that infernal Princeſs; the ſucceſſion of the illuſtrious Elizabeth, the eſtabliſhment of the Proteſtant Religion in Britain, and the deſtruction of the Spaniſh invincible Armada; the death of Don Sebaſtian King of Portugal, and the Union of that kingdom with Spain,—theſe, and ſimilar events render the reign of Philip as ſtriking and as much fitted to command the attention as the beſt written tragedy. This is the book you are next to read; and you ſee here a little peep of what various entertainment is yet before you —The prodigious exertions made by Charles and Philip in the bloody wars they carried on, added to the baniſhment of the Moors from Spain, and the emigration of thouſands of Spaniards to America, ſo exhauſted that fine country of men, manufactures, and commerce, that from being the braveſt and moſt powerful kingdom in the world, it has degenerated into one of the moſt inſignificant and contemptible ſtates of Europe.

After the death of Philip, and of Henry IV. during the minority of Louis XIII. the religious wars ſtill continued to diſturb the peace of Chriſtendom. The houſe of Auſtria, tho' weak in Spain, was powerful in Germany, (for you know that Charles, upon his own reſignation, had cauſed his brother to be elected Emperor), and threatened the liberties and religion of the proteſtant ſtates. To check the exorbitant power and oppreſſive deſigns of the Emperor, a great man happily appeared in a country that had hitherto been thought to have little influence in the balance of Europe; this was Guſtavus Adolphus King of Sweden. He took upon him the management of affairs in Germany, fought bravely in the cauſe of Liberty and Religion, and with 30,000 Swedes made his Imperial Majeſty tremble on his throne. The hiſtory of his reign, which was brilliant, but ſhort, is the hiſtory of the age.

A few years after the death of Guſtavus, a prince began to appear, whoſe reign was remarkably long, and who makes the greateſt figure of any Monarch in modern hiſtory. This man

you will guess to be no other than the famous Louis XIV. He had in the beginning of his reign a series of the most rapid successs; for his generals, the great Condé and Turenne, were attended by victory and triumph wherever they turned their steps: they raised the military glory of France to the highest pitch, and made the Sovereigns of Europe dread that Louis would actually realize that universal monarchy to which his ambition prompted him to aspire; but his haughty heart was doomed to feel a sad reverse of fortune. William the King of England, during several campaigns, gave a check to the progress of his arms; but it was a woman, the good and peaceful Queen Anne, who had the honour of reducing him to the greatest distress. Marlborough and Eugene struck every Frenchman's heart with terror, won every battle in which they engaged, and forced the aspiring Louis humbly to sue for peace. He died in the year 1715.

For some years before and after his death, a striking scene was displayed in the North of Europe. Peter the Great of Russia, and Charles XII. of Sweden, fought, the one like a madman for the ruin of his country, the other like a patriot and a hero for the advantage of his subjects, and for laying the foundation of an empire that may one day prove fatal to the liberties of Europe.

After Peter and Charles had quitted the scene, a new hero arose in this present century, who has almost renewed the age of *Louis Quatorze*; I mean Frederic the Third King of Prussia. His ancestors were but petty Dukes of Brandenburgh; his grandfather was the first who was dignified with the title of King: His father, fond of military parade, raised and supported a numerous army, introduced a rigid military discipline, and laid the foundation of his son's grandeur. In 1740, an occasion was offered to Frederick of displaying his talents in the art of war.—The Emperor of Germany died without a son; his daughter was married to the Grand Duke of Tuscany, and was to succeed his father.—* * * * *The rest is wanting.*

The Editor has been favoured with a Poem on Largo Law *in Fife, which has conſiderable poetical merit, but is too long for this Miſcellany. The following extract, giving a fanciful account of the formation of Largo Bay, may ſerve as a ſpecimen of this performance.*

Largo Bay,

FAR weſt, as *Leven's* ſolitary ſtream
Is loſt in Ocean, like a nightly dream,
To where *Kincraig* extends his arm to ſave
The ſea-beat ſailor from the German wave,
Within theſe bounds, a mighty Foreſt ſtood,
Green were its groves, and brown the bordering wood;
Tall grew the Elm; the Beech, the Plane, and Pine,
Rear'd verdant creſts, that wav'd above the line
Of humble ſhrubs—Theſe in cloſe copes unite
To form deep dens, (impervious to the light;)
For prouling wolves, and Caledonian boars,
Whoſe dreadful tuſks th' unwary trav'ler gores.
The neighbouring hill, not half its preſent height,
Diſcharg'd fierce flames, which cloth'd the wood with light.
For many a year the huge volcano burn'd;
Hills ſunk to vales, and vales to mountains turn'd;
Earth teeming trembles, and the lava flows.
From year to year the ſmoking mountain roſe;
Till nature tir'd, unable to ſuſtain
The mighty load of the incumbent plain,
Refuſ'd her lava, and her wonted fires,
And pent in earth, far from the mount retires.
Three days thus ſhe—Nor wind was heard to blow,
Nor ſun to ſhine was ſeen, nor ſea to flow;
Till the fourth morn, when lo! a crackling ſound
Was heard in air, and trembling ſeiz'd the ground;
The ſwelling waves in fury threat the ſhore,
And from beneath internal thunders roar;
Volumes of pitchy ſmoke invade the ſky,
And flaming rocks from the Volcano fly;
When lo! a craſh! too loud for human ear,
The mountain rock'd, the ſea retir'd with fear;

Retir'd but to return—but ah! the wood
Return'd no more: when ſunk beneath the flood,
Within the vaſt abyſs the Foreſt lay,
The ſea ruſh'd in, and formed *Largo Bay*.

NAUTA.

Largo, 28th May 1791.

For the Bee.

A poetical verſion of the Epiſode of Colda in the Dargo of Oſſian. By Sir J. F.

'Twas under valiant Trenmor's ſway,
That Caolt dwelt on Etha's bay;
The branchy deer before him fly,
The groves re-echoed to his cry.
Minvela ſaw him on the plain,
Her light ſkiff haſtes to meet her ſwain.
Th' unpitying ſouth wind roſe in air,
O'erſets the ſkiff and hapleſs fair.
Caolt diſtracted hears the cry,
Help, help, my love, or elſe I die.
Night ſpread her ſable mantle round,
And weaker grew the feeble ſound;
As when we rills at diſtance hear,
Whoſe tinklings ſcarcely reach the ear.
Upon the ſhore, when morning came,
Lifeleſs was found th' ill-fated dame.
Hard by the beach her corſe was laid,
Where winds the ſtream, where waves the ſhade.
Long Caolt mourn'd his hapleſs love,
For many a day in Etha's grove;
And many a night was heard his moan,
The ſea-fowl ſtartling with his groan.
But Trenmor's ſhield ſounds wars alarms,
The kindling Caolt ſtarts to arms,
Time ſlowly ſooth'd the mourner's pain,
The chaſe, the ſong, give joy again.

Vide Smith's Gaëlic Antiquities, Edinburgh, 4to, 1780. p. 140.

Sonnet I.

FAIR ſhews the roſe, but ſoon its beauty fades,
And ſoon its balmy breathing fragrance fails,
The downy peach, ſweet pear *decay* aſſails,
And cluſtered purples of the vine invades.

Nor does alone the vegetative realm
Feel the deſtroyer's over-bearing power:
He joys in ruin, cities to o'erwhelm,
To ſhake the column, and to ſink the tower.

Nor yet can beauty, radiant as the morn,
Eſcape his wrath: The roſy cheek he pales;
O'er all the lily of the ſkin prevails,
And flowing honours that the head adorn.
The ſoul refin'd in ſentiments and truth,
Divides his power, and ſmiles eternal youth.

ELLA.

Sonnet II.

BLEST is the Poet, if his ſongs can raiſe
Some kindred genius that will catch the fire,
With anſwering notes awake the trembling lyre,
And give to far poſterity his praiſe.

Yet double pleaſure fills his aged days,
If chance reſponſive to his fond deſire,
While from the lips of youth the notes aſpire,
In the warm breaſt the flame of virtue blaze.

And ſtill a greater pleaſure ſhould the ſky,
That while from virtue's breaſt the muſick flows,
Caught by the ſong, the voice, the ſpeaking eye,
In every heart th' illuſtrious purpoſe glows.
Even he, the Poet, nobler worth ſhould warm,
By virtue, greatly rous'd in ——'s form.

ELLA.

Intereſting Intelligence for Poor Highlanders.

THE emigrations which continue to take place every year from the weſt coaſts of Scotland, ought certainly to attract the attention of Government, and the landed proprietors of Scotland, with a view to contrive means of rendering the ſituation of the people ſo eaſy as to prevent it. Without a repeal of the Salt Laws, it is certainly impoſſible that the fiſheries can ever be carried on there, ſo as to become a general ſource of employment to great numbers of people; and as this depends upon the Legiſlature at large, individuals have it not in their power to make any effectual eſtabliſhments of this ſort. But individuals may do ſomething to render the ſituation of the people leſs diſtreſſing than it at preſent is in many places. Mr Dempſter, ſo well known in this country for his patriotic, though too often unſucceſsful attempts in Parliament to benefit his country, is now buſied as a private individual in contributing what he can to render the lower ranks of people under him more eaſy in their circumſtances, and more contented and happy than formerly. On his eſtate of Dunnichen, in Angus, he has given advantageous feus to manufacturers, who have reared up, in a few years, upon it a chearful village, which promiſes ſoon to become equally beneficial to the proprietor, as comfortable to the feuars: And on his eſtate of *Skibo*, in Sutherland, he holds forth the following inducements for people to ſettle upon it, in the agricultural line.—As the Editor has been favoured with a copy of theſe propoſals, he with pleaſure inſerts them in this publication, becauſe he thinks the knowledge of them may ſuggeſt ſome ideas to thoſe who have eſtates upon the weſt coaſt, that may prove, in the end, equally advantageous to themſelves, and beneficial to their country.

"Mr Dempſter gives notice, That the Waſte Lands on the eſtate of *Skibo*, ſituated in the pariſh of *Creich*, and the Highland part of the ſaid eſtate, in the pariſh of *Dornoch*, both in the coun-

ty of *Sutherland*, have been ſurveyed, and are found to contain a great deal of land fit for being ſettled, and that the ſaid Waſte Lands will be divided into lots; and the following encouragement will be given to new ſettlers or mealers on the ſaid lands. That is to ſay,

"1. Every ſettler will have given him a ſtone of iron, for making hammers, or other inſtruments.

"2. Alſo ſeed, whether potatoes or corn, for what ground ſhall be cultivated in the firſt two years.

"3. The new ſettlers will be free from all ſervices whatſoever, and from thirlage to the mill.

"4. They will only have to pay 1s. a-year of rent, during the life of the firſt ſettler.

"5. Their heirs, or children, will have a preferable right to their poſſeſſions, if cultivated and incloſed, at ſuch a rent as ſhall be fixed at the time of their ſucceeding to the poſſeſſion, by arbitrators mutually choſen.

"6. No addition will be made to this rent, during the life of the ſaid heir or children.

"7. The ſame rule of preference will be obſerved in favour of all future heirs of the ſettler; ſo that the poſſeſſion may belong for ever to the family of the man who made the firſt ſettlement: provided always, That the heirs or children of the firſt ſettler ſhall build ſtone houſes upon the poſſeſſion; and that the houſes in time coming, be roofed with ſtraw, ſlate, or heather, and not with divots.

"8. The new ſettlers will have a right to take peat from the neareſt moſſes upon the eſtate for their own uſe."

Leaſes will be granted on theſe terms to each ſettler on his entry, in the proper form of law, ſo that the heirs of the proprietor ſhall be ſo bound as to afford to them the moſt perfect ſecurity.

*** There is one fault in theſe propoſals: after the land had riſen to a certain height, ſay, a boll of corn, or 12s. per acre, it ſhould be ſtationary, and not ſubject to any greater riſe.

To the Editor of the Bee.

Hints reſpecting the New Priſon.

SIR,

I beg leave, through the channel of your uſeful miſcellany, to offer a hint to the Magiſtrates of Edinburgh, which it may be of uſe for them to know.

We are made to underſtand, that a new Priſon is to be erected on the Calton-hill, which will be more roomy, airy, and healthy than the confined naſty holes in the city at preſent: Of courſe we muſt ſuppoſe, that if debtors are to be confined at all, apartments will be provided for them there; and as it is always of uſe to have priſoners arranged into claſſes, and ſeparate wards provided for each, that can be ſubjected to diſtinct regulations, I beg leave to propoſe, that a particular ward ſhould be appropriated for receiving *exciſe priſoners*, and that it be denominated the *Exciſe ward*. Of what extent this diviſion ſhould be, I cannot take upon me to aſcertain; but that the Magiſtrates may be enabled to form ſome idea on this head, let them advert, that at preſent there are confined in the priſons of Edinburgh and Canongate, for revenue debts, as I am aſſured, above half a dozen *brewers* alone, and many others are in daily expectation of being ſent the ſame road, who may lie there God knows how long. Now as alſo diſtillers, rectifiers, chemiſts, ſtarch-makers, ſoap-makers, candle-makers, paper-makers, paper-ſtainers, callicoe-printers, tanners, curriers, glue-makers, glaſs-makers, ſugar-bakers, brick-makers, tile-makers; dealers in ſpirits, wines, rum, brandy, hats, gloves, perfumery, tea, coach-hyrers, horſe-hyrers, chaiſe-owners, *revenue-farmers*, houſe-holders, *maſters of ſervants*, tobacco-manufacturers, &c. &c. as well as brewers, are all ſubjected to the Exciſe laws; a proper allowance ought to be made in this houſe for the reception of all of theſe: And as it ſeems to be the ſyſtem at preſent to extend the Exciſe laws farther and farther, which will of courſe bring more numerous inhabitants to this ward, it will be proper, at this time, to pay attention to this circumſtance, that before it be too late the bounds appropriated to this ward may not be too ſmall.

And as the officers of exciſe are not the moſt *immaculate* claſs

of mankind, I ſubmit it to the conſideration of the Worſhipful Magiſtrates, whether it might not be proper alſo to provide a ſet of apartments for thoſe among this claſs of gentry, who ſhall be convicted of endeavouring to oppreſs the lieges by falſe ſurveys, and other fraudulent arts; and whether theſe apartments ſhould not be in that part of the priſon appropriated for the purpoſe of a *bridewell*, where the ymay be made to attone for their miſdeeds by hard labour.

One word more, and I have done: As the buſineſs of the Juſtice of Peace Court, or, as we emphatically call it, *the King's Court*, muſt increaſe with the extenſion of the Exciſe laws; I beg leave humbly to ſubmit, if it might not be proper alſo to provide an apartment in it for their *Honours* alſo: For as they have no proper Court-houſe at preſent, that is peculiarly their own, it ſubjects them to the inconvenience of being obliged to hold courts in public houſes, which leads, you know, to expences, that muſt be paid by the public, all of which might be ſaved if they had a *proper* apartment prepared for them here. I am, &c.

An Inhabitant of Edinburgh.

Intelligence reſpecting Arts, &c.

AGRICULTURE.

A MOST reſpectable old gentleman, in the ſouth of Scotland, having had lately occaſion to repair an old fruit-wall, on which the fruit trees were much fogged, as it is vulgarly called, or covered with moſs, found, that from the lime and lime-water that got upon the trees in the drudging of the wall with hot mortar, the diſeaſe was perfectly removed, had that the trees which had ſuffered from it were rendered clean in the bark, and much more productive.

This led him to rub and waſh the ſtems of his orchard fruit-trees with lime-water, with ſimilar ſucceſs, which will probably ſoon eſtabliſh a moſt beneficial practice in thoſe parts of the country that abound in fruit trees, planted in a ſtrong ſoil, or ſo cloſe to each other as to produce theſe vegetable excreſcences.

This worthy gentleman has alſo found, that by ſowing hot ime on his turnip ridges, the invaſion of the fly has been con-

ſtantly and effectually prevented, and he thinks there is reaſon to believe, that by ſhowering orchards with lime-water in the month of April, before the bloſſom is fully blown, the caterpillar may be checked in its progreſs from the chryſalis, and the ſame operation may be ſucceſsfully repeated after the fruit is ſet.

The ſame gentleman has moſt ſucceſsfully practiſed the drilling of wheat, an unſpeakable improvement for the cleaning of wheat-land, and keeping a favourable ſpot of land in a farm conſtantly employed in that moſt lucrative production; eſpecially in countries far diſtant from the manure of cities.

It is much to be regreted that none of the drilling machines, made by Mr Cooke, have yet reached this country, as by many accounts from various parts of England, it appears that this machine anſwers the purpoſe in a moſt effectual manner—The expence of freight, from London, may prove an interruption to the progreſs of this improvement; but might not the machine be taken to pieces, and put up in a box, with the parts marked, ſo as to be eaſily ſet up anew by any ordinary carpenter?

TRADE.

A Wool and Cloth market, which has been long deſired in the ſouth of Scotland, is now likely to be eſtabliſhed at Galaſhiels; a place which, in ſpite of the ſcarcity and price of fuel, is thriving wonderfully.

It is to be hoped, that the gentlemen in that part of Scotland will not ſuffer ſo excellent an undertaking to miſcarry for want of encouragement.

NAVIGATION.

Robert Whitworth, Eſq; has been lately employed in making a ſurvey of the propoſed line of navigation from Coldſtream to Kelſo, and has chalked out the method of rendering the Tweed navigable below. The ſame gentleman has been employed by the gentlemen of Lanarkſhire, &c. in ſurveying the middle country below Shott-hills, with a view to a new Canal from Monkland, which we are aſſured is found to be a very practicable meaſure, and towards the executing of which great undertaking, conſiderable ſums of money have been already ſubſcribed.—Could ſuch a plan be carried into effect, the benefits to be

derived from it by the country at large, would be unſpeakably great. The iron ſtone, and coals, which are found in abundance in the tract of this Canal, could then be brought to market at a ſmall expence; which, without ſomething of this ſort, muſt remain for ever a uſeleſs treaſure, buried in the mine.

A plan is now in agitation for a new turnpike road from Edinburgh to Glaſgow, by Corſtorphine, Gogar, Ingleſton, Broxburn, Hinſtown, Dechmont, Kirktown, Bathgate, Airdry, &c. which will not only ſave four miles of way, but avoid the ſteeps of Shotts, the Hirſt, and other hills on the other road, and be without any pull the whole way of more than one foot in eighteen. This road, if executed, and made to co-operate with the other plans of improvement projecting in Lanarkſhire, would put quite a new face upon that diſtrict of Scotland. We are aſſured, that it is now finally agreed to apply in the next Seſſions of Parliament for an act to carry this road into effect.

Mr. Whitworth's reports on theſe tracts of ſurvey will be forthwith communicated to our readers.

REVIEW.

Plan ſubmitted to the Public, by the Society for the Improvement of Britiſh Wool. 8vo, 9 *pages.*

Sir John Sinclair is indefatigable in his reſearches concerning this important object of national improvement. The plan before us, drawn up by him, contains many particulars that the public ought to be fully apprized of. In this plan he takes a rapid ſurvey of the qualities of the different breeds of ſheep that moſt deſerve the Farmer's attention, under the heads of Hill ſheep, Lowland ſheep, Iſland ſheep, and foreign breeds; pointing out the diſtinguiſhing excellencies and peculiarities of each. The reader will judge of the importance of theſe remarks from the following extract:

1. HILL SHEEP.

"THEIR first object undoubtedly muſt be, to bring hill ſheep to perfection. By much the greater proportion of the northern parts of the iſland is mountainous; and of all the kinds of ſtock adapted to that ſort of country, ſheep is the moſt profitable. The Highlands of Scotland are at preſent devoted to the moſt miſerable of all purpoſes, that of rearing lean cattle to be fattened in other diſtricts. The ſame ground appropriated to ſheep farming would produce half a million worth of wool, which, if manufactured at home, might eaſily be worked up into goods to the value of at leaſt three millions; and perhaps even a greater quantity of meat would be raiſed for the ſuſtenance of the people, than at preſent. The aſtoniſhing difference between the two modes of management need not be enlarged on.

"The original breed of the northern hills of Scotland was a ſmall white-faced ſheep, producing very fine long or combing wool. This breed is now in a great meaſure extinct, being found of a delicate nature, and not having ſo valuable or weighty a carcaſe. Where they are ſtill preſerved, they may prove the foundation of a very valuable ſtock, by means of judicious croſſing either with Spaniſh or Cheviot rams.

"The black-faced and brook-faced breeds, ſo frequent in the ſouthern diſtricts of Scotland, are nearly the ſame. They have ſome properties, being hardier and larger than the northern white-faced, and producing excellent mutton. But their wool, worth only from 6d. to 10d. per fleece, reſembles hair more than wool, and does little more than repay the expence of ſmearing and clipping it. The wool of this breed may perhaps be improved by a croſs with the Spaniſh; but, if it cannot be mended by ſome means or other, the owners ought certainly to try, by fair experiments, how far any other breed, with finer fleeces, will ſuit their grounds.

"Of all the breeds for the hilly parts of England or Scotland, the Cheviot or ſouth border breed is by far the moſt valuable. Two of the directors (Sir John Sinclair and Mr Belſches) having reſolved to examine the nature and properties of this breed upon the ſpot, were not leſs charmed with the beautiful ſcenes of nature they ſaw in the courſe of the excurſion, and the paſtoral and hoſpitable manners of the ſhepherds of the

Cheviot, than they were pleaſed to find the great perfection to which their flocks were brought, far ſurpaſſing the moſt ſanguine expectations that could poſſibly have been formed of them.

"Perhaps there is no part of the whole iſland, where, at firſt ſight, a fine woolled breed of ſheep is leſs to be expected. Many parts of the ſheep walks in thoſe hills, conſiſt of nothing but peat-bogs and deep moraſſes. During the winter, their hills are covered with ſnow for two, three, and ſometimes even four months; and they have an ample proportion of bad weather during the other ſeaſons of the year; yet there a ſpecies of hill ſheep exiſt, taking all their properties together, equal, if not ſuperior, to any other in Great Britain, and which will thrive in any part of it.

"Theſe ſheep are long bodied. They have in general fourteen ribs on a ſide. Their ſhape is excellent, and their forequarter in particular is of a full and proper weight. Their limbs are of a length to fit them for travelling, and to enable them to paſs over bogs and ſnows, through which a ſhorter legged animal could not well penetrate. They are white-faced, and have rarely any black ſpots on any part of their body. They have a cloſer and ſhorter fleece than the black-faced, which keeps them warmer in cold weather, and prevents either rain or ſnow from incommoding them. They are excellent ſnow-breakers*, and are never accuſtomed to any other food, excepting the graſs and natural hay produced by their own hills. They are, it is ſaid, leſs ſubject to diſeaſes than the common black-faced breed, particularly the bruxy and the ſickneſs. They ſell at a good price for feeding. Draught, or caſt ewes, when lean, fetch 16, 18, and 20 ſhillings a-piece; and wedders, 2½ years old, 14 and 16 ſhillings. Their weight, when fat, at four years old, is from 17 to 20 pound per quarter. Lambs for feeding ſell for about 7s. a-piece. From eight to nine fleeces make a ſtone of 24 pounds weight. The laid or ſmeared wool ſells from 14 to 18 ſhillings per ſtone; the white or unlaid from 18s. to 20s. and ſome as high as a guinea.

[The remainder of this article in our next.]

* When the ground is covered with ſnow, the ſheep are often obliged to procure their food, by ſcraping the ſnow off the ground with their feet, even when the top is hardened by froſt; hence they have obtained the name of Snow-breakers.

Parliamentary Proceedings.

IMPEACHMENT.

THE firſt buſineſs of importance that engaged the Houſe of Commons, (after the addreſs, which was moved for by *Mr Mainwaring*, and ſeconded by *Mr R. P. Carew*, and carried without a diviſion), was a queſtion of great moment reſpecting the liberties of the ſubject, viz. whether a trial by impeachment was ended by a diſſolution of Parliament or not.—*Mr Burke* indeed ſlightly mentioned this ſubject as early as the 30th of November, even before the addreſs was moved for, when the *Speaker* declared it was his opinion, in the moſt unqualified manner, that the diſſolution could not affect in any degree the conduct of an impeachment in which the Houſe of Commons were diſpoſed to proceed,—but the queſtion was not fully brought forward until Thurſday the 9th of December, when it appeared the Houſe was by no means unanimous in this opinion.

Mr Burke moved, "that the Houſe, on ſuch a day as "ſhould be agreed upon (Friday ſe'ennight), ſhould reſolve into "a committee of the whole Houſe, to take into conſideration "the ſtate in which the impeachment of Warren Haſtings Eſq; "late Governor General of Bengal, was left at the diſſolution "of the laſt Parliament." Which motion having been ſeconded by Mr Pitt, was agreed to after a few obſervations from different members; it having been previouſly agreed, that the great conſtitutional queſtion alone ſhould then be conſidered, "Whe-"ther a diſſolution ended an impeachment or not, without any "particular regard to the caſe of *Mr Haſtings*." On the day appointed for conſidering this queſton, (Friday, December 17th), Mr Burke having moved that the Speaker leave the chair,

Mr Baſtard obſerved, that the queſtions which were now propoſed, were two: *firſt*, with reſpect to the rights of impeachment; and *ſecondly*, with reſpect to the application of thoſe rights to the particular caſe of Mr Haſtings. He was of opinion that the diſſolution of Parliament by no means affected the rights of the Houſe in proceeding with an impeachment, but he did not ſee that it was neceſſary to enter into that queſtion at preſent. If they ſhould enter into it, and not perſiſt in it, by the doubt which ſuch a conduct would imply, and by rendering it the ſubject of diſpute, they might betray the rights of the Houſe. He meant to oppoſe the motion, that the Speaker do leave the chair, and to move, "that the conſideration of Mr "Haſtings' trial be poſtponed for three months." His reaſons for this motion, were the great hardſhips Mr Haſtings had been already ſubjected to by the tedioufneſs of his trial, and thoſe ſtill greater to which he would be ſubjected ſhould the trial proceed in the manner he apprehended it muſt go on, ſhould the

motion be agreed to, as he imagined that the whole proceedings ſhould begin *de novo*, computing from what had already been done in that trial, that it could not be ended in leſs than forty-two years.

If they ſhould enter into the general queſtion, he adviſed them, as they valued the rights of the Houſe, to perſiſt in it. But he obſerved, that none ought to be accuſed without ſpeedy trial and deciſion; for his part he ſhould object againſt a trial without end, and moved accordingly.

Colonel Macleod ſeconded the motion.—He wiſhed to avoid then entering into the great conſtitutional queſtion of right; but contended that the principles of the conſtitution, juſtice, honour, and humanity, demanded of them to give up the impeachment—he inſiſted that the proceedings of the laſt Parliament were not obligatory upon the preſent. An impeachment, he ſaid, was a reſolution and not a law,—therefore, there could be no impropriety in giving up the impeachment, which meaſure he warmly recommended.

Mr Jones conſidered the right of impeachment as the ſafeguard of the people, and that its operation ſhould not be affected by the diſſolution of Parliament,—if an impeachment were to terminate with a diſſolution of Parliament, no check would remain on the conduct of adminiſtration. A miniſter might levy armies, and do many other unconſtitutional things; yet, by diſſolving Parliament, avoid the conſequences of impeachment, over-rule all enquiry, and defy puniſhment.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in a few words, endeavoured to convince the gentlemen who were for the motion, that it would be improper to avoid the general conſtitutional queſtion at that time, as it would tend to unhinge the conſtitution, nor could the mode they propoſed ſerve to vindicate Mr Haſtings. When once the right is declared, the impeachment may be modified as ſhall be found neceſſary. The great objects in the preſent queſtion were, firſt, deliberate enquiry, and then a clear vote. Theſe were the objects they were bound to purſue, as they reſpected the privileges of the Houſe, loved juſtice, regarded the conſtitution, or conſidered the reputation of Mr Haſtings.

Mr Fox concurred entirely in opinion with the Chancellor of Exchequer, and waved at that time entering into any other diſcuſſion.

The *Solicitor General* aſked, whether his aſſent to the motion for leaving the chair, would imply likewiſe his aſſent to the continuance of the impeachment, and remarked, that the beſt ſecurity for the privileges of the Houſe, was to enter upon this conſideration with great deliberation and care.

It having been ſignified that his aſſent in the one caſe had no influence on his opinion as to the other, the queſtion was put, that the chairman do leave the chair, and carried in the affirmative.

The Houſe reſolved itſelf into a committee, Sir Peter Burrel in the chair. [*The proceedings of the committee in our next.*]

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Drawn and Engraved for the Bee.

Merchiston House near Edinburgh,
Viewed from the North.

MERCHISTON HOUSE NEAR EDINBURGH,
Travel from the North.

THE BEE,

OR

LITERARY WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER,

FOR

WEDNESDAY, Auguſt 31, 1791.

To the Editor of the Bee.

SIR,

The following Memoir, written ſome years ago, by a man well acquainted with the very important ſubject of which he treats, will, I doubt not, be deemed very intereſting by a great majority of your readers.—Pity it is that the attention of the governors of this nation ſhould be ſo little directed towards thoſe regions, which, in ſeveral reſpects, ſeem to be intended by nature for reſtoring this country to ſtrength and vigour, when it otherwiſe would be forced to ſink into the decrepitude of old age. Your's,

SCOTIANUS.

Memorial concerning the Oak Woods in the North Weſt Highlands of Scotland.

IN this age of induſtry, when improvements are making rapid progreſs in all other corners of Great Britain, the Highlands of Scotland are much neglected.

Something might be done there in the woollen trade, to employ the poor inhabitants, who are ſtarving for want of bread, and a great deal might be done to improve the fiſheries; but as I am not a perfect judge of theſe matters I will paſs them over, and take a view of the woods.

The Highlands might be made the capital foreſt of Great Britain, the grand magazine of the nation for ſhip building timber. It is capable of being made a very large one; and, in time, the beſt and moſt convenient in all Europe.

There are a great many thouſand acres in the lands of the Duke of Gordon in Lochabar, and in thoſe annexed to the crown in the counties of Roſs, Inverneſs, and Argyle, which are ſituated upon the banks of ſalt water navigable lakes, and the fartheſt but a few miles from the ſea, which are a rich ſtool of oak, in a deep ſoil, where the moſt luxuriant ſhoots are produced in ſummer, while the goats are on the hills; but they are ſoon browſed down in autumn, and kept level with the heath, by the goats and other cattle; and if any chance plant is ſo lucky as to get up its head out of the reach of the goats, it is ſoon deſtroyed by the axe of the Highlandman, who ſtrips off about four feet of the bark quite round, a little above the root, and leaves the young tree, ſtanding, to die a lingering death, as a monument of his barbarous greed.

I have ſeen, in the lands above-mentioned many thouſands of fine young trees in this ſhocking condition, in all degrees of decay, and ſome of them grown up to the ſize of two feet in diameter, and more.

The Weſt Highlands are extremely convenient for rearing a great quantity of large timber, being every where cut and indented by ſalt-water lakes; many of which, as natural canals, puſh up into the heart of the country. Theſe would make an eaſy conveyance for the timber any where by ſea.

I will point out a few of the places I have ſeen, which are ſtools of oak, neglected and browſed down.

A conſiderable part of the eſtate of Cromarty, particularly moſt of the woody, rocky, and heathy parts of Coygach, upon the weſt coaſt and north ſide of Loch-broom. A conſiderable extent in the lands of Kenloch-moydart, upon the banks, and within two or three miles of Loch-moydart.

Several thouſand acres of the eſtate of Lochiel is a rich ſtool of oak, in a proper ſoil, ſituated along the north ſhore of that fine ſalt canal Lochiel, and a great deal upon the riſing ground, and up the glens, at the head of Lochiel, where ſome fine oak is pretty well advanced; upon the banks of the river, and upon the hill ſide, and up the glens upon the north ſide of the river Lochy, along the north ſide of Loch-lochy, both ſides of the river Arkaig, and both ſides of Loch-arkaig, are beautifully and richly covered with oak, birch, and fir; where a good deal of the oak is grown up out of the reach of cattle, and is in a very thriving condition.

There are very good ſtools of oak upon the farms below Fort-William, belonging to this eſtate.

All the eſtate of Callart, which ſtretches along the north ſhore of the ſalt Loch-Leven, is a good ſtool of oak, beautifully interſperſed with ſpots of arable and paſture land.

Some oak appears in part of the woods of Ardſheil, and a good deal peeps out of the heath upon the braes of that eſtate, in ſummer. All the woods of Ardſheil have a good ſoil, in which it might be proper to drop ſome acorns, where the ſtool of oak is thin.

There are very extenſive ſtools of oak in the Duke of Gordon's lands in Lochabar, particularly in thoſe ſituated near Lochiel and Loch-Leven, below Fort-William. Thoſe ſituated on the ſouth bank of the river and Loch-lochy, both ſides of the river Speyan, and all the way up Glen-ſpeyan, and the ſeveral collateral glens branching from it. A thick ſtool of oak appears among

the heath over great part of that extenſive muir which is ſituated between Fort-William and the river Speyan, and along the ſides of the hills, and up the glens, on the ſouth ſide of that muir. The Duke has a ſpot of the fineſt young oaks in Scotland on the farm of Teamdriſh; and there are fine ſtools of oak in that extenſive country, upon the annexed eſtates. The Duke of Gordon's lands, and thoſe of M'Intoſh in Glenroy, are the fineſt ſoil for oak; they put forth the moſt luxuriant ſhoots in ſummer, and exhibit many ancient remains of the largeſt roots and trunks in Great Britain, which ſhew us what ſort of wood has covered thoſe countries; and all near water carriage.

The prodigious numbers of roots and trunks, which lye rotting, are a ſufficient proof that this part of the Highlands was formerly a vaſt foreſt of oak, of the largeſt ſize, and the beſt quality.

I have no room, in this ſhort paper, to enquire into the reaſons for deſtroying the woods in the Highlands; no doubt they were formerly looked upon as a nuiſance, and every method was uſed to get rid of it, in a country where they had no uſe for, and, of courſe, no idea of the value of ſuch a treaſure, where no ſhips were built but ſuch as could be drawn on ſhore in a ſtormy night, like old Homer's fleets. But I think it a more intereſting ſubject to enquire a little into the cauſes of the general neglect of the Highland woods in this age. I call it general, for it is not univerſal; ſeveral gentlemen in Argyleſhire, and other places, take good care of their woods, and find their account in ſo doing.

The woods on the eſtate of Ardnamurchan are of great value to the proprietor; and it is a pleaſure to ſee the woods on the eſtate of Perth, and others in the ſouth-weſt of Perthſhire, and north-weſt of Argyleſhire, which are well incloſed and improved, and the care of them very profitable. But why are the oak woods on the north-weſt coaſt ſo generally neglected,

where the ſtools are ſo thick and numerous, the ſoil ſo rich, and the ſituation ſo very convenient for water carriage?

The Weſt Highlands, till of late, was very little known, and many parts are ſo very inacceſſible by land that they are not yet well known; moſt of the men of obſervation who go to the Highlands keep the high road. The late proprietors of the forfeited lands were too much embroiled in politics and war to mind their real intereſts. Many of the great proprietors of Highland eſtates live at a diſtance, and ſeldom or never ſee the whole extent of their lands. Some of their factors live at a diſtance, and only viſit the Highlands at the terms of collecting the rents and letting the lands, when they ſit cloſe till buſineſs is over, and then haſten away.

The lands are generally in the hands of great graziers, who have numbers of herds, ſub-tenants, and cotters on each farm. Every one of theſe dependents has a flock of goats, and every man his axe, both for procuring fuel, and for peeling bark to tan his leather. They do not cut down a tree and take off all the bark, which would never be miſſed, but, as I hinted above, they peel off three or four feet, a little above the root, and leave the tree ſtanding, with the reſt of the bark, to periſh by degrees. All the reſident factors are great graziers, and theſe, as well as the other farmers, imagine the care of the woods and their intereſt as graziers incompatible, which is a great miſtake.

True it is the ſtools of oak muſt be incloſed, and the goats muſt be entirely baniſhed from the neighbourhood of theſe incloſures to the back glens, behind the hills and mountains, where they can do no hurt, as the woods in thoſe glens are almoſt inacceſſible, but of little value except for ſhelter to the cattle and for country uſe, while the woods near the ſea are preſerved.

All cattle muſt be kept out of theſe incloſures carefully, for the firſt five or ſix years; but after that period it will be ſo far from being a loſs or inconvenience to

the heat; that the incloſed woods will be a very profitable convenience, as a well-ſheltered winter paſture, which would enable the graziers to keep many more and better cattle over winter than they can at preſent, and this advantage gained by the incloſures and ſhelter would continue until the oak required to be cut for the bark, which in that country, where the ſoil is good, and the growth haſtened by the conſtant ſummer-rains, would be at the end of every eighteenth or twentieth years at fartheſt; and when the woods are cut, they muſt turn out all cattle again, for other five or ſix years, until the ſaplings are up, and out of the reach of danger; and even this inconvenience might be mitigated, and almoſt removed, by cutting down the woods in rotation.

I have hinted here, at the common method of managing oak woods in the Highlands, which is to cut all down when the bark is at the beſt, except a few ſtandards, which, I muſt own, is the moſt eligible method for preſent profit, eſpecially in the weſt Highlands, where all kinds of ſmall woods give a good price for charcoal; and moreover, this method employs a great number of hands in cutting down, managing the bark, and burning charcoal, which would make money circulate, and many live more comfortably than they do at preſent.

This method of managing the woods, if put in practice, would be a ſubſtantial improvement of the north-weſt Highlands, and a great bleſſing to the country, by employing numbers of the poor inhabitants; but this is not my principal view in writing this paper.

We have in this method no timber for ſhip-building, unleſs the few ſtandards left happen to thrive well, for they are generally left at ſo great a diſtance from each other, that they ſeldom come to any thing, for want of ſhelter.

My principal view is a Royal Highland foreſt of oak, and therefore, I would adviſe, that inſtead of cutting

down the woods at certain periods, they ſhould be only thinned, leaving the principal plants thick enough to defend one another from the injuries of the weather; and when theſe grow too thick, then they ſhould be thinned again and again, until they have room enough to advance to full grown trees, with large ſpreading branches.

It is not to be ſuppoſed that proprietors of ſmall fortunes will fall in with this plan, and it is not the beſt for preſent profit; but if repreſented in a proper light, ſuch a nobleman as the Duke of Gordon, having the future intereſt of his family and the grandeur of the nation at heart, might be induced to put it in practice.

It is a certain fact that the woods on his Grace's eſtate in Lochaber may in twenty years time or thereby, be made to give a better yearly income than the whole lands give at preſent; and the rents of the lands not diminiſhed but rather increaſed, on account of the commodious winterings the incloſed woods would afford; and if he would fall in with this plan of leaving the ſtandards thick enough to come to the perfection of well grown trees, in ſixty or eighty years the woods would be of immenſe value. This would be acting a public ſpirited part indeed, for the future welfare of his family, and of the nation. In that event, merchant ſhips, and even ſhips of war might be built at Fort-William, or the timber might be carried by ſea from thence to any part of Great Britain. The ſame may be ſaid of the annexed eſtates upon the weſt coaſt, and they have the additional advantage of much more extenſive ſtools of oak upon the ſea and the ſalt-water lakes, ſo that if the woods on theſe eſtates were incloſed and properly managed, the benefits to be reaped by the country and by poſterity would be immenſe. But it is to be feared that this plan will not be countenanced by the greateſt number of the factors, nor of the gentlemen who reſide in that country, as they are all graziers and connected with graziers, nor would the plan

be popular at firſt, until the advantages of it were more experienced, in time.

I am perſuaded the Laird of Ardnamurchan has drawn more money for the woods, ſince he poſſeſſed that eſtate, than all the other rents of it; and why ſhould it not be ſo on the eſtates of Gordon, Lochiel, Cromarty, &c. They have as much need of the circulation of money the improvement of the woods would occaſion, and the poor inhabitants have as much need of employment; nevertheleſs, they have been hitherto neglected, and I am perſuaded they will in a great meaſure be neglected, until ſome better plan of management is adopted, and ſome public ſpirited perſon ſhall ſet a laudable example. Were I permitted to give my advice, I would ſuggeſt that the Board of Annexed Eſtates ſhould lead the way, by chuſing a ſober perſon, of charater and abilities, to manage their woods, one that would have courage and integrity to follow the rules of the Board, without being influenced by fear or favour. That this manager ſhould point out to the Board what places ſhould be incloſed, and get their orders for that purpoſe, and that the factor ſhould aſſiſt him in procuring workmen, and in ſettling bargains for incloſing, but that they ſhould have no authority over him, nor power to diſturb his proceedings. That this perſon ſhould have the care and management of all the woods upon the annexed eſtates, but ſhould have no power to ſell without the preſence and concurrence of the factors, &c.

If the woods upon the annexed eſtates in thoſe countries were improved with ſpirit, and properly taken care of, there is no doubt that others would ſee the advantage of it in time, and follow the example, which would be the greateſt improvement the country is capable of, as wood, fiſh, cattle, and ſheep are the only commodities it is capable of producing in any great quantity.

If the Hon. Board will take the trouble of examining their books, they will ſee how profitable their woods

in the ſouth Highlands are, where they have a long land carriage for the bark, and nothing like ſo good a ſale for their woods as in the weſt Highlands, near the ſea, where every ſtick is of value, for charcoal.

The impovement of theſe woods would bring the greateſt advantage to the country, by creating a circulation of money, and giving employment to the poor inhabitants, which would be the happieſt event in a country that affords almoſt no employment for labourers, but what they get in the woods; and the late emigrations, and the numbers poured out every harveſt on the Lowlands, are clear proofs of the want of employment at home. The deed would be worthy of the firſt of patriots to ſtep forth and procure ſuch laſting advantages to a country which ſtands ſo much in need of them. This alone is motive ſufficient for ſo good a work, excluſive of the national advantages in future, of having a vaſt additional foreſt of ſhip-timber, which is of the greateſt conſequence to a commercial country, that has a great naval force to ſupport; a wiſe miniſter will pay great attention to this circumſtance. This would lay the foundation of laſting advantages to Great Britain. This would make the Annexed Eſtates an immenſe and perpetual treaſure to the nation; and it was this conſideration that prompted me at firſt to throw theſe hints together.

I am well acquainted with the countries mentioned, and have long thought they could be made a glorious Royal foreſt, the greateſt and beſt magazine of ſhip-timber, ſo near the ſea, in all Europe, and would be very happy to ſee the improvement of the woods properly carried on. Every good citizen is under an obligation to contribute all he can to the public good; thus, I caſt in my mite to farther a deſign which I think deſerves the attention of every man of abilities and public ſpirit.

I cannot help thinking that this ſubject is as deſerving of the attention of the Britiſh Legiſlature as any thing of the kind within the iſland. There are no oak woods in Great Britain to be compared with what theſe might

be made, for extent and ſituation. The greateſt foreſt in England dwindles greatly, when brought in compariſon with this. And all of it, by the deep indentings and turns of the ſhores, near water-carriage; and it is very evident, from the numberleſs large roots which appear in many parts of the country, and the many extraordinary large trunks which lye rotting in ſome of the glens, that there have been as large oaks in Lochaber as in any part of Britain. And I muſt ſuggeſt, that the woods on the Annexed Eſtates ſhould be immediately ſecured to government by act of parliament, and made a Royal foreſt, leſt thoſe eſtates ſhould be diſpoſed of, in future, by ſale, or otherwiſe.

The lands which are propoſed to be the Royal foreſt do not now pay a rent above two-pence per acre, upon an avarage, and perhaps are not capable of affording a higher rent in their preſent ſtate. But if incloſed, and the woods properly preſerved, for twenty years, they would then be worth more than twenty ſhillings an acre, on an avarage, which would be a vaſt additional treaſure to that poor country; and when I conſider the many ſhores, lakes, and rivers, which are on one ſide of theſe ſtools of oak, and the many bogs, in ſeveral places, on the other, I do not think the incloſing would be very expenſive, in compariſon to the extent and vaſt importance of the ſubject. And there are ſome woods that would ſoon require thinning, which would contribute ſomething towards the expence of managment.

The Royal foreſt propoſed would be ſo very extenſive, and would produce ſuch a vaſt quantity, and ſuch a variety of oak timber, in the rank ſoil and ſhelter of the glens, and upon the hard expoſed ſituations of the ſides of the mountains, that there would, in time, be a plenty and variety, ſufficient not only for all the navy of Great Britain, but alſo for all the Britiſh and Iriſh ſhipping; and if ſo, ſuch a foreſt muſt be of immenſe im-

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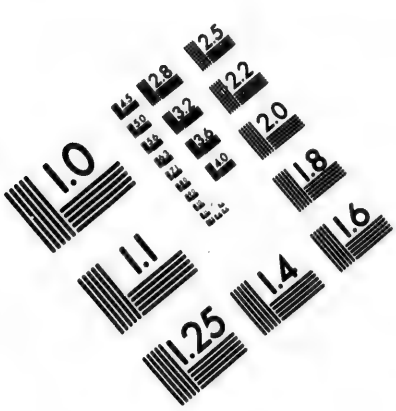

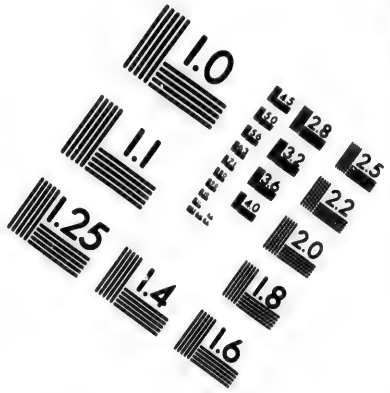

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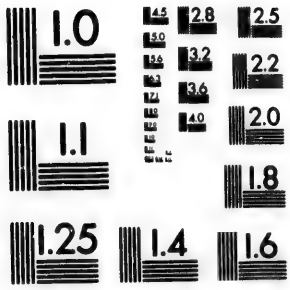

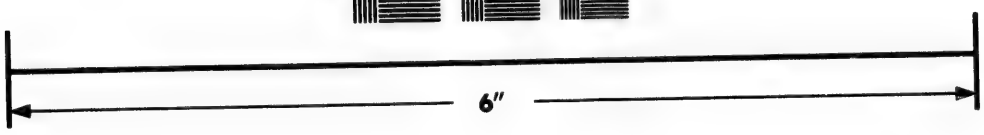

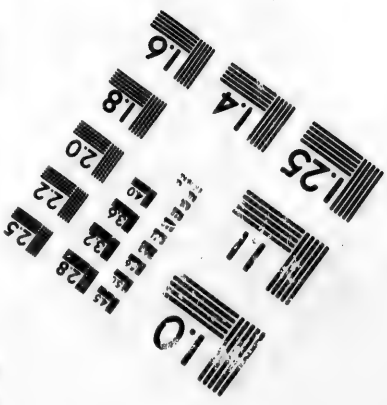

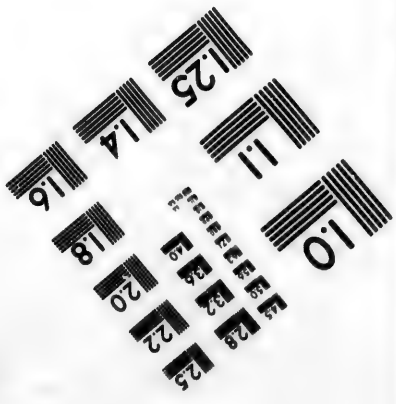

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portance to the nation in general, and to the Highlands in particular. M——n.

N. B. Since the above ſenſible tract was written, the Annexed Eſtates have been reſtored to the heirs of their former owners, therefore that part of the propoſal which reſpects them muſt fall to the ground. If any good, however, could be expected to be derived from any plan for managing land under the direction of government, it would certainly be very practicable ſtill for government to purchaſe land ſufficient, in thoſe parts, for a *Royal foreſt*, that might be capable of furniſhing wood for ever for the whole royal navy, at a much leſs expence than in any other part of the iſland.—But I am too old to have any ſanguine expectations of ever ſeeing ſuch a ſalutary ſcheme carried into effect by any adminiſtration. The time, however, may come, when private individuals will be able to ſee their intereſt ſo clearly as to take care to rear timber in abundance in that part of the world, which nature has ſo admirably calculated for that purpoſe. EDIT.

To the Editor of the Bee.

CRITIQUE ON TRAVELLING MEMORANDUMS.

Quiſve valet verbis tantum, qui fundere laudes.
Pro meritis ejus poſſit, qui talia nobis
Pectore parta ſuo, quæſitaque præmia liquit.
LUCRETIUS.

SIR,

IN my laſt letter on modern travellers, I riſqued a ſpecimen of *damnatory* criticiſm. The taſk was, perhaps, ungracious, but certainly uſeful. The Memoirs of a Cavalier are an example of the ſame ſort of quackery, yet have been republiſhed, at diſtant periods, in the

courſe of the preſent century. It is proper to take notice of ſuch trumpery, not only to prevent a future edition, but as an antidote, on future occaſions, to the groſſneſs of public credulity. Next to the merit of writting a good book is that of extirpating a bad one. The works I examined are to be met with in every circulating library; and Captain Bruce has lately been quoted, with ſolemnity, by a continental hiſtorian of Peter the Great.

I ſhall now proceed to an oppoſite ſpecies of critical amuſement. I have been much entertained with your correſpondent's TRAVELLING MEMORANDUMS. It was juſtly ſaid, in the introductory letter, that "each ſentence "is an example of comprehenſive brevity, and pictur-"eſque ſimplicity." Good humour, good ſenſe, a claſſical propriety, and elegance of compoſition, have ſeldom been ſo happily united. The author's former habits of reſidence in various countries of the continent, his intimate acquaintance with the different claſſes of mankind, his unaffected diſdain of national and religious prejudice, his ſuperior and liberal underſtanding, matured by the experience and efforts of half a century, have all together combined to render him perhaps the moſt proper perſon in this iſland for a work of ſuch a nature. My hopes were ſanguine, and they have been fully ſatisfied. Frank, ſpirited, intelligent, with an amiable ambition to pleaſe and to be pleaſed, he has acquired the precious art of fertiliſing one of the moſt exhauſted topics in the literary world. Nor can we, in the chillneſs of criticiſm, condemn that tone of ſelf-complacency, ariſing from the conſciouſneſs of being univerſally and deſervedly beloved. We muſt read with peculiar reſpect, the moral and political remarks of a man, whoſe long and ineſtimable life has conſiſted of almoſt nothing elſe but a ſeries of benevolent actions.

Of the great Duke of Sully, it has been properly ſaid, that "in reading his life, there is *no mark of*

" *youth.*" Now, Sir, I would reverſe this obſervation, and ſay of your *Septuagenarian* correſpondent, " In " this author's life, there is *no mark of age.*" His ſtyle of writing is original, and remarkably natural. In peruſing Dr Moore, and the ſame obſervation applies to Smollet, we inſtantly diſcover that his letters were never compoſed *on the ſpur of the occaſion.* They are evidently the work of leiſure and of labour. With much eſteem for Dr Moore's talents, I am happy that the public has ſufficiently acknowledged and rewarded them. But I fear not to ſay, that the TRAVELLING MEMORANDMUS are more amuſing, and, as a Pocket Companion for a tour upon the continent, they muſt be an hundred times more uſeful.—Your friend is neither declamatory like Dr Moore, prolix and minute like Keyſler, nor peeviſh and deſpondent, like the memorable but unfortunate author of Roderick Random. He has alſo another important ſuperiority over all theſe writers, in being what Swift terms " the freſheſt mo- " dern." We know that the internal ſituation of France, and the character of its inhabitants have undergone infinite alterations ſince the lateſt of theſe three travellers ſent his work to the preſs.

Of the numerous anecdotes with which his diary is enriched, none pleaſes me better than that concerning Lord B——l, Biſhop of D——y. Sixteen hogſheads of claret drunk off at the manſion houſe of his dioceſe in a ſingle year, ſufficiently ſhew, as our traveller remarks, how much the church of Chriſt has been *improved* ſince the days of the apoſtles. This ſingle obſervation is worth a whole volume of preſbyterian invective againſt epiſcopacy.

I am ſorry that between Calais and Paris your correſpondent did not meet with one pretty girl. His obſervations on France, made in the morning, after reading Smollet, are finely contraſted with his ſentiments on the ſame ſubject, after dinner, and the cheer of good Burgundy. There cannot be a more conciſe and

Calais and Paris your correſpondent did not meet with one pretty girl. His obſervations on France, made in the morning, after reading Smollet, are finely contraſted with his ſentiments on the ſame ſubject, after dinner, when decanting a third bottle of Burgandy. There cannot be a more conciſe and juſt picture of the human mind. I am charmed to hear that at Marſeilles, the law-ſuits of a great people are decided for two pence halfpenny; and I ſee, with much ſurpriſe, that all preceding deſcriptions of that famous city have been extremely imperfect. His cenſure of Garrick's Jubilee muſt be approved by every perſon of taſte. The poetry in particular was wretchedly ridiculous. Our author's encomium on the Prince of Condé,—his maxim that *all men of ſenſe are of one religion*,—his preference of a ſoap-boiler's manufactory to the waterworks of the French king,—his dread of the introduction of aſſes into this country, by the tyranny of our landlords, are all ſentiments becoming the high character which he bears among mankind *.

In one point only I tremble for your correſpondent's literary fame. In peruſing theſe memorandums I can, at the firſt glance, underſtand completely every ſentence and every word. This affords a melancholy proof that our author is no proficient in the *ſublime* ſchool of Burke, Johnſon, and Gibbon. I could wiſh for a few pompous and nonſenſical periods merely *ad captandum vulgus*. With what raptures would we have enjoyed the *fractuoſities* of his fancy, the *impeccability* of his judgement, the *hilarity* of his temper, the

* Our Author has quotted a line from Butler, "No argument like "matter of fact is." Let us apply it in the preſent caſe. About thirty years ago a gentleman purchaſed an eſtate in the north of Scotland. He was deſirous to found a manufacturing village. His abilities and perſeverance have ſurmounted every obſtacle, and, on a ſpot where lately there ſtood nothing but a ſolitary country ale-houſe, there are now between a thouſand and fifteen hundred inhabitants. They are induſtrious and thriving; and there is not a ſingle profeſſional beggar in the place. Theſe facts are well known, and require no comment.

ſuavity of his epithets, and the *equiponderance* of his periods. I have been aſſured, that in England a perſon would at preſent run the hazard of being knocked down, were he but to queſtion Johnſon's being the greateſt character of the preſent century.

To conclude, I am happy in having found a traveller whoſe narrative I can read without a ſuſpicion of his judgement or veracity. The books of Lady Craven and Mrs Piozzi are ſuch as can be reaſonably expected from a modern fine lady. In point of compoſition, the letters of Lady Mary Wortley Montague are a thouſand times ſuperior; but alas! nobody has ever ſeen the lady's manuſcript, nor have we ever heard the name of the perſon to whoſe care ſhe had entruſted it. We now ſufficiently underſtand that the book is a forgery. The high and juſt reputation of Lady Mary did not require ſuch an unbecoming auxiliary. The letters of Hector St. John, a Pentylvanian farmer, have made much noiſe, and as an eloquent and philoſophical compoſition they partly merit every praiſe, but unhappily truth is blended with fable, and the man himſelf never exiſted. Savary and Vaillant are full of lies and bombaſt, and Johnſon's Tour is already gone to "the family vault of the Capulets."

Theſe deformities of literature enhance the value of ſuch a book as the "TRAVELLING MEMORANDUMS." A proper motto for this work may be taken from the judicial maxim of a Roman Emperor,—*Non teſtimoniis ſed* TESTIBUS *credendum.*

BOMBARDINION.

To the Editor of the Bee.

On the Effects of voluntary Divorce.

OPULENT nations have a tendency towards polygamy; but where it is prohibited by the laws, religion, or cuſtom of the country, the practiſe and frequency

of divorces come in as a ſuccedaneum, which appears to be more pernicious to the community than polygamy.

1. The chief political advantage obtained by marriage is the proper educating and maintaining of children; and it is certain that the young of the human ſpecies require the care and attention of the parents longer than that of any other animal. And we may obſerve that great differences in the breed (ſo to ſpeak) take place from the different care beſtowed on children. A much greater proportion of the children of the lower people die than of the richer, owing to the difference of care paid to rearing them. Great numbers of the poorer ſort die in infancy, while the ſickly and weak children of the rich are preſerved by the ſuperior degree of attention paid them. And this is the reaſon why thoſe children of the poor which arrive at maturity are generally ſtronger than thoſe of the rich, for none but the ſtrong live; the weak and ſickly die before this period.

Thus there comes to be, undeſignedly, a ſelection among the poor of the ſtrongeſt children; and if the ſtrength of the peoples conſtitution was to be chiefly regarded, and laws eſtabliſhed to promote this, next to the expoſing of the weakeſt children, want of due care and attendance, whether proceeding from want of affection or from want of time, would moſt effectually anſwer this purpoſe. The numbers remaining would be fewer; but they would, through time, become much ſtronger; and thus individuals, and the human ſpecies, would arrive at greater ſtrength. Now let us apply this to our ſubject. If voluntary divorce be allowed, what ſecurity is there for the care and miantenance of children? It would be impoſſible to force the father by a law to take care of them. He is unqualified for the taſk, at the period when they ſtand moſt in need of it. Here the load ſeems firſt to lie on the mother. But can ſhe be careful of the children of a man who has divorced

her? If she marries a second time, they may expect the worst treatment; but should both the parents thus desert the charge assigned them by nature, by their separation, no good habits are formed in the children.

2. The frequency of divorce, from the whim of either party, produces a divided interest in the family, even during the marriage; they will always be looking forward to an event which they know not how soon may take place; this will excite them to be previously providing for the worst, at each others expence. This is finely illustrated by the manners of the Romans. 1. There was never a people among whom the female point of honour was less regarded. From the frequency of divorce, conjugal fidelity was less regarded. 2. With regard to property, the husband and wife were continually stealing from one another, for provisions against this event, and chiefly the wife, as by divorce she was the greatest sufferer. This practice became so general that a softer name was invented for it than stealing, and the action given on it was called *rerum amatarum actio.* For we may observe, that whenever a vice becomes common, it ceases to be infamous, and it is no longer marked with just indignation or contempt. Thus, sometime ago, in this country, stealing went by the moderate and easy name of *lifting.*

3. Among the Romans the frequency of divorces greatly diminished the parental affection, and in particular it almost eradicated it in the father. In a country where conjugal fidelity was so rare, he had no security to believe the children his own. This is very properly assigned as the cause of the frequency of giving estates to strangers by testament among the Romans, and in no nation with which we are acquainted, was this practice carried so high. It may be said that this was owing to the unlimited *patria potestas*, which fathers were apt to abuse. This helped no doubt; but if there had not been a want of affection, the pa-

rents would never take the advantage of this to hurt their children.

So much was this cuſtom practiſed of diſappointing the natural heirs, that it became a trade *captare hæreditates legataque*, or to hunt after legacies. It is ſaid that Cicero got by legacies no leſs than 70,000l. and Pliny the younger, as much, though it is probable ſome part of it might be for pleading at the bar. To counteract this ſhameful and hurtful practice of teſtament making, we find all the ingenuity of the lawyers employed. The *querela inofficioſi teſtamenti* was ſometimes given; and ſometimes fictions were uſed to evade the law, and ſet aſide the teſtament. And beſides, the frequency of teſtaments gave riſe to forgeries. All theſe circumſtances ſhew the uncomfortable ſituation of a family among the Romans, ariſing from the frequency of voluntary devorce.

The PINN.

TRAVELLING MEMORANDUMS,

[*Continued from Vol.* IV. *p.* 257.]

Hyeres, March 1787.

I HAVE now read, with much attention and pleaſure, the plays of *Corneille*.—Voltaire's commentaries have a wonderful reſemblance to ours upon Shakeſpeare.—They are, for the moſt part, verbal criticiſms and quaint refinements, extremely ſtrained, and often extremely abſurd, always laid down in the ſtile of dogmatical propoſitions, and ſcientific rules, and ill ſuited to the high genius of both theſe poets.

I do not queſtion at all that *Voltaire's* criticiſms on words and expreſſions are juſt and accurate.—We are not inclined to trace a nice and critical propriety of language in the writings of authors allowed to be of the higheſt rank; our ſearch is for genius;—we find it in *Corneille*.—*Voltaire's* compariſon of him to our

Shakeſpeare is neither judiciouſly nor fairly drawn.—He does juſtice to neither.—He is at evident pains, but is unable to diſguiſe a peeviſh envy at his countryman's great fame, and a remarkably partial prejudice againſt the Engliſh poet.—It is perfectly evident that he did not ſufficiently underſtand the language, and conſequently could not diſcern the beauties of Shakeſpeare; yet he pronounces many intolerable cenſures on him, in the tone of an abſolute and authoriſed judge. It ſeems very clear that if *Corneille* had been able, from the nature of his language, and the taſte of his cotemporaries, to diſengage himſelf from rhyme and rigid critical rules, he would have reſembled Shakeſpeare more than he does.—If Shakeſpeare had laboured under *the prodigious conſtraint of rhyme**, had he been conſtrained by a ſyſtematical art of poetry, as it is called, he would have reſembled *Corneille* very much. However, there is a force of genius in *Corneille* which often ſurmounts the derangements of rhyme and rule.—Then he is the great dramatic poet, and perfectly reſembles Shakeſpeare, who ſubjected himſelf to no rules but ſuch as his own native genius, and judgment preſcribed. To this auſpicious liberty we chiefly owe the ſingular pleaſure of reading his matchleſs works, and of ſeeing his wonderfully various and natural characters occaſionally performed by excellent actors of both ſexes.

It is extremely remarkable that a player never fails to acquire both fame and fortune by excelling in the proper and natural performance, even of low parts in Shakeſpeare's capital plays, ſuch as from Simple, the grave diggers, Lancelot, Dogberry, the Nurſe in Romeo, Mrs Quickly, Mine Hoſt of the Garter, down to Doll Tear-ſheet, Bardolph, and Piſtol, becauſe true pictures of nature muſt ever pleaſe.—The genius of a great painter is as much diſtinguiſhed by an inſect as a hero, by a ſimple cottage as by a gorgeous palace.—

* This is *Voltaire's* expreſſion.

In the courſe of reading *Corneille*'s plays I have been repeatedly ſtruck with a pleaſing recollection of ſimilar beauties in Shakeſpeare. Of this I ſet down one example; after two of the three *Horatii* were killed, the ſurviving brother's dexterous retreat was reported at Rome as an inglorious defeat and flight.—Old *Horatius* pours forth his rage and maledictions againſt the degenerate boy in high ſtrains of poetry, and in the true character of a heroic Roman father.—A friend offers rational apologies for the young man, and concludes with ſaying, "what could he do againſt ſuch odds," the noble anſwer is, "He could have "died." *Voltaire* tells us that this ſublime paſſage is always received by the audience, at Paris, with burſts of applauſe,—much to their credit.—I am ſure the juſt admirers of Shakeſpeare may find ſimilar beauties in his plays. One occurs to me; it is in one of his leaſt eſteemed pieces, Henry the Sixth, part II. ſcene ii. Lord Somerſet, in company with other leaders, finding their friend, the gallant Warwick mortally wounded on the field of battle, exclaims,

"O Warwick, Warwick, wert thou as we are,
We might recover all our loſs again.
The Queen from France hath brought a puiſſant pow'r,
Even now we heard the news.—O couldſt thou fly."

The Heroic Briton's anſwer is,

"Why then I would not fly."

Perhaps at the hazard of ſeeming tedious, if ever theſe notes ſhould be publiſhed,—my real and hearty admiration for Shakeſpeare, puſhes me, irreſiſtibly, into further remarks on *Voltaire's* ill conceived criticiſms. He has partly tranſlated Shakeſpeare's excellent play of Julius Cæſar, which he ſtrangely propoſes to his countrymen and all foreigners, as a proper and fair ſpecimen upon which they may form a judgment of the original author's genius, and be fully enabled to compare him with *Corneille*. In a note, on page 2. of this feeble

tranſlation, he ſays, "*il faut ſavoir que Shakeſpeare a-*
"*vait eu peu d'education, qu'il avait le malheur d'etre re-*
"*duit a etre comedien, qu'il fallait plaire au peuple, que le*
"*peuple plus riche en Angleterre qu'allieurs frequente les*
"*ſpectacles, et que Shakeſpeare le ſervait ſelon ſon gout.*"—
"i. e. It muſt be remarked, that Shakeſpeare had little
"benefit of education, that he was unfortunately redu-
"ced to become a comedian; that he found it neceſſary
"to pleaſe the populace, who in England are richer
"than in other countries, and frequent the theatres,
"and Shakeſpeare ſerved them with entertainments
"to their taſte."——In another place, he ſays, that Shakeſpeare introduced low characters and ſcenes of buffoonery, to pleaſe the people, and to get money.—— I venture to aver, on full conviction of my own mind, that theſe imputations are raſh, and even groſsly falſe and injurious.——Shakeſpeare's low characters have ſo curious and ſo perfect a reſemblance to nature, that they muſt always pleaſe, as I have obſerved, like maſterpieces in painting; and moreover they never fail to illuſtrate and endear the great characters.—Take away the odd, humorous, natural characters and ſcenes of Falſtaff, Poins, Bardolph, Piſtol, Mrs Quickly, &c. in his two plays of Henry the IV. and particularly the common ſoldier Williams, in his play of Henry the V. and I venture to affirm, that you at once extinguiſh more than one half of our cordial eſteem and admiration of that favourite hero. In the ſame manner, expunge from the play of Julius Cæſar, the repreſentation of a giddy, fickle, and degenerate, Roman mob, and you diminiſh, in a very great degree, our eſtimation of the two noble republican characters,—the honeſt, ſincere, philoſophical Brutus, and his brave, able, and ambitious friend Caſſius. The juſt admirers, and frequent readers of Shakeſpeare, will, on their own reflection, and without farther explanation find, that theſe obſervations, though, as far as I know, they are new, are clearly applicable to every one of his plays, in which low characters are introduced. Shakeſpeare was incapable to de-

viate from the truth of nature and character to pleaſe the great or ſooth the vulgar; and no dramatic writer ever treated the common people with ſo much contempt. His ſcenes in ridicule of them are as exquiſite as they are various; though *Voltaire* ignorantly ſays he courted their favour. Of this the ludicrous characters and true comic drollery of Dogberry the conſtable, and his low aſſociates, in the play of Much Ado About Nothing, is one proof;—there is ſtill a more precious ſcene, of the ſame kind, in that part of his play of Henry the Sixth, where Jack Cade and his gang deliberate on a reformation of the ſtate;—this is a ſingular piece of comedy and ridicule of low life, applicable to all periods and all nations;—it has that character of *eternal nature*, which diſtinguiſhes Shakeſpeare,—it deſcribes to the life, the fooleries of free and ignorant people in all ages. There is no judgment in *Voltaire's* reflection on Shakeſpeare, "that he was *reduced* to become a comedian," a circumſtance which certainly improved his great natural talents, as a dramatic writer.—

Moliere, who far excelled all French comic writers, was alſo a player.—The native genius and judgment of both derived material advantages from experience and knowledge in the theatrical repreſentations of human nature.—Voltaire himſelf was ſtudious of the art, and practiſed it often.—One circumſtance muſt be ſufficient to convince all ſenſible foreigners of Voltaire's wilful and partial miſrepreſentation of Shakeſpeare;—what I mean is that he ſingly contradicts the unanimous opinion of all Britiſh people for a courſe of more than two centuries.—An imperfect judge of the Spaniſh language might as reaſonably attempt to deny the merit of Cervantes, and produce a morſel of a flat, literal tranſlation by himſelf, as ſufficient evidence to diſcredit him.—Not only the common people in Britain, but all their ſuperiors, wiſe and unwiſe, all the poets, great and ſmall, all the critics, good and bad, concur, without a diſſenting voice, in admiration of

Shakeſpeare, as an unrivalled dramatic poet.—Even Pope, (though like Voltaire, bedazzled by the immoderate praiſe of his cotemporaries of all ranks, though like him proud of his harmonious rhimes, and his *art of poetry*,) joined in the general veneration, and publiſhed an edition of his works, with humble notes, which are not ſo abſurd as Warburton's.—Flies ſwarm in the ſun-beams, or, to uſe Shakeſpeare's expreſſion, "Whither fly the gnats but to the ſun?"——Shakeſpeare has been plyed by commentators and critics more than all the reſt of our poets together.—Among the crowd I can diſtinguiſh very few.—The author of the Canons of Criticiſm writes, in my opinion, with ſuperior propriety, judgment, and taſte, and he laſhes Warburton moſt juſtly.——An eminent lady, Mrs Montague, has alſo diſtinguiſhed herſelf in the liſt.—She writes with true diſcernment and elegance.—I only object that ſhe treats Voltaire with more complaiſance than he deſerved.—I concur with thoſe who allow that Samuel Johnſon poſſeſſed uncommonly ſtrong powers, both of thinking and expreſſion;—but ſurely he was not ſufficiently unprejudiced and liberal in his knowledge of human life, and he was too formally ſcientific to merit the character of a ſound and unexceptionable critic, on ſo great a maſter of truth and nature as Shakeſpeare was.—Indeed his opinions of our poets, particularly of the immortal Milton, are evidently warped and affected by the avowed bigotry of his principles in regard to church and ſtate; yet he warmly joins the general applauſe.—Voltaire invites his countrymen to judge of Shakeſpeare's merit by his morſel of literal tranſlation, made, to uſe his own words, *mot pour mot*; and then he adds, (with aſtoniſhing levity), theſe words; "*Je n'ai qu'un mot á ajouter; "c'eſt que les vers blancs ne coutent que la peine de les dic-"ter, cela n'eſt pas plus difficile qu'une lettre.*"—i. e. "I "have only a word to add, that is, that compoſitions in "blank verſe coſt only the trouble of dictating them,

"which is as eaſy as a familiar letter."—No man of common ſenſe can wonder that a literal tranſlation, *mot pour mot*, and written, as Voltaire boaſts, with the indolence and eaſe of a familiar epiſtle, ſhould be totally inadequate to convey any juſt idea of original genius.—Yet I own I have been ſurpriſed to meet with ſome Frenchmen of reputation for taſte and parts, who form their opinions on ſuch a tranſlation and ſuch authority.—The juſt admirers of Shakeſpeare will forgive this long digreſſion,—perhaps with it had been longer.—I feel no fear of offending thoſe who may diſlike it.—I now return to my profeſſed object, "Travelling Memorandums."

(To be continued.)

DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATE.

MERCHISTON, the principal object repreſented in the plate that accompanies this number, is a houſe pleaſantly ſituated upon an eminence, about a mile ſouth weſt from Edinburgh, commanding an extenſive view weſtward, over a very fine champaign corn country, interſperſed with little hills, which renders the proſpect both rich and pictureſque. On the north is ſeen the Frith of Forth, with the Fife hills riſing up behind; and to the right the proſpect, on that hand, is bounded by the Caſtle of Edinburgh, ſeated in ſublime majeſty, on the ſummit of a lofty rock. On the eaſt and ſouth, Arthur's ſeat and Saliſbury rocks, Braid and Pentland hills, form a bold and varied outline, that adds much to the beauty of the fertile ground around this place.

This houſe is here noticed chiefly becauſe it was the birth-place and chief reſidence of the great Napier, baron of Merchiſton, inventor of Logarithms, and of many other mathametical diſcoveries. Here he was born in the year 1560. In this houſe he brought to perfection his important diſcovery. From this place were dated moſt of

his letters, for more than twenty years, to the principal literary men in Europe: So that to the literati of the sixteenth century the name of Merchiston must have been nearly as familiar as that of London or Paris are at present.—Here it was that he received the visit from Mr Henry Briggs, mathematical professor of Gresham College, London, who, in the year 1615, went to Scotland on purpose to see him,—and here he died, in the 68th year of his age, anno 1616.

The meeting of Mr Briggs with Napier is thus described by Lilly the astrologer:

"When Merchiston first published his Logarithms, Mr Briggs, then reader of Astronomy Lectures at Gresham College, London, was so surprised with admiration of them, that he could have no quietness in himself, untill he had seen that noble person whose only invention they were. He acquaints John Marr therewith, who went into Scotland before Mr Briggs, purposely to be there when these two so learned persons should meet. Mr Briggs appoints a certain day when to meet at Edinburgh, but failing thereof, Merchiston was fearful he would not come. It happened one day as John Marr and the Lord Napier were speaking of Mr Briggs; "Ah! John, saith Merchiston, Mr Briggs will not now come!" At the very instant one knocks at the gate; John Marr hasted down, and it proved to be Mr Brigge, to his great contentment. He brings Mr Briggs up into my Lord's chamber, where almost one quarter of an hour was spent, each beholding the other with admiration, before one word was spoken; at last Mr Brigge began: "My "Lord, I have undertaken this long journey purposely to see "your person, and to know by what engine of wit or ingenui- "ty you came first to think of this most excellent help unto as- "tronomy, viz. the Logarithms; but, my Lord, being by you "found out, I wonder nobody else found it out before, when "now being known, it appears so easy." He was nobly entertained by the Lord Napier, and every summer after that during the Laird's being alive, this venerable man Mr Briggs went purposely to Scotland to visit him."

The building is an exact representation of the state of architecture used in those days by the nobility and persons of rank in Scotland; of which many other specimens yet remain. This house

is now poſſeſſed by Dr Blair, Profeſſor of Aſtronomy in the Univerſity of Edinburgh, who is here now carrying on a ſeries of experiments in optics, which promiſe to be productive of material improvements in that branch of ſcience.

The Editor of this Miſcellany is proud to rank himſelf among thoſe who were honoured with the friendſhip of the late ingenious Dr Blacklock, in whoſe company he has ſpent many a happy hour, and from whoſe inſtructive converſation he has derived much improvement. Towards the latter part of his life, his health having been a good deal impaired, he was prevented from enjoying his favourite amuſement, (i. e.) *muſical performances, his ſpirits began to flag, which, concurring with his native modeſty, made him avoid any literary exertion. His friends, thinking a little exertion might be attended with beneficial effects, ſtrove to rouſe him to it. With that view, he was urged to ſend a poetical addreſs to his friend, which he agreed to do, on condition he ſhould get a return in kind. This being aſſented to, produced the following verſes by him, which were anſwered as below. The warm benevolence of heart which Dr Blacklock poſſeſſed, did not let him perceive how much his compliments were exaggerated, and it would have been cruel to take amiſs what he ſo kindly intended.*

VERSES—*by the late* DR BLACKLOCK *to a Friend.*

O THOU! whoſe ſoul uncheck'd by narrow views,
The public good, with ſteady courſe, purſues:
Whoſe wiſh, by ſelfiſh motives unconfin'd,
Dilates to graſp thy country, and mankind.
Where ſhall the Muſe her fond attention turn?
With how intenſe a flame her boſom burn!
What glowing theme her accents muſt inſpire,
Clear as thy thought, and vaſt as thy deſire?
Arduous the taſk, a topic to explore,
To thee delightful, yet unſung before;
The Muſe unequal to ſo vaſt a height.
With conſcious modeſty, retards her flight,
Nor vainly oſtentatious would appear,

To ſtretch her powers beyond her humble ſphere.
By rolling years, her native vigour ſpent,
On loftier ſubjects now no more intent;
Merit to ſing ſhe dares no more aſpire,
Wiſely content to view it and admire.
Content ſublimer efforts to ſuſpend,
And wiſhing only to be call'd thy friend.

T. B.

Edinburgh, Auguſt 25. 1789.

Anſwer.

Dear Doctor, I duly receiv'd your kind letter,
And am ſure, none alive could have butter'd me better.
But leſt you retract what's ſo handſomely ſaid,
'Twere beſt not to harp on that ſtring, I'm afraid;
So with my beſt thanks, I return my beſt bow;
But think not, good ſir, I'll beplaſter you too.
And now having eſk'd out three ſtanza's in rhime,
A thing I try now for the very firſt time.
In good manners the Muſes I ought to addreſs,
To ſee if they'd help me my thoughts to expreſs,
With neatneſs, and clearneſs, and ſpirit, and fire,
And ev'ry thing elſe that a bard ſhould deſire.
But alas! I'm afraid, they'd reject my petition;
And laugh me to ſcorn for ſuch idle ambition.
For tho' they themſelves are not young nymphs, I trow,
Being courted by Homer, as well as by you,
Yet like other females, they old men deſpiſe,
And are only delighted with young fellow's ſighs.
So, like Reynard in fable, I'll cunningly cry,
Sour grapes I do hate, and will none of them try.
To momus I next thought my ſuit to prefer,
But he archly to my mental ſtate did refer.
The mercury *there* ſtood as low down as rain,
And ſeemed not likely to riſe ſoon again;
So I e'en take the hint, and with calmneſs deſiſt
From attempting what *fate* had reſolv'd to reſiſt.

So, to borrow your words, I ſuch efforts ſuſpend,
But ſhall ever be proud to be called your friend.

A.

Auguſt 26. 1789.

For the ſame reaſon as above given, an invitation was inſiſted on before a viſit would be made, which produced from him the following lines. Thoſe, it is hoped, will prove that even though his ſpirits failed, the fire of genius had not altogether abandoned him.

You will not, dear friend, though your abſence I mourn,
Till verſes invite you, you will not return;
But verſes from whence—the attempt will be vain;
Eternal ſterility dwells in my brain:
To all the nine Muſes in vain have I pray'd;
The Muſes, with ſcorn, have denied me their aid,
And leave me, poor ſinner, with patience and time,
From fancy, though reſtive, to hammer dull rhyme.
Such is the ſucceſs that for ever attends
The man who on foreign aſſiſtance depends.
Since *Phœbus* in anger has left me forlorn,
Since laurels no longer my temples adorn,
Like my eyes, ſince my genius is wrapt in dull gloom,
Nor ſpirit, nor wit, my low numbers reſume,
This lay, though exerted with labour and pain,
Let friendſhip accept, nor accept with diſdain.
O hither thy ſpeed let her mandates impell;
Thy preſence each medical power will excel,
Thy wiſdom improve me, thy humour divert,
Thy converſe expand and enliven my heart.
Mrs B—— her compliments ſends you, with mine,
And warmly requeſts that with us you ſhould dine.
We name not the day, but the favour we claim,
The time let your private conveniency name;
Before it arrives, if to us 'tis made known,
You then may be certain to find us alone.

T. B.

Premiums for Literary Compositions awarded.

THE Editor has been at length favoured with the decision of the Judges on the Competitio.. Pieces for Premiums, which have been awarded as follow :

CLASS I. For the beſt written and moſt characteriſtic Sketch of the Life of any of the great men or philoſophers that follow, viz.—Galileo—Columbus—Don Henry of Portugal—Tycho Brahe—Friar Bacon—Alfred—Charlemagne—Coſmo or Lorenzo de Medicis—Cardinal Ximenes—Guſtavus Vaſa—the Czar Peter the Great—Bacon Lord Verulam—the Abbe de Saint Pierre—the Biſhop of Chiapa—or any other great Statesman or Philoſopher, who appeared in Europe between the Revival of Letters and the beginning of the preſent century.—FIVE GUINEAS.

Only one Competition Piece was offered in this claſs. It was a Sketch of the Life of the Czar Peter the Great. The Judges were of opinion, that it did not fulfil the conditions required in the Proſpectus, and therefore was not entitled to the Premium.—Nor does the Editor think it could with propriety be admitted into his Miſcellany. As the defects, however, ſeem rather to ariſe from the youth and inexperience of the Writer than from any other cauſe; and as the Editor is deſirous ſtrictly to comply with the conditions of his Proſpectus, he thinks the Writer of this article entitled to the Premium—though, in tenderneſs to the Author, on account of the circumſtances here ſtated, he has refrained from opening the ſealed paper, not deſiring, thus circumſtanced, to know who he is.—But if he will ſend a copy of the motto to the paper, in the ſame hand-writing, by any perſon to the Bee Office, Henderſon's Stairs, the Premium will be paid to that perſon, without any queſtions being aſked.

He begs leave on this occaſion to caution young writers from attempting, at an early period of life, to delineate characters.—He has obſerved, that on two ſubjects, young people are extremely apt to decide, without a ſufficient ſhare of knowledge,

viz. in reſpect to human characters, and to *ſtile* in literary compoſition. In both theſe caſes, much experience, and long obſervation, are required, before a habit of diſtinguiſhing the ſtriking and characteriſtic features of each can be acquired:—and of courſe any attempt at delineation, before that period arrives, is but an aukward daubing, that may have a gaudy enough appearance, and ſufficient glare of colouring, without any diſcrimination of character.

II. Characteriſtical Sketch of any Modern Character.—FIVE GUINEAS.

No Competition Piece in this claſs.

III. For the beſt original Eſſay, Story, Apologue, or Tale, illuſtrative of life and manners—or Effuſion or Diſquiſition on any ſubject that tends to intereſt the heart, and amuſe the imagination, in proſe.—FIVE GUINEAS.

In this claſs there were ſeveral pieces of merit: nor were the Judges for ſome time altogether decided which of the two following pieces to prefer; though at length they agreed that the Eſſay on the Eſſential Qualities of Poetical Genius deſerved the preference. The ſentence which accompanied it as an epigraph was, "Check name, and mark if to get the prize—Albanicus, P. G. R."—which, on being opened, was found to be ſigned *Orito*.—The Premium will of courſe be delivered to the Author, when he ſends an order for it in the ſame hand-writing with the Eſſay.

The Eſſay that came ſecond in the opinion of the Judges, was upon Wit, with the following line from Pope, as an epigraph:

"*Here are whom heaven hath bleſt with ſtores of wit.*"

The Writer, without entering into dry definition, which, on a ſubject of this nature, never fails to prove tireſome, and little inſtructive, tries rather to illuſtrate his ſubject by example, in his own mode of writing, in which ſeveral very good ſtrokes of dry humour occur. This Eſſay, if the Writer permits, ſhall have a place in the Bee.

The Editor, who pretends not to be ſuch a competent Judge as thoſe to whom it was referred, would perhaps have been at a

loſs to decide, whether the little Tale called the *Monſter*, with the epigraph,

"*Monſtrum, horrendum, informe, ingens,*"

might not have been in ſome reſpects equal to the former: for though this piece has ſome very obvious defects, and is evidently written by a young perſon, whoſe ſtile is not yet chaſtened, yet it diſcovers a fund of fancy and humour which ought, he thinks, abundantly to attone for theſe defects. The great modeſty of the Writer, too, in the letter which accompanied it, tended very much to conciliate his favour. By the Author's permiſſion, he will ſubmit this piece to the Readers of the Bee.

The Eſſay on the Hiſtorical Compoſition of the Antients and the Moderns, with a Character of Watſon's Hiſtory of Philip II. having this motto,

"*Whether in Batavia or Baetia born,*
"*Their deeds the ſtory of the world adorn;*"

deſerved, in the opinion of the Judges, to be mentioned with reſpect:—but it had two defects: Firſt, being too long; and, what they judged of ſtill more importance, the panegyric on Mr Watſon as an hiſtorian ſeemed to be greatly too high for the region of ſound criticiſm. True criticiſm ſcarcely ever degenerates into extatic admiration, or indiſcriminate abuſe.

The Story of Miſs Howard too was deemed worthy of notice. The tale itſelf was judged rather too deeply tragic to be highly pleaſing, nor were the incidents of that kind that can much amuſe the imagination; but the tendency of the piece was thought good; and the execution, though not deſerving the higheſt degree of admiration, is ſtill reſpectable.

The little Apologue, with the motto *Creſcit occulto*, on account of its brevity, and the eaſe and ſpirit with which it is written, would have perhaps obtained a higher place with the Editor than the Judges aſſigned to it.—The future correſpondence of this writer he ſhould wiſh to cultivate.

The Eſſay ſigned *Botanicus* would have ſtood much higher in the opinion of the Judges if it had contained more vivacity, and had been leſs methodical—It is a dry didactic treatiſe. The writer would have had his imagination a little warmed, and would have written in a manner better fitted to intereſt the multitude of readers, had he firſt peruſed a very ingenious poem on this ſubject, written by Dr Darwin.

The Eſſay on the ſtile of Mr Gibbon was thought faulty in two reſpects; firſt, by being too long; and next, by not poſſeſſing thoſe acute traits of diſcrimination which ought ever to be conſpicuous in writings where ſtile is the object of diſcuſſion.

The very elaborate Eſſay on the Solar Syſtem, though it diſcovers both genius and imagination, was reckoned greatly too long for the purpoſe intended. This fault ſeemed to ariſe rather from the nature of the ſubject made choice of, than from any defect in the writer.

The Eſſay on the Prevalent Opinion of Modern Degeneracy, though it does not poſſeſs any very ſtriking excellencies, was yet deemed a very reſpectable moral eſſay.

Several other pieces were not particularly criticiſed.

IV. For the beſt original Eſſay in Verſe, Ode, Tale, Sonnet, or ſhort Poetical Effuſion of any kind.—TWO GUINEAS.

The Premium in this claſs was adjudged to an Ode on Grandeur, with this motto,

Sæpius ventis agitatur ingens
Pinus: excelſa graviore caſu
Decidunt turres, feriuntque ſummos
Fulmina montes. HOR.

On opening the ſealed note, it was found to be written by Hector Macneil, Eſq; who will pleaſe order the Premium to be called for.—This Ode ſhall appear in an early number of the Bee.

The next place was adjudged to the Poem on Portſdown Hill, near Portſmouth, with this motto,

Hence Britannia ſees
Her ſolid grandeur riſe,
Hence rules the circling deep, and awes the world.
THOMSON.

The greateſt defect of this compoſition is its length; the modeſt author may be aſſured it is far from being deſtitute of merit.

The piece offered by *Theologus* was adjudged to the next place. And that of *Solon* held the next rank.

The Editor would perhaps have thought that the Verſes by *Hibernia* deſerved to be particularly diſtinguiſhed, as his fond recollection of the innocent ſcenes of youth makes him view with a tender partiality any natural alluſions to theſe. The want of affectation is, to him, one of the ſtrongeſt recommendations of poetical compoſitions, and he perceives little of it in this extract.

The Verſes on Sun-ſet—*non auri captus*,—are not without beauties; but the writer has been negligent:—who can read this line?

"And now in pompous aſſemblage gay."

No writer of verſes ought to allow ſuch faulty meaſure to go out of his hands, unleſs on burleſque ſubjects, when the limping of the verſe may ſometimes add to the humour: Who ever heard of "em'rald eyes?" What ſort of a figure would this make if painted?

Several other pieces were not criticiſed.

V. For the moſt ſpirited Tranſlation, or elegant imitation of any ſelect poem in foreign languages, whether antient or modern.—TWO GUINEAS.

The firſt place in this Claſs was aſſigned to the ſpecimen of a tranſlation of Virgil's Georgics, B. IV. ſigned Philegron, which was judged to poſſeſs great merit on account of its elegance, and ſtrict adherence to the original: The moſt faulty line is this:

"Swelling with moiſture, ſeeks prolific ſhowers.

Which is neither very good ſenſe, nor conveys the idea of the author.

"Vere tument terræ, *& genitalia ſemina poſcunt.*"

A correction of this line is requeſted.—On opening the ſealed note, the Editor was referred to Mr James Allan, at Mr Towers', Trongate, Glaſgow.—An order from him for the premium will be punctually anſwered: and it will be eſteemed a favour if the remainder of that Georgic is ſent, as the writer hints it is already tranſlated in the ſame manner.

The ſecond place in this claſs was aſſigned to the tranſlation of the Epiſtle of the King of Pruſſia to the Marquis d'Argens. The Editor agrees with the writer in thinking he has not been

fortunate in finding an original that would be much reliſhed by the bulk of the people in this country.

The Fable from Gellert, with the motto,

"*Ploriſerti ut apes, &c.*"

comes in the third place; and had the Editor been to decide, he would perhaps have thought that the eaſy manner in which it is executed entitled it to higher rank.

The riddle, called No Riddle, and ſome others, have not been criticiſed.

On this occaſion the Editor returns reſpectful thanks to the gentlemen who have honoured him with their performances; to all of which he will ſtudy to do juſtice. Thoſe pieces which have not obtained premiums, together with the ſealed notes belonging to each, are in his poſſeſſion unopened, where they will remain, without ever being opened, for ſix months, unleſs they be ſooner called for, when they will be burnt, in preſence of reſpectable perſons, agreeable to the notice firſt given in the Proſpectus. He will underſtand that he has permiſſion to publiſh ſuch of theſe pieces as he ſhall think will ſuit his Miſcellany, unleſs he ſhall receive intimation to the contrary: In that caſe, the pieces will be delivered to thoſe who ſhall call for them, with this precaution, that a copy of the motto of ſuch papers in the ſame hand-writing be ſent, as a voucher that they are only called for by the rightful owner.

Parliamentary Proceedings.

IMPEACHMENT OF MR HASTINGS.

In a Committee of the whole Houſe, December 17.

MR *Burke*, after a pretty long introduction, replete with flowers of oratory and flaſhes of wit, in which he endeavoured to impreſs the Houſe with an idea of the propriety of the proſecution, and to prove that the delays on the trial had not proceeded from the Managers, concluded with moving:

"That it appears to this committee, that an impeachment "preferred by the Commons Houſe of Parliament, in name "of themſelves and of all the Commons of Great Britain,

" againſt *Warren Haſtings*, Eſq; late Governor General of Ben-
" gal, for ſundry high crimes and miſdemeanors, *is now depend-*
" *ing*."

Mr Bryſtow oppoſed the motion. He contended, that the committee ought not to decide this queſtion, without having recourſe to precedents. It would not be denied, that this was a queſtion of law, and to be decided on ſtrict legal principles. By the 39th article of Magna Charta, no man is to be reſtrained or puniſhed in his perſon or property, but by the judgment of his Peers, or the law of the land. The Houſe of Commons, he truſted, would never aſſume the privilege of declaring what the law ought to be. If recourſe was had to precedents, it would appear, that the Lords had decided time after time, that impeachments do abate by a diſſolution of Parliament, and that the Commons had acquieſced in theſe deciſions. From the Conqueſt to the preſent time, there was no inſtance in which the Houſe had ſaid, in terms, that an impeachment does not abate by a diſſolution of Parliament.—He then endeavoured to ſhow, and quoted the authority of Bullſtrode and Hale, that writs of error did abate, without any exception, till 1673.—He conſidered the precedent of 1678, in the caſe of Danby, when the Lords reſolved that writs of error, appeal, and *impeachment*, do *not abate* by a diſſolution of Parliament, as ariſing from the phrenzy of the times, and with a view to the particular caſe of the Catholic Lords.—(but being taken ſuddenly ill at this part of his ſpeech, he was unable to proceed.)

Mr Speaker roſe to ſtate to the committee the reſult of the beſt reſearch into precedents that he had been able to make—He produced various inſtances of writs of error not abating prior to 1673,—he ſaid, when Lord Danby applied to the Court of King's Bench, to be bailed after the diſſolution of Parliament, the Court recognized the doctrine, that the impeachment did not fall to the ground in conſequence of the diſſolution, as the known and eſtabliſhed law of Parliament. The ſame doctrine was confirmed by the caſes of Lords Peterborough and Saliſbury in 1690—and of Lord Oxford in 1717.—The Houſe, he obſerved, would do well to conſider how far their undoubted right might be affected by the doubt which appointing a committee to ſearch for precedents might imply. He recommended it to the Houſe not to put it in the power of the Crown to defeat an impeachment by a diſſolution, and he exhorted them to adopt a line that would acquire honour to themſelves, and render an important ſervice to poſterity, by making aſſurance double ſure, on the only doubt that had ever ariſen among the commons of their own privilege.

Mr Hardinge contended, that the Commons of one Parliament were unfettered by their predeceſſors, and would never

give them credit for what had not received the ſanction of law: that when Parliament was at an end, their controul over the rights of the ſubject, and their ſupport of theſe rights, were equally at an end. He then adduced a variety of caſes to ſhow, that the power of Parliament was annihilated by a diſſolution, particularly with reſpect to impriſonment—and if, ſaid he, the Lords cannot impriſon at all, or bail for a time beyond the Parliament upon impeachment for high crimes and miſdemeanors, they may yet proceed *in ſtatu quo* at a new Parliament; the power is a mockery of juſtice, for they have no priſoner. If they could, on the other hand, impriſon him till the next Parliament, they could do it infinitely, as long as it pleaſed the King to diſcontinue the Parliament. He contended that writs of error originally abated, even by a prorogation of Parliament; writes of error do not now abate, and in that reſpect the order of 1678 has been affirmed by uſage; but if the law was originally different, it proves the idea with great force, that "*in ſtatu quo*," was out of ſight, even upon writs of error,—but he denied the analogy between writs of error and impeachments.

On the topic of precedents he contended, that before the year 1678, not *one* inſtance was to be found of an impeachment continued by the next Parliament, and mentioned two caſes that ſtruck his mind forcibly, as if the Lords and Commons had ſuppoſed the impeachment legally at an end by the diſſolution of Parliament. The firſt was the caſe of the Duke of Buckingham, in the ſecond year of Charles the firſt—when the king diſſolved the Parliament evidently for the purpoſe of defeating the impeachment, and ordered a proſecution againſt him before the Court of Star Chamber, nor did the next Parliament complain of this inſult.—The other inſtance occurred in 1665, of Drake, impeached for a libel. The Lords directed, that in caſe of a diſſolution, he ſhould be the object of proſecution by the Attorney General in the King's Bench; the order for proſecuting by the Attorney General was indeed illegal, but the ſuſpicion that gave birth to it appears to have been, that he elſe would have eſcaped, and that neither impriſonment of him, nor bail, would have been legal between that Parliament and the next.—The caſe of Lord Danby he accounted for from the fury and violence of the times, and entered at great length into an hiſtorical inveſtigation of the conduct of Parliament, and their motives for it in regard to this caſe, as well as to the reviſal of the opinion then adopted, in the year 1688, and of the proceedings in 1690, and in 1717, on the ſubject of impeachments.—Upon the whole of this view of the precedents, he expreſſed a very ſerious doubt at leaſt, whether impeachments could be taken up *in ſtatu quo* by a new parliament. He adjured the houſe to act upon the

recommendation of a right honourable gentleman; in other words, to be deliberate and wary in examining all the materials that could enlighten their judgment, before they affirmed in the form of an aſſerted privilege, a judicial duty of the Court, whoſe juriſdiction they could not change, and whoſe judgment they could not foreſee. He intimated a diſlike to this mode of aſſerting the right, even if they believed it was clear, but recommended that if that *ſhould* be their opinion, they would *act* upon it in a mode of *aſſerting* it equally effectual, but leſs irregular, and more conſtitutional. Thinking, however, as he then did, he ſhould certainly give his vote for leaving the chair, in order to appoint a committee by the houſe when reſumed for the purpoſe of examining precedents.

Mr Yorke approved of the motion, for time to enquire into precedents.

Mr Anſtruther was of opinion, this caſe was clear of all doubt. The laſt Parliament had ſolemnly determined in favour of the impeachment, and it was the duty of the preſent Houſe of Commons, in his opinion, to continue their proceedings upon the ſubject. The privileges of the Houſe of Commons he ever ſhould hold ſacred, and ſhould not be diſpoſed to go in ſearch of them in the journals of the Lords—he expected to find them no where but in the houſe itſelf—he denied that writs of error ſuffered abatement, either by prorogation or diſſolution, and ſo ſtood the caſe of an impeachment—and entered into an examination of the caſes of 1678, 1688, and 1717, inferring from the whole, that an impeachment did not abate in conſequence of a diſſolution, and was of opinion, that the Houſe ought to allow no further time for the inveſtigation of precedents.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, on account of the late hour, waved entering then upon the argument; and moved, "that "the chairman do now leave the chair, report progreſs, and "aſk leave to ſit again."

Mr Burke chearfully acquieſced in the motion of adjournment.

Sir John Scott begged to know from Mr Burke, what was the preciſe meaning of the words "now depending."

Mr Burke ſaid, that he had uſed the preciſe words ſent up to the Houſe of Lords in the caſe of Lord Danby; and whatever the words "now depending" meant then, he meant now.

The Maſter of the Rolls wiſhed him to ſay, "now depending "in the ſame ſtate in which it was at the cloſe of Parliament."

Mr Fox oppoſed the amendment, the words "now depend-"ing" being ample and expreſſive.

Adjourned till Wedneſday the 22d.

On that day the committee being again reſumed, *Mr Erſkine* reſumed his former argument, contending, that by the uſage of Parliament, and the precedents of the Lords, all impeach-

ments did abate upon a diſſolution. His motion would have been completely done away, if the Right Honourable Gentleman had made it only a queſtion of privilege. He never could doubt of any of the privileges of the Commons. But this was not a queſtion of power or will, but a judicial queſtion founded upon the reſolutions and precedents of the Houſe.

In anſwer to the *Speaker*, that there had been no precedents before 1678, he ſaid, that every other precedent was direct in the teeth of the ſtatute of Henry IV. and *Magna Charta*; the reſolution of 1678 was overturned by that of 1688. He reverted to the caſe of Lord Danby, which he ſaid was occaſioned by a ſhameful coalition. He adverted to the precedent in 1690, to the caſe of Lords Peterborough, and Saliſbury of the Duke of Buckingham, and of the Duke of Leeds in 1701, all of which he endeavoured to ſhow might be interpreted in favour of his opinion; Lord Danby's application to the Court of King's Bench was rejected, becauſe, by the *Habeas Corpus* act, his caſe was not bailable.

He then adverted to the ſecurities with which we were furniſhed from the act of *Habeas Corpus* and *Magna Charta*.

The firſt ſecurity was, that we ſhould have a ſpeedy trial, and not ſuffer the inconvenience of long impriſonment. The ſecond ſecurity was the identity of the judges in impeachments. That Peers were hereditary judges. That during the impeachment of Mr Haſtings, many members of the Houſe of Commons have ſucceeded to the Peerage; that from being his accuſers, they are become his judges; and in conſequence of the diſſolution of the Parliament, ſixteen new Peers are ſent from the northern part of the kingdom to preſide as judges in the impeachment in queſtion.

The next ſecurity was, that there ſhould be no ſeparation in the trial. In the preſent caſe, what mortal man, however great his abilities, could poſſibly recollect the whole evidence adduced in the courſe of this trial.

The laſt ſecurity was, that the parties ſhould be confronted; and *viva voce* evidence heard and commented upon. He here compared the trial of Mr Haſtings to a trial for a capital offence in the ordinary Courts of Judicature. Deprived of this ſecurity, he would not throw away the life of a ſparrow, or draw a feather from its wing; that there ought to be written evidence as well as a *viva voce* teſtimony before judgment could be prayed by the Commons in the preſent inſtance. He therefore would make this moderate and modeſt wiſh to the Houſe for ſome more time to conſult precedents.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, ſaid, that if there was evidence of an uniform and eſtabliſhed uſage in Parliament with reſpect to the operation of a diſſolution, though ſuch evidence

could not alter his opinion, he would bow in silence to its authority, and consider only of a remedy. But he was justified in asserting, that there was no such evidence, and he would support his assertion by a review of the precedents that had been brought forward by the Right Honourable Gentlemen, precedents which would show, not only that impeachments were not put a stop to by a dissolution of Parliament, but exactly the reverse. He then took a deliberate view of all the cases adduced from the year 1673 downwards, and concluded, that they on the whole tended to evince, that impeachments were continued from Parliament to Parliament.

After having thus examined the business of precedents, the next mode of investigation, he observed, is to consider, whether there is any clear and established principle in the constitution, from which light may be thrown on the present question. There were, he remarked, two powers of Parliament; the legislative and the judicial. These powers had each a different extent and duration, and from confounding them, it might be apprehended, arose part of the doubts entertained with regard to the present question. All acts of *legislature* were put a stop to not only by dissolution, but even by prorogation: whereas acts of *judicature* were not subject to the influence of either. Among these acts of judicature impeachment might be included: An impeachment was an act, not of the particular House of Commons which might exist when it was commenced, but of the whole Commons of the realm. The House were not at liberty, without examination, to drop an impeachment that had been before taken up by the Commons in the person of their representatives. They were in the situation of a successor to the Attorney General, who was required to go on with the trials already commenced on the part of the King. He had heard, indeed, that there was in law, no such body as the House of Commons of England; but that from any accidental omission it should be inferred, that there did not really exist that body, who in every country formed the principal object of all legislature, was a position too absurd to be seriously asserted.

He then adverted to the decisions in the courts of justice, and the authority of great Lawyers. Lord Hale, he contended, mistook an impeachment for a legislative, instead of a judicial act, and on that mistake his erroneous opinion in this case was founded. Lord Holt, and Lord Chief Baron Cummings, were of opinion, that impeachments did not abate by a dissolution.

The privilege of impeachments, he continued, exists as a check upon the Ministry. Its exercise is chiefly intended either against persons in office, or those who enjoy the protection of the Crown. If then the event of impeachment be put upon the operation of dissolution, may not these persons, either by their own interest, or the influence of their friends, procure a disso-

lution? Thus is the effect of the check deſtroyed. But if the delinquent ſhould eſcape, it is indeed an hardſhip to be baniſhed; but the puniſhment is too great if he be innocent, and too little if he be guilty. And ſuppoſing that corruption ſhould have been the offence with which he is impeached, inſtead of meeting the puniſhment which he deſerves, he carries along with him the reward of villainy. Thus is an obſtacle thrown in the way of juſtice; and thus may the Houſe of Commons be diſarmed of a power, ſo formidable in its principle to bad Miniſters, and eſſential in its exerciſe to the ſafety and welfare of the State.

He then anſwered ſeveral objections of leſſer moment that had been made, and concluded with obſerving, that he would not enter much into the queſtion, how far the Houſe of Commons was diſabled from proceeding, as he conſidered what was the preſent ſtate of the impeachment as a matter of ſubſequent inquiry. When once it was eſtabliſhed that the right of impeachment did not abate by diſſolution, it would next belong to the diſcretion of the Houſe to determine whether they ſhould continue it, to examine into the ſtate of the evidence, and purſue that line of conduct which ſhould appear to them moſt expedient. He could wiſh to have it underſtood as a principle, that impeachments continued *in ſtatu quo*. The conſequences of a different plan would not only be deſtructive to the privileges of Parliament, but injurious to the party accuſed. If a crime that called for impeachment, ſhould be committed at the end of Parliament, the proſecution might be delayed till the commencement of the next, in order to prevent the repetition of proceedings, and thus the criminal eſcape. If the proceedings ſhould be carried to ſome length, ſo as to exceed the period of the diſſolution of Parliament, their repetition would interfere with the progreſs of other public buſineſs. In the interim the death of a witneſs might materially affect the evidence. This plan too might be rendered conducive to pervert impeachment as an inſtrument of oppreſſion. After an individual had gone through a great part of his defence, his enemies might have intereſt enough to effect the diſſolution of Parliament, and thus a freſh accuſation might be fabricated out of his defence. By this proceſs a man might continue to be proſecuted, and yet be deprived of the means of being declared either innocent or guilty. Thus did it appear, that ſuch a procedure would be no leſs inconſiſtent with the intereſts of the accuſed than injurious to the privileges of Parliament. And thus having examined the evidence of precedents, the principle of the Conſtitution, and the opinion of the Courts, and having diſcuſſed the objections that had been offered, he would, with much confidence, give his vote, that the ſtate of impeachments was not affected by a diſſolution of Parliament.

[*The remainder to be given in our next.*]

THE BEE,

OR

LITERARY WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER,

FOR

WEDNESDAY, September 7, 1791.

To the Editor of the Bee.

SIR,

The following tranſlation of a truly curious and intereſting letter, in the noble collection from whence I have given you the letters to Capito and Helvidius Priſcus, will, I flatter myſelf, afford a treat to the public, through the medium of your excellent miſcellany.

He that hath underſtanding let him conſider the deſcription of an Imperial Beaſt. I give him without the riddle of a name, or of a number; he may be 666 or 1791, in any country, or at any time when the people are aſleep.

I am, Sir,

Your humble Servant,

A. B.

L. Caſſius Patavinus to C. Æmilius Oelianus.

THINK not, my dear Oelianus, that the affected clemency of Auguſtus, and the ſafety of my baniſhment

from the court, has in the leaſt changed the view I had of the Roman commonwealth when I incurred his diſpleaſure. By the interpoſition of the maſk of the old conſtitution in a venal ſenate, fed upon the vitals of their country, and the diſpoſal of an immenſe revenue, ſqueezed from the hard hands of labour by intolerable taxes, it is eaſy for the Emperor to deride all the efforts of republican oppoſition. To this I am indebted for my ſafety, and my inſignificance, which enſures my ſafety. You, Patavinus, not leſs guilty in the eyes of the prince of loving your country, but perhaps ſtill more inſignificant than I am, are allowed to remain even in Rome, as a monument of our ma[illegible]'s being ſuperior to the awe of popular opinion.

How is it poſſible, O Patavinus, that I ſhould not hate the inſidious Octavianus? Cæſar raviſhed his country in the fury of luſtful ambition, but Octavianus has ſeduced her, corrupted her, degraded her, rendered her infamous.

He has preſerved the forms and aſpect of her character and ſituation, that he may ſecure the continued perpetration of his crimes, and glory daily in diſhonouring the miſtreſs of the world, the queen of nations, the nurſe of patriots, and of heroes!

By the death of the uſurper liberty might have been reſtored.

By no ſuperior genius, by no military proweſs or magnanimity Octavianus reaped the fruits of Cæſar's ambition. Trick, and jumbling all parties together, that he might trample upon the conſtitution of his country, conſtituted the policy of Auguſtus.

By methods, low and vile, he undermined the fabric of our government. He levied forces without authority of the ſtate, and under the lying pretence of defending liberty, carried on diſtant war with the Roman prōvinces, to the deſtruction of his country, upon the ruins of Marc Anthony. With this very army, the

army of the commonwealth, he attacked the vitals of his country, marched in a hoſtile manner to Rome, and ſent a deputation of officers, in the ſuborned name of the legions, to demand the conſulſhip; but, in reality, the ſupreme authority of the ſtate, independent of the choice of the people. When the ſenate heſitated, one of theſe armed ambaſſadors, clapping his hand upon his ſword, ſaid, If *you* do not give him the faſces, *this* ſhall. To the chattering, veering, timid Cicero, the nightingale of the ariſtocracy, he was indebted for his triumph, by legal means, over the rights of the people. Curſed be the eloquence that is employed to enthral a free people! This ſame nightingale had his head wrung off by him whom he had ſung into the chair. Such is the reward of unſteady politicians, who think they may do evil that good may follow.

After the battle of Philippi he ſhowed as much inſolence and cruelty as he had want of ability to obtain the victory without the conduct of Anthony.

Remember the cowardly treatment he gave to the remains of the great Marcus Brutus, which the vindictive Anthony himſelf beheld with compaſſion and tears. Covered his head, when ſevered from the body, with his armour, and deprecated the propoſal of ſending it to Rome.

The brutal Octavianus, on the contrary, on every occaſion in war, added inſult to cruelty. A captive father and his ſon, begging their lives, were made to fight with each other, and the ſurvivor was put to death by the ſoldiers. To another captive, imploring the privilege of burial, the tyrant ſaid, "Yes, yes, the "birds will adjuſt that matter by and by." With the ſame abandoned cruelty did he behave after the capture of Peruſia All who applied for mercy to the tyrant had but one anſwer—*Moriendum eſt.*

From the citizens of Nurſia he took all that they had, their ſubſtance, and even their city, and ſent them forth to wander and ſtarve, for no other crime than

that for their fellow citizens ſlain at the ſiege of Modena, they had raiſed a monument, with an inſcription, "That they had died fighting for the liberties of "their country."

Of the horrors of the proſcription words are too weak to expreſs my ſenſations; nor will I wound, or rather tear up, the wounds of your afflicted memory to recount them.

Of his conduct to Marc Anthony, the whole train and tiſſue was perfidy. Firſt he made court to him; then ſuborned rogues to murder him; then he joined with him to make war upon his country, and by the bravery of Anthony he attained the empire. Then by the plots and wiles of Agrippa he conquered Anthony; and Agrippa, but for the advice of the crafty Mæcenas, would have fallen a ſacrifice to the boundleſs perfidy of the tyrant.

Many things, O Patavinus, have concurred to favour the fortunes and the fame of Auguſtus, and to obliterate his reproach. He has reigned very long, and the people ſeem to have forgotten what it was to have in reality a free conſtitution. All the great men have ſucceſſively contaminated themſelves by ſubſerviency to his views of ſupreme authority. None remain, who have not been, ſome how or other, detected by the people in ſervile compliances for offices, or ſubordinate power under his authority. To none can the friends of liberty now look up for reſtoring the eſſence, as well as the name and forms, of the old conſtitution. The dread of innovation is eaſily raiſed in a nation dwelling at peace and proſperity, in the arts and enjoyments of luxury, and this dread is ſufficient to prevent any ſucceſsful efforts to amend the ſtate of public liberty.

By the pageantry of a ſplendid court, by public ſhows and donations, by univerſal luxury and corruption among the higher ranks, and thoughtleſs habits of bondage among the lower, all men are inured to the

loſs of their liberties. Learning, and the fine arts too, which were formerly inliſted under the banners of freedom, are become now the handmaids of corruption; and even the accompliſhed Horace, who fought on the ſide of Brutus, at Philippi, has become the apologiſt of Auguſtus, and the humble companion of Mæcenas. It is over! it is over! the ſun of Liberty and of Rome is ſet, to ariſe perhaps in future ages in the iſland of Plato, or to hide itſelf for ever from the eyes of humanity!

Farewell,

To the Editor of the Bee.

LUCUBRATIONS OF TIMOTHY HAIRBRAIN.

O ye douce folk that live by rule,
Grave, tideleſs-blooded, calm, and cool,
Compar'd wi' you, O fool! fool! fool!
How much unlike!
Your hearts are juſt a ſtanding pool,
Your lives a dyke!

Nae hair-brain'd, ſentimental trace,
In your unletter'd, nameleſs faces!
In *arioſo* trills and graces,
Ye never ſtray;
But *graviſſimo*, ſolemn baſes,
Ye hum away.

BURNS.

SIR,

O how much, Mr Editor, do I pity thoſe phlegmatic beings, whoſe torpid ſouls are ſo inſeparably glued to *ſelf*, that they can on no account be detached one pin's length from that lumpiſh, unwieldy body of theirs, whoſe ſupport is all their concern, and whoſe welfare is the only object on earth they regard!—Unhappy muſt thoſe perſons be, who are perpetually brooding over a dunghill, or whoſe only care is to preſerve a ſubject that is every moment running towards decay,

and which no pains can prevent from quickly falling into diſſolution?

But I could take into my boſom the happy man whoſe mind is perpetually active in the purſuit of enjoyments ſuited to its nature;—who forgetting the inert ſluggiſhneſs of this corporeal frame, ſuffers his mind to dart from it, and range at large through all the ſpacious bounds of nature.—He creates for himſelf new regions, and calls into exiſtence, whenever he pleaſes, an infinite number of incorporeal exiſtences, who miniſter to his delight with unceaſing alacrity.—He can thus by turns exerciſe every amiable faculty of the mind, and enjoy, by anticipation, a foretaſte of that happier ſtate of exiſtence, where, freed entirely from this terreſtrial incumbrance, he ſhall enjoy without ceaſing thoſe delightful mental recreations, which here muſt ſometimes, at leaſt, be interrupted.—Ye dull and gloomy ſons of care, I know ye will tell me that this exerciſe of *caſtle building* is a mere chimera of the brain—an unſubſtantial phantom—an unreal mockery, that has no true exiſtence;—nor will you ſcruple to confer upon thoſe who indulge in it the modeſt epithet of *Fool!—Fool!* I retort upon yourſelf; and if you will but lend me your patience half a minute, I think I ſhall prove the epithet belongs to you; and that it is I alone, and others of the ſame ſtamp, who enjoy a real exiſtence, while you only attempt to ape ſomething that aſſumes its appearance.

As a teſt of the reality of enjoyment in the two caſes, let us take a view of two perſons differently circumſtanced.

There now, for example, ſits the King of France enthroned in all his priſtine glory; twenty millions of ſubjects bow before him, and the air reſounds with cries of live the King. And here ſits me, poor *Timothy Hairbrain*, in my garret, neglected by all, without ſo much as a ſhoe-black to run an errand for me, or one perſon to miniſter to my wants.—Now, the queſtion is, which

of theſe two poſſeſſes the *reality*, and which only the *ſhadow* of power and happineſs? In a moment I ſhall prove that the *reality* belongs to me, and the *ſhadow* only to royalty.

Let the King command, and, behold, an innocent man is torn from the embraces of his family; he is dragged *per force* to priſon.—He is thruſt into a dark and diſmal cell;—the light of day is ſhut out from him;—the doors are double locked, and no one can have acceſs unto him.—This you ſay is a proof of *real* power.—Diſmal proof indeed!—A King, it ſeems, can diſturb the peace of his ſubjects; he can plunge their families into diſtreſs; he can wring their hearts with ſorrow.—All this he can do, but here his power muſt end.—And do you think the happineſs of that man can be great when he reflect upon this *glorious* privilege?

But while the King pl[illegible]es himſelf upon his power, and flatters himſelf with the idea that his bolts are utterly impermeable, I, *Timothy Hairbrain*, laugh at his puny impotence.—His tremendous commands have no power over me.—By the ſlighteſt effort of my will I burſt his bands aſunder.—The priſon he had cloſed opens at my command.—The priſoner ſtarts at the grating of the hinges;—he thinks the meſſenger of death approaches.——My countenance undeceives him.—I knock off the fetters that had been doubly rivetted.—The fleſh that his horrid chains had gnawned from the bone I anoint with oil.—His feſtering wounds are moiſtened with my tears, which operate as a healing balm that penetrates his ſoul.—The tear is wiped from his cheek.—I remind him of his family, and bid him riſe and follow me.—I carry the exhauſted priſoner home.—In ſpite of the commands of the King I reſtore him to his family—participate in all their joy—and am adored as the delivering angel ſent from heaven.—Fool! fool! again I ſay;—canſt thou compare the power of that man which is only exerted to deſtroy, with mine; which can be exerciſed to preſerve mankind from all the ills of life!—*His* exertions are limited to a narrow ſpace and

time,—*mine* are altogether unbounded.—The paſt, the preſent, and the future, are ſubjected to my ſway;—and wilt thou ſtill dare to compare us with each other!

Look again;—ſee this mighty King driven from the throne;—behold him become the laughing-ſtock of the vulgar, and doomed himſelf to feel in his own lumpiſh perſon what it is to be deprived of freedom.—See him now confined in his own palace, and deprived of all thoſe gaudy trappings which lately you ſo much admired, and which you accounted objects of *real* enjoyment;—what are they now?—This *corpus* of his, in the pampering of which you ſeem to think the chief happineſs of man conſiſts, is now become the ſource of all his torment.—It cannot elude the guards that ſurround it, nor can it mount up like an eagle towards heaven:—and if it could, in conſequence of its grovelling nature, it would ſtoop from its airy flight, lured by the ſcent of carrion, and let itſelf be caught once more in the toils.—While I, free as the air I breathe, deſpiſe all thoſe reſtraints that give him ſuch annoyance.—The dungeon has no gloom for me.—The free-born ſpirit ſcorns the power of men, and in every ſituation ranges at large through the wide expanſe of nature.—Even while the body is chained to the earth the mind participates in the bleſſed ſociety of thoſe in whom it moſt delights,—it ranges along the flowery mead,—it liſtens to the muſic of the grove;—it experiences the raptures of love, and the joys of friendſhip;—and are all theſe to be accounted nothing?

Let us go a ſtep farther, to the concluding ſcene.—This mighty King muſt die—and ſo muſt I;—and which of us, I pray you, are then to be deemed to enjoy the *reality*, and which the *ſhadow* of happineſs?—His courtiers, now no longer influenced by hope or fear, turn from him in that trying moment, and worſhip the riſing ſun.

"Deſerted at this utmoſt need,
By thoſe his former bounty fed,
On the bare earth expos'd he lies,
With not one friend to cloſe his eyes."

In the ſame circumſtances *my* faithful attendants, the guardian angels, in whoſe converſe I have ever enjoyed the ſweeteſt ſolace, redouble their attendance: —With tender ſolicitude they guard the humble couch; —each eagerly ſtriving to adminiſter new relief.—They emulouſly bring forward the remembrance of the *good I would have done*; nor am I haunted with the ghoſt of ills *I might have done*, if I had been allured by the temptations to which thoſe who wallow in wealth are ever expoſed.—The mind thus rejoices in the hour of ſeparation from this lump of clay, with which it has been long ſo ſlightly connected, and drops it at laſt without one pang of regret.—And doſt thou, ye worldly wiſe ones, call all this a chimera!—an unreal mockery;—while thou dignifieſt, with the epithet of *realities*, thoſe idle trappings of wealth and power which only tend to produce unceaſing care, and uninterrupted anxiety?

Fool! fool! fool! I ſay,
A melancholy fool! without his bells!

Thou accounteſt that a *reality* which for ever eludes thy graſp, and which no power on earth can ſecure to thee but for a moment.

"'Tis gone while we but ſay, 'tis here."

And thou calleſt thoſe things *phantoms* which thou canſt ſecurely enjoy, and which thou mayeſt at all times call thine own.——Thine own, thou canſt moſt ſtrictly call them, ſince not all the efforts of man, not all the tyranny of what thou calleſt power, can wreſt them from thee.—Art thou not aſhamed at this perverſion of language!

Learn then to reſpect the man whom thou haſt been accuſtomed to deſpiſe;—nor ever hope that I ſhall become a convert to your dull, inſipid rules, which thou dignifieſt with the epithet of wiſdom.

"Where the bee ſucks, there ſuck I,
"In a lily-cup's bell I lie;

" Merrily, merrily, shall I live now,
" Under the blossom that hangs on the bough."

In one of my late aërial excursions I was present at an interesting scene:—I saw the King of a great nation, whose heart was impressed with gratitude for past favours, surrounded by his courtiers.—" What," said he, " shall be done to the man whom the King delighteth " to honour?" His chief courtier, an ugly looking fellow, who had one of those kind of faces that are to be found at every court, and which a near relation of mine has pourtrayed, in never-fading colours, in this line:—

" He can smile, and smile, and be a villain still."

came forward to offer his opinion;—but my attention was just then diverted by the arrival of your Bee; some expressions in it conjured up a train of ideas, which has produced this lucubration I now send you; for I sometimes, as I have said, look forward to the future, as well as back upon the past.

Suppose, said I to myself, among all the variety of possible events, it should so happen, that an officer of the excise should be such a rascal, as from pique and ill will to an honest manufacturer, he should resolve, wickedly and deliberately, and not having the fear of God before his eyes, to falsify his entries, and thus subject the honest man to penalties, not less than *seven and twenty hundred pounds*, at one touch, which, if he were obliged to pay, would inevitably prove his ruin;—but supposing also, that, by a fortuitous concurrence of circumstances, that can rarely happen in cases of this sort, it should so fall out that the fraud could be fully detected, and admit of being proved to the satisfaction of any court;—now, in this case, I would fain know, by means of any of your correspondents, " what would be done, *in this land of freedom*, to " the man who had contrived and perpetrated such a " shocking piece of villainy?" Would his superior of-

ficers, in the firſt place, think themſelves bound in duty to diſcharge ſuch a fellow from his office, and thus prevent him from having it in his power to commit a like crime in future; or would they not rather think that ſuch an *active* officer, who exerted himſelf ſo much to augment the King's revenue, ſhould be protected, encouraged, and promoted*?—I am ſo little in habits of familiarity with great folks, and ha[illegible]o little knowledge of the way in which the ſervants [illegible]he crown act and reaſon, that I myſelf am not com[illegible]etent to reſolve the queſtion.

Another difficulty occurs in this caſe.—Suppoſing the perſon injured ſhould think of bringing an action againſt the aggreſſor at common law, what would be the conſequence?—Could he be arraigned as guilty of robbery?—I think not.—Could he be indicted as a ſwindler?—I ſuſpect difficulties would here occur.—Would it be accounted a forgery?—I fear not.—Perjury?—It ſeems not to come under that head neither.—In ſhort, I know not under what name this crime could be ranked, or whether it could be puniſhed at all.—Now, Sir, in this dilemma, I ſhall think myſelf much obliged to any of your readers, who are learned in the law, to unriddle this myſtery. As to myſelf, I do not like to enter into ſuch knotty inveſtigations, and ſo I leave it.

Eaſy and gay, for pleaſure born,
All ſelf-denying fools I ſcorn;
The proffer'd joy ne'er refuſe,
Nor vex myſelf which ſide to chooſe.
At random with the ſtream I flow,
And never fret where e'er I go:
Still I court ſweet peace and eaſe,
And being pleas'd myſelf, others I ſtrive to pleaſe.

TIMOTHY HAIRBRAIN.

* I am ſufficiently aware that ſuch a man does, in fact, greatly *miſ-uſe*, inſtead of *augmenting*, the King's revenue;—but I here ſpeak in compliance with the language of the times. The intereſt of the King, and the intereſt of the manufacturer, would ſeem to be conſidered by the

Discovery of the Man with the Iron Mask.

Few of our readers have not heard of the *Man with the Iron Mask*, who is known to have existed as a state prisoner in France during the latter end of the last century, and concerning whom so many conjectures have been made in vain. The mystery seems now to be at last revealed, which we are enabled to communicate to our readers, from a publication that has lately appeared in France, under the title of *Memoirs of Marechal de Richlieu*; but we shall first premise a succinct account of this extraordinary person, extracted from the writings of Voltaire and other authors.

'A few months after the death of cardinal Mazarin, a young prisoner arrived at the Isle of Sainte Marguerite, whose appearance excited universal curiosity; his manners were graceful and dignified, his person above the middle size, and his face extremely handsome. On the way thither he constantly wore a mask made with iron springs, to enable him to eat without taking it off. It was, at first, believed that this mask was made entirely of iron, from whence he acquired the name of the man with the iron mask. His attendants had received orders to kill him if he attempted to take off his mask, or discover himself.

'The prisoner remained in this isle till the year 1690, when the governor of Pignerol being promoted to the government of the Bastile, conducted him to that fortress. In his way thither, he stopped with him at his [illegible], near Palteau. The prisoner arrived there in a [illegible] surrounded by a numerous guard on horseback.

[illegible] of the revenue officers as diametrically opposite. Hence that [illegible] the manufacture must, of course, necessarily augment the [illegible]. This is a syllogism *a la moderne*.—It is quite a new figure of speech, that was not known to Mr Locke.—I question if Mr Paley has got it.

Mr de Saint Mars eat at the ſame table with him all the time they reſided at Palteau; but the latter was always placed with his back towards the windows; and the peaſants, whom curioſity kept conſtantly on the watch, obſerved that Mr de Saint Mars always ſat oppoſite him with two piſtols by the ſide of his plate. They were waited on by one ſervant only, who received the diſhes in the anti-chamber, and always ſhut the dining-room door carefully after him when he went out. The priſoner was always maſked, even when he paſſed through the court; the governor alſo ſlept in a bed in the ſame room with him. In the courſe of their journey, the iron-maſk was, one day, heard to aſk his keeper whether the king had any deſign on his life? No, my prince, he replied, provided that you allow yourſelf to be conducted without oppoſition, your life is perfectly ſecure. The ſtranger was accommodated as well as it was poſſible to be in the Baſtile; and every thing he expreſſed a deſire for was inſtantly procured him. He was particularly partial to fine linen, which did not proceed from vanity, for he was really in want of it; becauſe his conſtant confinement, and ſedentary life, had rendered his ſkin ſo delicate, that unleſs his linen was extremely fine, it incommoded him.

He was alſo fond of playing on the guitar. He never complained of his confinement, nor gave a hint of his rank. The tones of his voice were uncommonly pleaſing and intereſting.

He was ſerved conſtantly in plate; and the governor always placed his diſhes on the table himſelf; and when he entered, or retired, he locked the door after him. He *tutoyoit* (thee'd and thou'd) the governor, who on the contrary treated him with the greateſt reſpect, and never wore his hat, or ſat down in his preſence, unleſs he was deſired.

Whilſt he reſided at Sainte Marguerite's, he wrote his name on a plate, and threw it out of his window towards a boat lying at the foot of the tower. A

fisherman picked it up, and carried it to the governor. He was alarmed at the sight of it, and asked the man with great anxiety, whether he could read, and whether any one else had seen the plate! I cannot read, replied the fisherman; and no one else has seen the plate, as I have this instant found it. The man was, however, kept till the governor was well assured of the truth of his assertions.

'He made another attempt to make himself known, which was equally unsuccessful. A young man who lived in the isle, one day perceived something floating under the prisoner's window, and on picking it up, he discovered it to be a very fine shirt, written all over. He carried it immediately to the governor, who, after unfolding it, appeared in the greatest consternation. He inquired of the young man whether he had had the curiosity to read what was written on it? He answered no; but notwithstanding this reply, he was found, a few days after, dead in his bed.

'The fate of the iron-mask excited great curiosity; and a young officer, who visited Mr de Saint Mars, when he resided at Sainte Marguerite's, was so desirous to see him, that he bribed a sentinel, who was stationed in a gallery under the prisoner's window, to let him take his place for a short time. He had a perfect view of him from thence, as he was then without his mask. His face was fair and handsome; and his person tall, and finely formed. His hair was perfectly grey, though he was only in the flower of his age. He spent the whole night in walking up and down the room.

'Father Griffet, in his Journal of the Bastile, says, that on the 8th of September 1698, Mr de Saint Mars, newly created governor of that fortress, made his first entrance into it, bringing with him an ancient prisoner, whom he had taken care of at Pignerol, and at the Isle Sainte Marguerite. His name was not mentioned, and he was kept constantly masked. An apartment was prepared for him, by order of the governor before

his arrival, fitted up in the moſt convenient ſtyle. When he was allowed to go to maſs, he was ſtrictly forbid to ſpeak, or uncover his face; and orders were given to the ſoldiers to fire upon him if he attempted either. As he paſſed through the court, their pieces were always pointed towards him.

'This unfortunate prince died the 19th of November 1703, after a ſhort illneſs, and was buried in St. Paul's church. The expence of his funeral only amounted to forty livres. His real name and age were concealed from the prieſts who buried him; for in the regiſter made of his funeral, it was mentioned that he was about forty years old; and he had told his apothecary, ſome time before his death, that he thought he muſt be ſixty.

'It is a well known fact, that every thing which he had uſed was, after his death, burnt and deſtroyed; even to the doors of his priſon. His plate was melted down; and the walls of his chamber were ſcraped and white-waſhed. Nay, ſuch was the fear of his having left a letter or any mark, which might lead to diſcover who he was, that the very floor of his room was taken up, and the ceiling taken down. In ſhort, every corner was ſearched into, that no trace might remain of him.

'The reſult of theſe extraordinary accounts is, that the iron-maſk muſt have been a perſon of great conſequence; for on the ſlighteſt probability of a diſcovery, the governor expreſſed the greateſt conſternation; and the effectual ſteps which he took to ſilence all thoſe who were ſo unfortunate to find any thing on which the poor priſoner had written, was another ſtriking proof that his being concealed was of the utmoſt conſequence to the king and the miniſtry.'

It now appears, by a memoir ſaid to be written by the governor of the prince a little before his death, now firſt publiſhed, that this unfortunate perſon was twin-brother to Lewis XIV.;—that he was born four hours

after his brother;—that the king no ſooner heard that the queen was in a ſecond labour, than he became exceſſively alarmed, leſt it ſhould turn out to be a ſecond dauphin; becauſe it had been foretold by ſome ſhepherds that the queen was pregnant with two ſons; and this report having been circulated through Paris, the people were greatly alarmed by it, and aſſerted, that if this prediction ſhould be verified, it would cauſe the total ruin of the ſtate. The king therefore ordered the chancellor of France, the firſt almoner, the queen's confeſſor, and the writer of this paper, to remain in the queen's apartment till ſhe was delivered, as he wiſhed them to be witneſſes to the ſteps he ſhould take if ſhe gave birth to another dauphin. The king, during the whole time of the labour, was tormented by his apprehenſions; and turning to thoſe preſent ſaid, ſufficiently loud to be heard by the queen, that if another dauphin ſhould be born, and any preſent ſhould divulge the ſecret, their heads ſhould anſwer for it: for, added he, his birth muſt be a ſecret of ſtate, to prevent the misfortunes that might follow from the diſcloſure; as the ſalique law has been ſilent concerning the inheritance of a kingdom on the birth of male twins.

The writer of this memoir relates, with much minuteneſs, the ſteps that were taken by the king to conceal the birth of this ill-fated ſon. All the perſons who knew of the birth were bound by a moſt ſolemn oath, dictated by the king himſelf, to inviolable ſecreſy, and were informed that immediate death would be the conſequence of the ſmalleſt infringement of it. The young prince was brought up as a private perſon, by a nurſe, *M. Perennette*. When his infancy was over, cardinal Mazarine entruſted him to the care of the writer of this memoir. Here he was treated as one of his own rank, and received a ſuitable education. The prince was a beautiful, accompliſhed young man, and his countenance ſo much reſembled that of his royal

brother as to occasion a discovery, which proved the source of all his future misfortunes.

When he was about the age of nineteen he became extremely anxious to discover who were his parents; and from the equivocal answers he received, he was led to suspect that he was a son of the governor himself. For some time this seemed to satisfy him: but fresh suspicions having been awakened by particular circumstances, his curiosity, as to this particular, became so unbounded as to make him watch his opportunity to break open a bureau, where he found letters from the queen, and some other persons, which led him first to suspect the real secret of his birth. After this his conduct altered much. He became headstrong and obstinate, insisting to be carried to Dijon, where, as was afterwards discovered, he hoped to see a picture of the king. His extreme disappointment on being refused this indulgence alarmed the governor very much, and made him watch his actions with more narrowly than usual care; but in spite of his utmost care the prince found means, by the favour of a young chamber-maid, to procure a portrait of the king.

'As soon, continues the narrator, as the unhappy prince glanced his eye on the portrait, he was forcibly struck by its resemblance to himself; and well he might, for one portrait would have served for them both. This sight confirmed his doubts, and made him furious. He instantly flew to me, exclaiming, in the most violent passion, *This is the King!* and I am his brother: here is an undeniable proof of it. He then shewed me a letter from cardinal Mazarin, that he had stolen out of my scrutoire, in which his birth was mentioned.'

These transactions were no sooner notified to the king than the prince was immediately sent to prison, and guarded in the manner that has been already narrated. From this account we are enabled to judge of the cause of the uncommon precautions that were taken to conceal the face of the man with the iron mask,

and thoſe otherwiſe myſterious circumſtances that regard this ſingular perſonage. He was never permitted to walk in the court of the Baſtile without his maſk, which he was forbidden to take off even in the preſence of his phyſicians. Would this precaution have been taken if his face had not been a ſtriking likeneſs of one well known throughout all France? And what face could this be but that of his brother, Lewis XIVth's? To whom this unfortunate prince bore ſo great a reſemblance, that a ſlight glance of him, it was feared, would have betrayed the ſecret which was ſo ardently wiſhed to be concealed.

Thus after the beſt part of a century has elapſed in vain enquiries into this myſterious tranſaction, and its unavailing conjectures reſpecting the rank and parentage of *the perſon with the iron maſk*, the truth ſeems at length to have been brought to light; and the curioſity of the public may now, in all probability, be ſatisfied with regard to it. Unfortunate for this young man was his high birth. Had he been born the ſon of a cobler he might have enjoyed life with comfort and tranquillity. Unfortunate is the lot of princes, who muſt ſacrifice the fineſt feelings of nature to the mortifying conſideration of ſelf preſervation, and perſonal ſecurity!

STATISTICAL OBSERVATIONS.

As another leſſon in the art of reaſoning I would obſerve, that things are often ſo intimately connected with one another in this world, that if one part be known, the others muſt follow of courſe. A knowledge of this nature may be called the knowledge of *ſequences*. Without this ſpecies of knowledge no man will ever make great proficiency in the art of reaſoning, eſpecially with regard to political affairs. From the

want of ſuch a knowledge he will be conſtantly labouring to make far-fetched diſcoveries, which never by other evidence can perhaps be known with certainty, but which, from the doctrine of *ſequences*, may be diſcovered with the utmoſt certainty and facility.

To give an example;—I diſcover, ſuppoſe, by ſome accident or another, that in a certain country, at a particular period of time, it was the univerſal faſhion to travel in carriages; that a journey of any conſiderable extent on horſeback was not known, but that wheel-carriages of all kinds ſwarmed in every part of the country;—knowing theſe facts, although I ſhould never have heard a ſingle word of the ſtate of the roads, I can tell, with the utmoſt certainty, that in the country where theſe faſhions prevailed, the roads muſt neceſſarily have been good, and muſt be kept in a ſtate of good repair, whether I can diſcover any hints to inform me of this or not. In this concluſion I cannot be miſtaken, becauſe it would not only be improbable, but even, impoſſible, for carriages univerſally to abound where the roads were ſuch as not to admit of carriages travelling with eaſe. And this they never can be but where human induſtry has been exerted to perfect them.

On the other hand, if I ſhould learn by any accident that in another country the roads are univerſally neglected, and that no canals are cut for facilitating correſpondence by water, I may with equal certainty conclude, that agriculture is at a low rate in that country; that manufactures and active commerce are ſcarcely known; and that indolence and poverty muſt pervade the inhabitants of that country, from one end of it to the other. Should any one, therefore, pretend to give a different picture of the inhabitants, one may venture flatly to contradict it as falſe and impoſſible.

To apply this mode of reaſoning to more diſtant events.—When we are told in the ſacred writings that Nineveh was a great city, that it contained ſix ſcore

thouſand inhabitants, who knew not their right hand from their left, that its length was three ſabbath days journey, &c. I have no need to be told that agriculture was practiſed in that country with ſucceſs and ſkill,—that the fields were cultivated with care, that the inhabitants enjoyed the benefits of good roads, &c.; for unleſs all theſe things had taken place, the people in the country could not have ſpared ſo much of their extra produce as would be ſufficient to have fed this immenſe multitude for a continuance of many years, nor could have brought it to them after it was raiſed. Neither need I be told that the art of civil government had been carried there to conſiderable perfection;—becauſe, without that, ſuch a multitude of people could not have been preſerved in peaceful tranquillity ſo long as to increaſe to ſuch a degree. I have no need to be told that the arts were there practiſed in a manner tolerably perfect; for without this kind of knowledge, the houſes they occupied, and the conveniencies theſe ſuppoſe, could not have been obtained. I need not be told that manufactures were there carried on to a conſiderable extent; becauſe, without theſe, the numerous inhabitants of the town could not have provided the means for their ſubſiſtence. I need not be told that commerce there flouriſhed; for without commerce the various buyers and ſellers could not have found the means of having their reſpective wants abundantly ſupplied. Tell me then of a large town, and you neceſſarily deſcribe ten thouſand circumſtances that muſt have exiſted at the ſame time; with a ſingle word you call them up before our eyes, as you neceſſarily call into exiſtence the ſhade, the moment you deſcribe the ſun as ſhining.

Thoſe who read hiſtory with this attention to *ſequences*, read with a degree of intereſt and ſatisfaction that others cannot conceive;—but I muſt not here enlarge.—I ſhall conclude this lucubration with the beſt authenticated liſt I have been able to find of the moſt

conſiderable towns on the globe, with the number of inhabitants each contains. It is copied from a German book; for it is in that country alone that ſtatiſtical accounts have been ſo long in faſhion as to have been productive of any conſiderable effects. If this account be read with a due degree of attention to *ſequences*, it will give riſe to many important reflections, which will tend to enlarge the human faculties, to eradicate local prejudices, and to inſpire that kind of national modeſty which is the natural conſequence of knowledge.

A List of 186 of the moſt conſiderable Towns in the known World, with the number of inhabitants contained in each, alphabetically arranged.

Aix-la-Chapelle	24,000	Brunſwick	22,385
Alcmar	8,000	Bruſſelles	100,000
Algier	100,000	Buda	21,600
Altenbourg	8,800	Cadiz	70,000
Altona	24,400	Caira	200,000
Amſterdam	230,000	Calcutta	600,000
Aſtracan	70,000	Carthagena	28,000
Augſbourg	36,000	Caſſel	20,000
Avignon	26,000	Chambery	20,000
Bagdad	500,000	Charletown	11,000
Barcelona	63,000	Chemenitz	9,000
Baſle	15,040	Chriſtiana	10,000
Baſtia	5,000	Clauſthal	8,000
Batavia	144,026	Cobourg	6,961
Bergen	16,000	Coimbra	11,800
Berlin	138,225	Colberg	5,000
Berne	13,681	Cologne	42,500
Birmingham	50,295	Conſtance	3,419
Bologne	72,000	Conſtantinople	1,000,000
Boſton	25,000	Copenhagen	96,800
Bourdeaux	84,000	Cork	87,000
Bremen	30,000	Cuſtrin	4,000
Breſlau	58,000	Dantzic	48,000
Breſt	24,600	Darmſtadt	7,000
Briſtol	100,000	Deux-ponts	5,000

Dordrecht	19,000	Liege	82,000
Dreſden	50,000	Limeric	32,000
Dublin	150,000	Liſbon	160,000
Edinburgh	80,863	Leghorn	45,000
Elſinore	7,000	London	600,000
Elbingen	15,768	Loretta	4,000
Emden	7,474	Lubec	30,000
Erfort	14,642	Lucerne	6,394
Erlangen	7,980	Lucca	39,000
Florence	81,000	Lyons	130,000
Franckfort on Main	43,000	Madraſs	300,000
Franckfort on the Oder	9,982	Madrid	154,000
Freiberg	9,000	Madgebourg	25,849
Genoa	80,000	Malaga	41,000
Geneva	24,000	Mancheſter	42,937
Gera	7,000	Manheim	24,190
Glaſgow	30,000	Mantua	16,000
Gottingen	7,628	Marſeilles	87,410
Gotha	11,000	Mayence	27,000
Gothenbourg	20,000	Meſſina	20,000
Granada	70,000	Mexico	160,000
Groneningen	20,000	Macao	406,000
Halle	21,000	Middlebrugh	24,000
Hambourg	100,000	Milan	132,000
Hanau	12,264	Miſnia	7,000
Hanover	15,448	Mitau	11,000
Haarlem	30,000	Modena	30,000
The Hague	37,000	Montepellier	30,000
Heidelberg	9,000	Moſcow	500,000
Iena	4,000	Munich	40,000
Inſpruck	10,224	Nancy	30,000
Klagenfort	10,000	Naples	383,900
Koeningſberg, in Pruſſia	62,600	Naumburgh	7,700
		Neufchatel	3,000
Kremnitz	10,208	Nice	25,000
Langenſalza	5,300	Norwich	32,000
Lauſanne	8,000	Nuremberg	30,000
Leiden	48,000	Oedenburgh	11,600
Leipſic	32,000	Oſnaburgh	6,000
Livorpool	54,050	Padua	39,000
		Palermo	120,000

Paris	800,000	Stockholm	75,600
Pekin	2,000,000	Stralfund	13,300
Peterſburgh	160,000	Straſburgh	60,000
Philadelphia	32,000	Stutgarde	22,100
Piſa	15,000	Thorn	10,000
Porto	40,600	Tivoli	18,000
Potſdam	28,800	Tobolſk	15,000
Prague	74,800	Tolada	20,000
Preſburgh	36,100	Toul	30,000
Raab	20,600	Tranquebar	15,000
Ragaſa	8,000	Trieſte	18,000
Ratiſbon	22,000	Turin	87,000
Rigt	27,900	Warſaw	88,000
Rome	162,800	Venice	149,400
Rotterdam	50,600	Verona	57,400
Rouen	66,500	Verſailles	80,000
Salſbourgh	18,000	Vienna	225,000
Sanquerhouſe	3,500	Ulm	13,000
Shaff-houſe	7,000	Utreght	30,000
Schweidnitz	8,200	Weimar	6,000
Schwerin	9,900	Weſel	8,000
Schwiz	4,840	Wezlar	4,600
Segovia	8,000	York	28,748
Seville	120,000	Yverdon	8,200
Sienna	15,032	Zeitz	6,900
Syracuſe	14,000	Zerbſt	7,000
Smyrna	100,000	Zurie	10,500
Stade	8,000		

To this liſt allow me to add the following liſt of towns in France, extracted from the *Compte rendu* of Mr Neckar.—What a vaſt idea does it give of that fine country, when we conſider that it contains ſixty towns whoſe population amounts to 2,492,700 ſouls?

A List of the Towns in France, arranged in Claſſes, according to the Number of Perſons contained in each.

Claſs 1ſt, containing 100,000, and upwards.		*Claſs 2d, from 80 to 100,000.*	
1 Paris	680,000	1 Marſeilles	90,000
2 Lyons	160,000	1 Bourdeaux	84,000
2	840,000	2	174,000

Claſs 3d, from 60 to 80,000.	
1 Roan	72,500
1 Verſailles	60,000
1 Liſle	67,000
3	199,500
Claſs 4th, from 50 to 60,000.	
1 Nantes	58,000
1 Toulouſe	56,000
1 Nimes	50,000
3	164,000
Claſs 5th, from 40 to 50,000.	
1 Amiens	43,000
1 Straſburg	46,000
2	89,000
Claſs 6th, from 30 to 40,000.	
1 Angers	30,000
1 Caen	32,000
1 Breſt	31,000
1 Rennes	35,500
1 Orleans	39,000
1 Nancy	34,000
1 Montpelier	32,000
1 Troyes	32,500
1 Rheims	31,000
9	297,000
Claſs 7th, from 20 to 30,000.	
1 Tours	21,600
1 Clermont	24,000
1 Montauban	20,000
1 St Etienne en Forez	27,000
1 Limages	22,000
1 Arras	21,500
1 Dunkirk	27,000
1 Grenoble	24,000
1 Dijon	20,000
1 Beſançon	25,500
1 Bourges	25,000
1 Toulon	28,000
1 Aix	24,000
13	309,600
Claſs 8th, from 15 to 20,000.	
1 Cambray	15,000
1 Valenciennes	19,500
1 Dieppe	17,000
1 Havre	18,000
1 St. Malo	17,500
1 Perpignan	15,000
1 Lunneville	16,500
1 Moulines	16,500
1 Carcaſſone	18,500
1 Velay	17,000
1 Doway	19,500
1 Rochelle	16,000
1 Abbeville	19,000
1 Poitiers	17,500
13	239,500
Claſs 9th, from 10 to 15,000.	
1 St. Quintin	10,500
1 Bayonne	11,000
1 Chalons	12,000
1 Angouleme	13,000
1 Cahors	10,000
1 Nevers	14,000
1 Bar le due	10,800
1 Blois	12,000
1 Riom	14,800
1 Alençon	13,500
1 Colmar	12,500
1 Mans	13,000
12	147,100
Claſs 10th, from 5 to 10,000.	
1 Soiſſons	7,500
1 Macon	9,000
1 Paw	9,000
1 Auch	7,500
4	33,000

Tranſlation of the Jeu d'Eſprit, by M. Bouffleurs. P. 143.

With the office ſo dazzling elated,
Which I've yet but ſo recently had,
In a poſt-chaiſe and four I am ſeated,
And d——e, but I am the lad.

On an embaſſy now I am going,
In the name of my ſov'reign, to tell,
For myſelf—that I rather am ſickly—
For him—that he's perfectly well.

I had a ſwell'd cheek at alighting,
And I bluſh'd to come into her view;
The Princeſs look'd much more delighting;
For inſtead of my one, ſhe had two.

Her Highneſs unpoliſh'd did bear me
Some grudge, as may well be believ'd;
When full in the face ſhe did ſtare me,
And half her own charms there perceiv'd.

"I come from the King my good maſter,
"On an embaſſy by his deſire,
"My Princeſs, to tell you the paſſion
"With which his fond heart you inſpire.

"Although you did lie in the ſtubble,
"He'd give," ſays he to me one day,
"For the half of your bed as a lover,
"The half of his kingdom away."

The Princeſs wrote in her *pupitre* [deſk]
Some lines, with her thanks, which ſhe ſlipt
'Twixt my finger and thumb, in a letter;
And away with the treaſure I tript.

And as thro' the ſtreet I am paſſing,
I can't whiſper I feel any ſorrow,
To add to the honour I've ſeen her,
The pleaſure to bid her good-morrow.

Anacreontic.

Found in an old Drawer in the Repoſitories of a Perſon deceaſed.

O God of Sleep! ſince we muſt be
Oblig'd to give ſome hours to thee;
Invade me not whilſt the full bowl
Glows on my cheek, and warms my ſoul.
Be that the only time to reſt,
When I no wine, no joys can taſte;
Short, very ſhort, then, be thy reign,
For I'm in haſte to live again.

But oh! if melting in my arms,
The nymph belov'd, with all her charms,
In ſome ſweet dream ſhould then ſurpriſe,
And grant what waking ſhe denies;
Gentle ſlumber! prithee ſtay,
Slowly, ſlowly bring the day.
Let no rude noiſe my bliſs deſtroy,
For ſweet deluſion's real joy.

Sir John Sinclair's Account of the different Breeds of Sheep, continued from page 262.

1. HILL SHEEP.

"THEIR ſuperiority over the black-fac'd is incontravertibly proved by a variety of experiments. Mr Thomas Scott at Lothem on Carter Fell, a mountain about 1600 feet above the level of the ſea, exchanged, in 1773, with Walter Hog in Ettrick Foreſt, five white-faced for as many black-faced tups; but had every reaſon to regret the experiment, which was far from being the caſe with Mr Hog. Mr Roger Marſhall, at Blindburn in Northumberland, came to that farm in 1769; and purchaſed the ſtock upon the ground, among which were

many black-faced ſheep. Theſe he completely extirpated, and found it greatly to his advantage. So much convinced indeed are the farmers in the neighbourhood, particularly thoſe of Ettrick Foreſt, of Eweſdale, and Liddeſdale, of their ſuperior excellence, that they are now converting their flocks, as quickly as poſſible, into the Cheviot breed.

"The Directors cannot heſitate to recommend a trial of this breed to all the ſheep farmers in the hilly parts of England and Scotland. For that purpoſe, they have already purchaſed fifty tups and a hundred ewes, which they propoſe to deliver at 36s. the tup, and 20s. the ewe, in every diſtrict where application is made for that purpoſe, by an active and intelligent improver. If they are found to anſwer, the breed can afterwards be extended with great rapidity, there being already from 30,000 to 50,000 of that ſort brought to very great perfection. Of theſe, Mr Scott's at Lethem, Mr Laing's at Plenderleith, Mr Marſhall's at Blindburn, and Mr Redhead's at Chatto, all in the neighbourhood of Jedburgh, are among the hardieſt and beſt.

"The progreſs that has been made in improving this breed, particularly in regard to meliorating its wool, is in the higheſt degree ſatisfactory. About twenty years ago, the ſtone of wool required ten fleeces, and the wool ſold at only 8s. per ſtone. Eight fleeces now weigh a ſtone, and the price is more than double, particularly ſince the increaſed demand of the Yorkſhire manufacturers. Even this excellent breed, however, is ſtill capable of ſome improvement; and there is reaſon to believe, that our *hill ſheep*, like our *race horſes*, can only be brought to perfection by the introduction of *foreign blood*. The wool of this breed wants, *1ſt*, To be ſtill finer in the pile; *2dly*, Shorter in the ſtaple, ſo as to make it fit for cloathing; *3dly*, Thicker in the coat, ſo as to keep the animal warmer; and, *laſtly*, more equal in point of quality, ſo that the whole fleece may be as nearly as poſſible the ſame. Theſe are qualities which the Spaniſh breed poſſeſs ſuperior to any other; and if the hardineſs, the excellent carcaſe, and the other advantages of the Cheviot breed are united to the properties above-mentioned belonging to the Spaniſh, *hill ſheep are brought to their greateſt height of perfection*. The croſs between the two breeds has been already tried; and, in ſo far as it is poſſible to judge from the appearance of the lambs this ſeaſon, the experiment has anſwered completely. Twenty

lambs of this croſs are to be wintered this year in the neighbourhood of the Cheviot hills, to prove their hardineſs. The fleece is ſo much bettered, that the farmers in the neighbourhood have purchaſed from the Society ſeveral rams of the Spaniſh breed, mixed with the Southdown, in order to try the experiment on a larger ſcale, the ſucceſs of which, they now think, is hardly to be doubted.

II. LOWLAND BREED.

"Though ſheep ſeem naturally calculated for hilly diſtricts, yet there are breeds which thrive equally well on low and rich lands. Of theſe, perhaps, the Bakewell and Culley breeds are the beſt entitled to attention, uniting to excellence of ſhape, early maturity, readineſs to fatten, great weight of carcaſe, and quantity of wool. As yet the carcaſe has been principally attended to by theſe breeders; but it is now propoſed to endeavour to improve the fleece, by croſſing with fine woolled ſheep. Two experiments alſo have been tried with this ſpecies, which have ſucceeded beyond expectation. The firſt by John Aſkew, Eſq; of Pallinſburn, in Northumberland. He clipped a ewe upon the 9th of February laſt, that had lambed the day preceding, whoſe fleece had eight months growth. The ſecond fleece was clipped on the 24th of June following, and conſequently had about four months growth. The ewe had acceſs to ſhelter, and was attended to in regard to food, a handfull or two of oats being occaſionally given it for ſome time after the firſt clipping, though this perhaps was not abſolutely neceſſary. The reſult was, that both the ewe and the lamb were in the beſt condition of any in Mr Aſkew's flock; that the quantity of wool was increaſed about two pounds; and the quality ſo much improved, that the ſecond clipping was worth about 8s. per ſtone more than the firſt. The four months growth alſo was exactly of the length calculated for carding wool; conſequently the long woolled ſheep, inſtead of twice, may be clipped thrice a-year.

"The other experiment, that of cloathing ſheep, was tried on a ſmall ſcale by Mr Brodie, at Upper Keith, near Edinburgh. The improvement, in regard to the quality of the Wool, was very great, and fully juſtifies the accounts handed down to us by ancient writers, reſpecting the advantages of that practice. Experiments of this nature, on a larger ſcale, are to be tried

this ſeaſon. It is believed, that cloathing the long woolled ſheep, and clipping them thrice a-year, is the greateſt improvement practicable in regard to that breed. It converts combing into clothing wool; and, whilſt it increaſes the quantity, and improves the quality of the fleece, is of eſſential ſervice to the fleece. Common unbleached or green linen, done over with Lord Dundonald's tar, by which the bad effects of wet, more prejudicial to ſheep than cold, will be prevented, is the beſt covering. The expence is trifling, not exceeding 7d. each; and the covering will probably laſt, with proper attention, two or three years.

III. ISLAND SHEEP.

"The public is already fully acquainted with the excellencies of the Shetland breed. Experiments will be tried how far they will anſwer in other places; but, as this breed ſeems to be peculiarly calculated for an inſular ſituation, the great object of the Society muſt be to improve that breed in Shetland itſelf, and to extend it over the Orkney and Weſtern Iſlands. It has been lately diſcovered, that the ſkins of this breed, with the fleece on, may be prepared ſo as to make a moſt beautiful fur; and their excellent quality will probably make them fit to be converted into Morocco leather, the raw material of which cannot eaſily be procured in ſufficient quantities.

IV. FOREIGN BREEDS.

"It is propoſed to aſcertain how far ſuch foreign breeds as are diſtinguiſhed for any peculiar properties, will thrive in Great Britain. Some of the Spaniſh breed ſent by that reſpectable character, M. D'Aubenton, from the mountains of Burgundy, will be kept ſeparate from other ſheep, under an experienced ſhepherd. In the courſe of a few months, ſome of the breed of Ancient Colchis, ſo renowned for their golden fleeces, and other ſheep from the interior parts of Africa, diſtinguiſhed, it is ſaid, by peculiar excellence of wool, may be looked for. A variety of breeds alſo may, in due time, be expected from the Eaſt Indies; the Directors of the India Company having very obligingly ordered ſpecimens of every ſpecies of ſheep in the Eaſt to be ſent to the Society. As ſoon as they arrive, the nature and qualities of all theſe different breeds will be fully aſcertained by every neceſſary experiment.

Parliamentary Proceedings.

Debate on Mr Burke's motion, "That the Impeachment of Mr "Haſtings is now depending." Concluded from our laſt, page 312.

THE *Maſter of the Rolls* was not convinced by the arguments he had juſt heard: he wiſhed the reſolution had been worded in the ſame terms with that of the Lords in 1678, which ſaid, "that an impeachment preferred in a preceding Parliament was "not altered by a diſſolution, becauſe it would have been leſs "difficult to form an opinion upon it." He expreſſed ſtrong doubts whether the Lords, in caſes of impeachment, were a diſtinct court, independent of the Commons, and conſequently, whether an impeachment was a pure judicial proceeding, as had been contended; and thence drew an argument for the neceſſity of appointing a committee to ſearch for precedents, by which this, and other points of ſo much importance to a ſound deciſion, might be determined. He then took a review of the caſes that had been ſo often quoted, and examined the arguments founded on convenience; concluding that it was not, however, on *convenience*, but on *law*, that they were to decide, and that triumphs over the law for the ſake of convenience, would be found to be only victories over themſelves.

Mr Yorke ſaid, the arguments of the Chancellor of the Exchequer were clear, conſiſtent, and convincing. On the principles of common ſenſe, of juſtice, and of policy, an impeachment after a diſſolution ought to remain unaltered. He took a brief view of the precedents, and contended, that there was a difference between the inferior courts and the High Court of Parliament; the former deriving their power from the Crown only, and the latter poſſeſſing an original and inherent power.

The Attorney General was deſirous of farther time and more information.—The caſes that had been ſo often quoted were not concluſive either way. If from thoſe precedents it ſhould appear that the order of 1685, reſcinding that of 1678, reſtored only the ancient law of Parliament, he ſhould be inclined to give much greater weight to that order than he ſhould do, conſidering it apart. They had been alarmed with the idea of ſurrendering their privileges; but whether the queſtion implied any ſurrender of their privileges, he was not yet able to ſatisfy himſelf. He reviewed the precedents which had been argued on as favouring the doctrine, that an impeachment abated by a diſſo-

lution. With regard to the mode of proceeding by the Commons, were it not to abate, would any man maintain that the minutes printed for the uſe of the Lords, were ſuch evidence or authority as the Houſe could act upon? It was a fixed principle in law, that nothing but the record, which could not be averred againſt, was to be borrowed of one tribunal by another. It would not, ſurely, be contended that one Houſe of Commons was to act miniſterially as the mere agent of another? He did not deny the principle, that the proſecutor of an impeachment was the Commons of the whole kingdom, and therefore perpetual; but there was a great difference between a diſſolution and a prorogation of Parliament. In regard to the perpetuity of the Houſe of Commons, as contended for, it was at leaſt an eſtabliſhed maxim of the law, that the King never dies; and yet, till the inconvenience was cured by Act of Parliament, all ſuits in the King's name abated on his natural demiſe. As far as analogy went, it followed that a proſecution abated by the diſſolution of the Houſe of Commons that commenced it; ſince no law had been paſſed to prevent it. He wiſhed for time to obtain more information.

Mr Robinſon ſpoke againſt proceeding on the impeachment.

Mr Pybus ſupported the motion of Mr Burke againſt the mere technical doctrines of legal analogy.

Mr Adam contended, that on two grounds, as precious in themſelves as they were eſſential to the well-being of the country, it might be ſhown, that an impeachment did not abate by the diſſolution of Parliament. 1ſt, The doctrine aſſerted by the motion, was eſſential to the privileges of the Houſe of Commons. 2d, It was manifeſted and aſcertained by the ſpirit of the conſtitution, and the practice of Parliament.

The inquiſitorial character and office of the Houſe of Commons, one of the moſt important of its functions, would be rendered of no avail, if the Crown, which they had deprived of the power of pardoning, were ſtill to have the power of ſuſpenſion. The inquiſitorial power of the Houſe of Commons was ſo ſacred, that they ought to watch it with the moſt jealous anxiety. Cripple this inquiſitorial power with the Royal ſuſpenſion, to which the converſe of his right hon. friend's motion went, and it would be in vain for them to impeach a judge who trampled on the rights of juſtice, or a miniſter who violated every ſacred privilege of the people. The high authority of that Houſe, by overlooking, ſuperintending, and correcting the practice of any inferior court, meliorated the general adminiſtration of juſtice, and preſerved the conſtitution unbroken. Taking the queſtion therefore on the broad conſtitutional ground, nothing could be more indubitable than that, without referring

it to law, and without arguing it on the baſis of analogies, the doctrine of the continuance of an impeachment was eſſential to our well-being as a people.

On the other ground, namely, that of the practice of Parliament, the doctrine was equally clear. From precedents it appeared clear, that all judicial proceedings went on from Seſſion to Seſſion, and from Parliament to Parliament—prorogation being always conſidered the ſame as diſſolution, and being unknown till the reign of Philip and Mary, and little practiſed till that of Queen Elizabeth—all judicial proceedings went on, and particularly impeachments, becauſe the High Court remained in integrity, though not individually the ſame. The Peers of Great Britain enjoyed their functions during their natural lives, and they were called to the exerciſe of their functions by the King's aſſembling them in Parliament, juſt as the Judges were called to the exerciſe of their judicial authority in term time. The parallel was perfect. The Judges acted under a patent from the Crown; but between term and term, the exerciſe of their functions ceaſed; they might act as Juſtices of the Peace, and they had certain other privileges; but in the great powers of their patent, they could not act in theſe intervals: juſt ſo with the Peers; the patent of Peerage from the Crown inveſted them with the power of judging in a certain way, and their writ of ſummons to Parliament was exactly to them what the notice of the firſt day of term was to the Judges. It might as well be ſaid, that the Judges could not in one term continue, and decide upon any trial begun in the term preceding. The patent of the Judge was more limited than that of the Peer; it was confined to his life; whereas the Peer's right deſcended to his ſon, and was to be exerciſed at all times when Parliament ſhould be ſummoned.

Mr Adam then went over all the particular precedents already quoted, and drew ſome legal and logical deductions in illuſtration of his conſtitutional doctrine. He concluded with obſerving, that it violated the firſt principles of juſtice to ſay, that they ſhould have an inquiſitorial power, and not the means of making it effectual—that they ſhould not ſuffer a pardon to be pleadable, nor a pardon to be given; and ſhould yet be in a ſituation ſo helpleſs as to have their functions ſtopped, and juſtice ſuſpended, at the pleaſure of the Crown.

Mr Serjeant Watſon attempted to ſpeak, but could not be heard.

The Houſe once more adjourned, on the motion of *Mr Pitt*, at a quarter paſt two o'clock.

Thurſday—December 23. 1790.

The adjourned committee on the impeachment being reſumed, Sir Peter Burrel in the chair,

Colonel Simcoe admitted the right of the Houſe of Commons to proceed on an impeachment after a diſſolution of Parliament—defended Mr Baſtard from the imputation of inconſiſtency, and accuſed Mr Burke of ſomething of that nature. This called up *Mr Burke*, who repelled the attack made upon him with much vivacity, and in a ſpeech of conſiderable length, replete, as uſual, with flaſhes of wit and ſallies of humour, endeavoured to ſhow the futility, and to hold up to view the inconſiſtency of moſt of the arguments that had been adduced in oppoſition to the motion he had made. His ſarcaſms were particularly pointed againſt the gentlemen of the law, whom he wiſhed to repreſent as not being intereſted in ſupporting the privileges of that houſe, not conſidering it as their home, but always looking up to the Houſe of Peers, where they hoped at laſt to be fixed, as to a place of reſt. He reviewed the precedents which had been adduced by them, and endeavoured to ſhow they did not apply. He was particularly ſevere on Mr Erſkine, and held up to view the caſe of Sir Adam Blair as peculiarly inapplicable. "This Knight errant, ſaid he, whom he had choſen as his champion to break a lance in the Houſe of Commons, was a Sir Adam Blair.—The real ſtate of the caſe was this: In 1689, this Sir Adam Blair had been impeached by the Houſe of Commons before the Lords, for High Treaſon, a little before the end of Parliament. Upon its diſſolution, inſtead of getting rid of the impeachment, he had remained a priſoner in Newgate, and had not been ſet at liberty till eight months after the meeting of Parliament, when the Lords, finding the charges againſt him were frivolous, and that the Commons did not proceed againſt him, diſcharged him."

He reprobated the idea of ſetting up the rules of inferior Courts as a ſtandard of the uſage of Parliament. He ridiculed the notion of rejecting all written teſtimony as evidence in any cauſe, and ſhowed the impoſſibility of applying this rule in practice. "The propoſition, ſaid he, which all theſe objections had been intended to eſtabliſh was, that impeachments terminate with a diſſolution of Parliament, and are, of conſequence, ſubject to the will of the crown; but in their attempts to ſhow that this was law, they had never endeavoured to prove that law thus adminiſtered was conducive to juſtice. Why had they not ſhown that this exerciſe of law was beneficial and uſeful? Why had they not pointed out its tendency to convict guilt, and clear innocence? or how could they juſtify that law, whoſe only effect, that could be perceived, was to provide for the concealment and impunity of guilt?" Their appeal to hiſtory, in proof of law, he held to be abſurd; nor did this even anſwer their end: the caſes of Lords Danby and Stafford were clear in favour of his opinion; and if in the year 1688 the Parliament found it expedient to yield to the ſpirit of the times, it was only an act of prudence to prevent

greater evils. In 1688, only that part of the order was abolished which related to impeachments, while that part which related to writs of error and appeals was allowed to remain in full force; an anomaly which evidently bears the mark of the particular occaſion by which the meaſure was dictated. Oppoſed to this anomaly we have on our ſide a ſyſtem, clear and deciſive, recognized as a principle of the conſtitution, and adopted in its practice. Did Lord Stafford loſe his life? Has his family been ever ſince degraded? and ſhall the Commons loſe the benefit of a privilege eſtabliſhed by ſo fatal a precedent? Has that Lord been brought to the block? Have his family forfeited their honours in vain? No; the uniform courſe of aſſertion indiſputably proves, that the right of impeachment continues beyond the diſſolution of Parliament.

Mr Powell, though he was of opinion, that an impeachment ſhould not abate by a diſſolution, yet as a difference of opinion did prevail on that head, he wiſhed to have the point ſettled by an expreſs law for that purpoſe.

Colonel Simcoe roſe to explain.

Mr Grant argued in favour of the continuance of the impeachment.

Sir Charles Gould—hoped never to ſee ſuch a violation of the law of Parliament, as that an impeachment ſhould abate upon the contingency of a prorogation or diſſolution, or to have the inherent right of impeachment in the Commons called into queſtion, or explained away by any deciſion of the Lords.

Mr Mitford contended, "That the Houſe had no power to revive an impeachment, ſince it is an acknowledged principle in the conſtitution, that the Parliament ſhould die, and all its proceedings determine with its exiſtence. He would have oppoſed every reſolution *in ſtatu quo*, had judgment been demanded by the laſt Parliament againſt Mr Haſtings, becauſe he was not in the Houſe for two years after the impeachment had been proſecuted; and therefore, as he could not have heard the whole evidence, he could not in conſcience vote for ſuch a reſolution. Such was the caſe with many members in the preſent Parliament; as they had not heard any of the evidence, they could know nothing about it. The queſtion was, whether the impeachment was depending? He was clearly of opinion it could not be depending, as it died a natural death at the diſſolution of the late Parliament.

Mr Dundas ſaid, it was neceſſary, in diſcuſſing this queſtion, to conſider, in the firſt place, what was the ſort of judicature before which an impeachment was to be tried. The High Court of Impeachment was compoſed of the hereditary branch of the legiſlature; of the Lords of Parliament, but whoſe authority did not depend on the ſitting of the Parliament, altho'

it was during the ſitting of Parliament that they exerciſed their authority in judicial proceedings. Like the judges from term to term, they did not in the receſs exerciſe their functions, but in the receſs their functions were not extinguiſhed. The moment that the King affixed the Great Seal to the patent of Peerage, the dignity and all privileges and functions that belonged to it continued to the perſon during his natural life without abatement, and at his death, deſcended and continued in his blood, without change or diminution. The meeting of Parliament was to them, therefore, no more than a notice and direction from the Crown to proceed in the exerciſe of their privileges, but which the Crown could neither take away, abridge, nor render void.

Such was the caſe of the Judges in impeachment. What was the caſe of the proſecutors? and what was the right? The proſecutors were the Commons of Great Britain, of whom the Commons Houſe of Parliament was the organ and inſtrument. Mr Dundas would not recur to the very memorable argument of his right honourable friend (Mr Pitt), an argument which had made too forcible an impreſſion on the mind of every gentleman who had the good fortune to hear it, to prove that the great conſtituent body of the people of England poſſeſſed the accuſatory right of impeachment inceſſantly; that it was a right neceſſarily and phyſically exiſting at all times, and could neither be taken from them, nor abridged by any change which they might make in their agents or attornies, the Houſe of Commons, whom they choſe to conduct ſuch impeachment.

If therefore, neither the judicature before whom the matter of impeachment was to be tried, nor the accuſers on ſuch impeachment, were either politically or phyſically annihilated by diſſolution; if it was true, that though the means of acting were for a time ſuſpended, the right remained, it followed that every judicial proceeding in which they happened to be engaged before ſuch ſuſpenſion took place, revived on their meeting again in the proper capacity, to put in motion their inherent rights; and that during every ſuch interval, every ſuch proceeding muſt be ſtill depending in the ſtate in which it was left.

To prove that this was the opinion on the caſe of Lord Danby, Mr Dundas proceeded to ſhow that the Commons were ſo jealous of all interference with their rights, that they would not ſuffer a Lord High Steward to be thought neceſſary to the trial of an impeachment, becauſe it might give to the Crown the means of interfering in ſuch trial, or, by refuſing to appoint a Lord High Steward, to prevent it. They maintained that no right in either of the other two branches of the legiſlature ſhould interfere with their right of impeachment; ſuch was their ſenſi-

bility on the occaſion, that they would not ſuffer either the Crown or the Houſe of Lords to touch their ſolemn privilege. If he had ſucceeded in proving this jealouſy to have been an active principle of the Houſe, ſurely they would not now entertain the propoſition, that they ſhould recur to the Lords journals, to enquire whether they ought to exerciſe this right. The right which they indiſputably enjoyed as a fundamental privilege, it was eſſential that they ſhould enjoy ſubſtantially and effectually—that they ſhould have the means of protecting and ſecuring the beneficial exerciſe of it. Now, this they could not enjoy, if the Crown, by the exerciſe of one of its prerogatives, could deſtroy and annihilate the proceeding on the right. It was obvious that the ſubject of their impeachment was likely to be a perſon in high power and office. He might be the very perſon whoſe duty it was to adviſe the King in the exerciſe of this very prerogative of diſſolution. And thus, by this doctrine, the very eſſence of impeachment might be deſtroyed, and a bad miniſter protected againſt all the powers of the people.

He reprobated all argument derived from the particular caſe of Mr Haſtings as improper. On the ſubject of precedents, he ſaid, "It ſtruck his mind as a moſt ſingular thing, that when their own journals were pure, and ſpotleſs of any opinion, much leſs inſtance of denial, they ſhould refer to the journals of the Houſe of Lords to learn what were the privileges of the Houſe of Commons. Mr Dundas reprobated the idea that *viva voce* evidence alone could be admitted in a caſe of this ſort, and ſaid, that if the Houſe of Commons had a right of impeaching, they muſt alſo have the right of bringing it to an iſſue. Why ſhould they who had only to make up their minds on the evidence to juſtify them in demanding judgment, require more preciſe means of knowledge than the Noble Lords who had to give judgment? The Lords have ordered the evidence to be taken down in writing, and to be printed, and why not refer to it as the means of aſſiſting the memory? Why thus ſet up a wild theory againſt plain ſenſe? He concluded with ſaying, he was ſolemnly of opinion that the deareſt right, not only of the Commons of England, but of the Empire, required that it ſhould now be clearly and finally ſettled, that a diſſolution of Parliament did not annihilate an impeachment.

Sir John Scott ſaid, that if the motion meant to ſay that the impeachment was depending *in ſtatu quo*, he would not heſitate to declare that it outraged every idea he had of judicial proceedings. In his opinion, the Commons gave up their privileges in giving up the point of abatement, as it diminiſhed the ſecurity of the people againſt the indefinite, protracted, tedious trial to which the doctrine of non-abatement led. He contended, that the laſt Houſe of Commons could not bind the preſent by

any one of its reſolutions; and that it might be prudent, in ſome caſes, to adviſe the King to diſſolve the Parliament, with a view to end an impeachment, for the purpoſe of ſeeing whether the impeachment they had brought was countenanced by the people. He deſired time at leaſt to examine precedents with the utmoſt attention; and in arguing on the precedents ſo often quoted, he went exactly in the ſame train of reaſoning with Mr Erſkine. If theſe precedents led to a wrong rule in law, let the rule be ſolemnly altered by an act of the legiſlature, and not by a ſide wind proceeding againſt that rule ſo eſtabliſhed.

He conſidered the impeachment as illegal, becauſe it was not proſecuted by the ſame accuſer as at the outſet; as it was an invariable rule, he ſaid, in criminal juriſprudence, that the judges and accuſer ſhould be the ſame throughout. He denied that written minutes furniſhed ſufficient evidence, and wiſhed for delay to know in what caſes the Houſe of Commons was bound by the reſolutions of a former Houſe. He knew of none.

In the concluſion, he animadverted on ſome expreſſions of Mr Burke, which he conſidered as harſh.

Mr Burke explained.

Mr Fox ſaid, the queſtion was indeed of great importance; of ſuch importance as he defied human wit or human eloquence to exaggerate; no leſs than whether the conſtitution of the country was a free conſtitution, under which every act of government was ſubject to enquiry, and accompanied with reſponſibility? or whether power might not be exerciſed without controul, or without any national inqueſt to take cogniſance of its abuſe? He then took a review of the precedents that had been adduced, contending that in every particular, they tended to confirm the opinion, that impeachments did not abate by a diſſolution. He ſaid that the order of 1678 did not make, but declare the law; and that the proceedings in 1690 confirmed and illuſtrated the order of 1678 as law. On the times in which that order was made, Judge Blackſtone had ſaid, "that in 1679, when the *habeas corpus* act was obtained, when the preſs was emancipated from the power of a licencer, and the law of impeachment eſtabliſhed, the theory of our conſtitution was as well underſtood as in any period of our hiſtory." On this point the opinion of Judge Forſter alſo concurred, who ſaid, in the caſe of Peterborough and Salisbury, it would be harſh to ſay, that a proſecution begun, the High Court of Parliament ſhould not be able to proceed to judgment, the end of all proſecution, without ſupplemental powers from the Crown."

In ſettling every conteſted point of *law* in the common courts of juſtice, Mr Fox ſaid, he would firſt look to *uſage*, and then to *reaſon*,—but in conſtitutional caſe in Parliaments, he would

look to *reaſon* in preference to *uſage*, for this reaſon; in ordinary caſes, *certainty* was of more conſequence than ſoundneſs of principles, but in conſtitutional law *ſoundneſs* of *principles* was every thing. Certainty of uſage, if that certainty was againſt him, ſerved only to increaſe his deſpair, and to drive him to the laſt deſperate remedy for deſperate caſes. The law of impeachment was not to be collected from the uſage of the Courts of Juſtice: for whom was it meant to controul? He ſhould be told, men in high ſtations, who might commit crimes that the common law could not reach, but he ſhould anſwer, firſt and principally, the Courts of Juſtice themſelves. Let that be removed, and what ſecurity was there for the integrity of Judges, and the pure adminiſtration of juſtice? Were it to be governed by abſurd or iniquitous rules of practice, what abuſe could it correct? He would not ſuppoſe extraordinary caſes of enormity in Judges, although their reſponſibility by impeachment was the ſureſt pledge for their integrity. But ſuppoſe them ſo devoted to the Crown as to give ſuch a deciſion as that of *Ship-money*: Suppoſe them, as in the reign of Charles II. ſo pliant to the prevailing party of the day, as to pay their court to Whigs one day and Tories another, under form and colour of law, what remedy was left if that of impeachment did not apply? Were a Judge even to attain to that enormous pitch of arbitrary wickedneſs, as to order a man to puniſhment who had been acquitted by a Jury, there was no mode of proceeding againſt him but by impeachment. When he conſidered all this, he could not but lament to ſee gentlemen of the profeſſion of the law in that Houſe, with ſome very honourable exceptions indeed, acting under an *eſprit de corps*, forming themſelves into a ſort of phalanx to ſet up the law of the ordinary Courts of Juſtice as paramount to the law of Parliament, as if they intended, what had been charged on the Parliament of Paris, to erect an intermediate republic between the King and the people, to embarraſs the one, and domineer over the other.

With regard to the force of precedents on conſtitutional points; had the diſpenſing power claimed by the Stuarts been decided by precedent, it might perhaps have been found to be good. But would any man regard a precedent in ſuch a caſe? Muſt he not perceive that a Legiſlature, and a diſpenſing power in the Crown, were things incompatible; and that wherever any thing appeared ſubverſive of the Conſtitution, if it had laſted for one, or for two hundred years, it was not a precedent, but an uſurpation. But where this law of impeachment which was offered to them failed, they were told they might proceed by a bill of pains and penalties. What was gained by this, unleſs it could be made appear, that a bill of pains and penalties could not be ſtopped by the Crown? Such abuſes, it was ſaid, were not to be ſuppoſed. When controul was removed, all abuſes were to

be ſuppoſed. Again they were told, that if a miniſter adviſed the Crown to diſſolve the Parliament, to get rid of an impeachment, they might impeach him again. By the ſame rule he might adviſe to diſſolve them again; and ſo they might go on impeaching and diſſolving, with no other effect than a mockery of juſtice. The learned gentleman who ſpoke before him had talked of referring an impeachment to the people by a diſſolution. The true mode of doing that was on the principle for which he contended. The new repreſentatives, after a diſſolution, would conſider whether they would follow up, or abandon an impeachment preferred by their predeceſſors; but to ſay that it was completely at an end by a diſſolution, was not to take the ſenſe, but to defeat the privilege of the people.

As to thoſe who contended, that the judges and the accuſers ſhould in every action continue the ſame till judgment was obtained, that doctrine was refuted by the practice of the Attorney General on his entrance to office, who carried on the proſecutions begun by his predeceſſor—and on that of new judges, who decided the cauſes that had been before their predeceſſor, from the evidence his notes afforded. It was well known that nine tenths of miſdemeanors were tried at ſittings, and the record being returned to the Court from which it iſſued, ſentence was then pronounced by judges who had heard no part of the oral evidence, who had ſeen nothing of the demeanour of the witneſſes, who had no knowledge whatever of the caſe or its circumſtances, but ſuch as he had ſtated; and yet on this ſort of evidence, which was now attempted to be decried as evidence, on which a feather ought not to be plucked from a ſparrow's wing, was it the conſtant practice of the Court of King's Bench to decide, whether a man ſhould be fined five ſhillings or five thouſand pounds, whether he ſhould be impriſoned for a week or for three years. What could he ſay on ſuch attempts to delude the Houſe, but, with his Right Honourable Friend (Mr Burke), that thoſe who attempted them thought the offals of their learning good enough f.. the Houſe of Commons. After anſwering, in the ſame clear and pertinent manner, every other objection that had been urged in favour of the abatement, and having taken once more a review of the precedents that had been adduced, and ſhowing they could not be wreſted ſo as to ſupport their argument, he concluded one of the moſt able, tho' not the moſt brilliant ſpeeches he ever made in Parliament, by ſaying, "that if precedents could have been found to ſupport "that doctrine, he ſhould ſtill have rejected them, for it was "not on precedents, but on *reaſon* he ſtood. The right of im- "peachment proceeding unabated from Seſſion to Seſſion, and "from Parliament to Parliament, was the vital and animating "part of the conſtitution, without which, all the reſt, inſtead of

" moving in its healthful order, muſt ſoon degenerate into a " putrid and offenſive maſs."

Mr Yorke complained of the harſh terms in which Mr Fox had ſpoken of the Lawyers.

Mr Fox explained.

Mr Erſkine ſtated his reaſons for perſiſting in his motion; the arguments adduced had not convinced him.

Mr Burke explained.

Mr Orde ſaid, he muſt certainly ſhould vote for the continuance of the impeachment; but as ſuch a reſpectable body of profeſſional men had ſtated their doubts upon this ſubject, he thought it but reaſonable that the houſe ſhould allow ſome time for farther inveſtigation of precedents.

At two o'clock the Houſe divided on the motion of Mr Erſkine; the numbers were,

Ayes,	30
Noes	133
Majority againſt the motion,	103

Mr Burke's motion, " that the impeachment is now pending, " &c." was then put and carried.

The Houſe being reſumed, Sir Peter Burrel made the *report*, and the reſolution was agreed to.

Thus was decided, after a debate of three days, one of the moſt important conſtitutional queſtions that ever was agitated in the Houſe of Commons. In a caſe of ſo much conſequence, and in which party matters had ſo little influence, it was judged neceſſary to give the arguments as full as the narrow limits of our miſcellany will permit; when parties contend for ſuperiority alone, and vie with each other who ſhall diſplay the moſt brilliant talents, we ſhall not judge it neceſſary to follow them with ſo much minuteneſs; but arguments that tend to develope thoſe principles on which the eſſence of liberty depends, cannot be too generally known, or too often inculcated.

We do not think it neceſſary to follow ſo minutely the proceedings on this ſubject in the Houſe of Peers: ſuffice it to ſay, that after ſome debate, it was reſolved to appoint a committee to ſearch for precedents on their journals reſpecting impeachments; that this committee, after ſeveral months, offered to bring up their report on the 16th of May and that then, after a debate of ſome length, it was reſolved, that they ſhould ſend a meſſage to the Houſe of Commons, that the Peers were ready to proceed on the trial of Warren Haſtings.

A meſſage was accordingly ſent on the 17th of May from the Lords to the Commons, intimating, that their Lordſhips would, on Monday the 23d of May, proceed farther on the trial. *This trial will be reſumed in its proper place.*

SHORT CHRONICLE

OF EVENTS.

[JULY 27. 1791.]

FOREIGN.

HOſtilities have actually commenced between the Auſtrians and Turks. A party of the latter attacked the advanced poſts of the Auſtrians on the 10th of June, and killed about 240 men, but were ſhortly repulſed, with the loſs of 600.

Bruſſels, July 1. "Yeſterday the ceremony of the inauguration of the Emperor, as Duke of Brabant, was performed here, when his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Saxe Teſchen took and received, in his Imperial Majeſty's name, the oaths which are preſcribed on this occaſion."

By letters from Rome, dated June 20. the ſeaſon has been tempeſtuous beyond the memory of the oldeſt inhabitants. In the province of Urbino dreadful exploſions of fire have proceeded from the mountains, overſpreading the country with a ſtrong and fœtid ſmell. In the province of Orviebo and Viterbo, ſtorms of hail have waſted immenſe tracts of country, and theſe have been ſucceeded by continual rains. The weather was ſo cold at Rome, that people had reſumed their winter dreſs.

Hague, July 7. "Yeſterday morning about two o'clock, a fire broke out in the Admiralty of Amſterdam, and, though every endeavour was uſed to extinguiſh it, conſumed in a few hours the whole of that fine building, and a large magazine of ſails, arms, and other ſtores, ſufficient, it is ſaid, for the equipment of thirteen ſhips of war. The cauſe of this misfortune is not yet aſcertained."

On the flight of the French King, a guard was offered to the Ambaſſadors from Foreign Courts. Earl Gower very handſomely declined it, and ſaid, that he truſted his ſafety, and the ſafety of the Engliſh in Paris, ſolely to their own conduct. If that conduct ſhould be found hoſtile to the wiſhes of the people, no guard could be ſufficient to protect them. His example was followed by all the other Miniſters.

Letters from Bengal adviſe, that Lieut. Col. Rob. Steuart, of the Company's forces, has been taken priſoner by the Sicks, a nation of lawleſs plunderers, who annually make an ex-

curſion over the country bordering on Delhi.—The Colonel was ſent at the head of two batallions of ſeapoys, to repreſs their encroachments; and as he and Lieut. Jones were riding to diſcover their force, they fell into an ambuſcade of the robbers: The danger was firſt diſcovered by the Lieutenant, but not time enough to prevent the Colonel being taken. Lieut. Jones eſcaped by the ſwiftneſs of his horſe.

The Neptune, Scarbro', and Surpriſe tranſports arrived at Botany Bay the 29th of June 1790, after a paſſage of exactly two months from the Cape of Good Hope. The convicts were very ſickly, of whom 270 died on their paſſage, and 100 more after their arrival. The navy agent, Mr Shepcott, died alſo on his paſſage; but of the New South Wales corps, only one ſoldier died on the voyage, and one after they arrived. They found the colony in a diſtreſſed ſtate, many ſick and ſickening for want of food, of which they were in deplorable need, having quite exhauſted their ſtores, and nearly all the ſtock of animals intended for breeding. They were, however, happily relieved by the arrival of the ſhips, and ſuch meaſures are to be put in execution as to prevent, if poſſible, the like diſtreſſes happening in future.

The States of America are now become 15 in number, by the addition of the diſtricts of Vermont and Kentucky, which are now acknowledged to be independent of thoſe of New-York and Virginia.

DOMESTIC.

Though the revolution in the Government of France ſeems not to have yet produced the happy effects to the people of that country which they expected from what is termed the overthrow of deſpotiſm, a conſiderable number of perſons in this country have thought this extraordinary event worthy of commemoration. The anniverſary day is the 14th of July. At London, the celebration of it was held at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, and attended by above 1000 gentlemen,—George Rous, Eſq; in the chair. Moſt of the diſſenting clergymen of eminence were preſent. At Manchester, Norwich, and many other towns in England, the day was celebrated with much decorum and propriety. At Edinburgh, about 80 gentlemen met in Fortune's Tavern in honour of the day,—Mr Ferguſon of Craigdarroch in the chair. At Glaſgow and Dundee the meetings were likewiſe numerous and reſpectable. In general, theſe entertainments were conducted with good order and moderation, and broke up at an early hour. The toaſts were proper for the occaſion, expreſſing much warmth in the cauſe of liberty.

But it is with regret we relate the fatal conſequences which attended the meeting at the great manufacturing town of Birmingham in Warwickſhire, a place containing about 80,000 inhabitants. The awfulneſs of the ſcenes which here enſued induce us to give the particulars at ſome length.

Intimation had been given in the public prints, that the friends of liberty were to celebrate the memorable 14th of July at Dadley's hotel in Birmingham. On the 11th the following addreſs was circulated through the town.

"*My Countrymen*,

"The ſecond year of Gallic Liberty is nearly expired; at the commencement of the third, on the 14th of this month, it is devoutly to be wiſhed that every enemy to civil and religious deſpotiſm, would give his ſanction to the majeſtic common cauſe, by a public celebration of the anniverſary.

"Remember, that on the 14th of July, the Baſtile, that high altar and caſtle of Deſpotiſm, fell!

"Remember the enthuſiaſm, peculiar to the cauſe of Liberty, with which it was attacked!

"Remember that generous humanity that taught the oppreſſed, groaning under the weight of inſulted rights, to ſpare the lives of the oppreſſors!

"Extinguiſh the mean prejudices of nations! and let your numbers be collected, and ſent as a free-will offering to the National Aſſembly.

"But, is it poſſible to forget your own Parliament is venal; your Miniſters hypocritical; your Clergy legal oppreſſors; the Reigning Family extravagant; the Crown of a great Perſonage too weighty for the head that wears it, too weighty for the people who gave it; your taxes partial and oppreſſive; your repreſentatives a cruel inſult upon the ſacred rights of property, religion, and freedom?

"But on the 14th of this month prove to the ſycophants of the day, that you reverence the Olive Branch; that you will ſacrifice to public tranquillity *till* the majeſty ſhall exclaim—

"The *Peace of Slavery* is worſe than the *War of Freedom*! of that moment let *Tyrants* beware!"

It is impoſſible to ſuppoſe that the gentlemen who took the lead in the propoſed meeting, who, though diſſenters from the Church of England, were of the moſt reſpectable characters, were at all privy either to the compoſition or publication of ſuch a violent and daring performance. And accordingly it was publicly diſowned by theſe gentlemen, who were ſo much diſpleaſed on ſeeing ſuch ſentiments attributed to them, that they had agreed not to meet at all.

The preparations, however, having been made, and it being intimated to the gentlemen that this addreſs was deſpiſed by the public of the town, and that no bad effects would ariſe from ſuch miſrepreſentations, it was agreed that the meeting ſhould be held as at firſt propoſed. Accordingly,

On Thurſday the 14th of July, a number of reſpectable gentlemen dined at the hotel, Temple-row, Birmingham, to commemorate the Revolution in France. Two magiſtrates and the conſtables, though not of the company, attended in

the houſe, and every other precaution was taken to preſerve the peace.

A vaſt concourſe of people were aſſembled round the hotel by two o'clock in the afternoon. About five, the croud began to ſhew ſome ſigns of turbulence; and before ſix, it was recommended to the gentlemen to retire for the ſake of peace; and though they inſtantly complied—not a ſingle perſon of the company remaining—yet the multitude ſtill increaſed, and threatened deſtruction. In order to appeaſe the diſcontented, the conſtables introduced parties of twenty or thirty at a time, to convince them that none of the company remained; but all to no purpoſe—for about eight o'clock they began to throw ſtones, and in a few minutes entirely demoliſhed the windows of the hotel. From thence they proceeded to the new meeting, which they firſt gutted, and then ſet fire to. By half paſt ten o'clock, it was all in a blaze! In the mean time, they burnt Dr Prieſtley in effigy. The roof of the meeting fell in about eleven o'clock at night.

As ſoon as this was accompliſhed, part of the rioters ſet off to the old meeting, which they deſtroyed in the ſame manner.

A third party ſet off to Fairhill, the reſidence of Dr Prieſtley. He was fortunately acquainted with their intentions a few minutes before their arrival, and by that means got away, and ſaved himſelf and family; but the doors, windows, and all the furniture, with his library and philoſophical apparatus, are totally deſtroyed! One of the rioters was killed, and two others very much hurt, by the falling of a wall.

On Friday the magiſtrates and principal inhabitants met to concert meaſures for reſtoring the public peace;—but as they had no troops in their neighbourhood, nor any force to overawe the rioters, their meaſures ſerved only to irritate, and their perſuaſions were ineffectual; for about one o'clock, a great number aſſembled round the elegant manſion of Mr John Ryland, (formerly the reſidence of Mr Baſkerville, the celebrated printer), which had lately been enlarged and beautified at a great expence. The moſt ſoothing means were adopted to make them deſiſt; money was even offered them to induce them to retire, but to no purpoſe; for, firſt exhauſting the contents of the cellar, they then ſet fire to the houſe and furniture. The conflagration was dreadful!

The rioters being divided into parties, and meditating the deſtruction of ſeveral other houſes, about three o'clock in the afternoon, conſternation and alarm ſeemed to have ſuperſeded all other ſenſations in the minds of the inhabitants; buſineſs was given over, and the ſhops were all ſhut up. The inhabitants were traverſing the ſtreets in crowds, not knowing what to do, and horror was viſible in every face.

At half paſt three the inhabitants were ſummoned by the bell-man to aſſemble in the New Church-yard; two magiſtrates attended in adjacent rooms, and ſwore in ſeveral hundred conſtables, compoſed of every deſcription of inhabitants, who marched away to diſperſe the rioters, who were beginning to attack the houſe of Mr Hutton, paper-merchant, in the High-ſtreet. This was eaſily effected, there not being more than half a dozen drunken wretches then aſſembled on the ſpot.

From thence they proceeded to diſperſe the grand body, who were employed in the deſtruction of Mr Ryland's houſe. On entering the walls which ſurround the houſe, then all ablaze, a moſt dreadful conflict took place, in which it is impoſſible to aſcertain the number of the wounded. The conſtables were attacked with ſuch a ſhower of ſtones and brickbats as it was impoſſible to reſiſt. The rioters then poſſeſſing themſelves of ſome of the bludgeons, the conſtables were entirely defeated, many of them being much wounded, and one perſon killed.

The mob being now victorious, and heated with liquor, every thing was to be dreaded. Several attempts were made to amuſe them, but in vain. They now exacted money from the inhabitants; and at ten o'clock at night, they began and ſoon effected the deſtruction of Mr Hutton's houſe in the High-ſtreet, plundering it of all its property.

On Saturday the following hand-bill was diſtributed.

Birmingham, July 16. 1791.

"Friends and Fellow Countrymen,

"It is earneſtly requeſted, that every true friend to the Church of England, and to the laws of his country, will reflect how much a continuance of the preſent proceedings muſt injure that church and that King they are intended to ſupport; and how highly unlawful it is to deſtroy the rights and properties of any of our neighbours. And all true friends to the town and trade of Birmingham in particular, are entreated to forbear immediately from all riotous and violent proceedings, diſperſing and returning peaceably to their trades and callings, as the only way to do credit to themſelves and their cauſe, and to promote the peace, happineſs, and proſperity of this great and flouriſhing town.

God Save the King!"

(Signed by the Earl of Aylesford, and 15 of the principal gentlemen of the town.)

This remonſtrance produced no effect, for at ſeven o'clock in the evening a great mob was collected behind the Swan Inn; ſeveral houſes both in Birmingham and its neighbourhood were marked out for deſtruction.

They accordingly immediately proceeded to the houſe of Dr Withering, a violent diſſenter, and firſt phyſician in the town; this they gutted, and ſet fire to. The rioters then left the town, and commenced their devaſta-

tions in the country. In the courſe of Sunday morning, they plundered and burnt the following country ſeats, in the neighbourhood of the town, having firſt carried off or drunk the contents of all the cellars, and killed the poultry, viz. Moſley-hall, a fine manſion belonging to John Taylor, Eſq; banker in Birmingham; Mr Hawkes's, Mr Hobſon's, Mr Ruſſell's, Mr Hanwood's, Rev. Mr Coates's, Mr Humphries', and Mr Hutton's, all diſſenters, but gentlemen much eſteemed in their private characters.

The rioters continued all Sunday in the country, pillaging the gardens and orchards.

On Sunday evening, however, a party of light horſe arrived from Nottingham, and ſeveral large parties having alſo come in next day, peace and order were re-eſtabliſhed, and a general illumination took place in the town.

On Monday and Tueſday, the Juſtices of Peace of the county of Worceſter, went into the country with parties of the troops, and apprehended ſeveral of the rioters, whom they found extorting money from the country people. But the great body of the mob had diſappeared, and moſt of them had gone to their homes.

Great numbers of colliers joined the mob in the country, but did not ſeem to be active in the outrages which were committed.

It is thought that many of theſe deluded wretches have periſhed in the ruins of the houſes they deſtroyed, having intoxicated themſelves in the cellars to ſuch a degree, that they were unable to eſcape from the flames. Several dead bodies were dug out of the ruins of Dr Prieſtley's meeting-houſe, and Mr Ryland's houſe, mangled in a ſhocking manner.

There was no military force nearer Birmingham than Nottingham, 55 miles diſtant, where the 15th regiment of light horſe were quartered.—It was Sunday morning before the neceſſary orders could be given for their march, the horſes being all at graſs. A picked troop was, however, got ready by ten o'clock, and went with ſuch expedition, as to reach Birmingham by eleven at night, though greatly fatigued.

Not a ſingle rioter appeared after the arrival of the ſoldiers, who were received with joy by ſuch crowds of the inhabitants, that it was neceſſary to publiſh bills requeſting them to keep their own houſes.

There are in the whole eleven elegant houſes burnt; three gutted, and the furniture deſtroyed; alſo three meeting houſes burnt; and about four or five of the rioters killed, beſides eleven dug out of ruins of houſes that had fallen in.

The damage is not aſcertained, but it is ſaid to be 200,000l. which by the law the county muſt make good to the ſufferers, unleſs Parliamentary aid is given.

The mob forced every perſon in the place to wear blue cockades, and dreſſed the mail-coach with ribbands of this colour.

Moſt of the principal inhabitants, eſpecially the Diſſenters, had withdrawn with their families to places of ſecurity, leaving their property to the mercy of a deſperate mob, whoſe ſole object was plunder.

A bond was found among the ruins of Dr Prieſtly's houſe, which ſecured 150l. a year to the Doctor from Lord Shelburne:—It is now in the hands of Mr Peaſon, of Birmingham.

Among the articles conſumed at Mr Ryland's, at Birmingham, was the body of the late Mr Baſkerville, the printer, who by will ordered he ſhould be buried in his own houſe, and he was accordingly interred there. A ſtone cloſet was erected in it, where he was depoſited in a ſtanding poſture. The houſe was afterwards ſold with expreſs condition, that it ſhould remain there.

An ingenious artiſt of Birmingham (originally from Scotland) had painted ſome emblematic ornaments for the room where the revolutioniſts dined, which were greatly admired. The central piece was a finely executed medallion of his Majeſty, encircled with a Glory, on each ſide of which was an alabaſter obeliſk; one exhibiting Gallic Liberty breaking the bands of Deſpotiſm, and the other repreſenting Britiſh Liberty in its preſent enjoyment. Such, however, was the miſrepreſentation of the mob, that the paintings were ſaid to be, "A figure of Liberty trampling on a crown, and a King without a head!"

On the 1ſt of July, a grand Sheep-ſhearing Feſtival was held at Newhall's Inn near Queensferry, and exhibited a new and very pleaſing ſpectacle. The company, conſiſting of about 120 Ladies and Gentlemen, aſſembled about one o'clock, and were conducted to a graſs plot in a garden adjoining to the Inn, belonging to Mr Dundaſs of Duddingſton. In the green a pole was erected, on which there was a table with a number of Latin inſcriptions ſuitable to the occaſion, and decorated with ſome dreſſed ſkins of the Shetland breed of ſheep, with the fleeces on, which were greatly admired for their uncommon beauty.—Sheep of various breeds and countries were collected in the garden, and on the neighbouring banks; particularly, Scotch, Engliſh, Spaniſh, Shetland, and even ſome Abyſſinian ſheep. The ſheep-ſhearing began about two o'clock, and the dexterity of Mr Culley's clipper was much praiſed. The wool of the different breeds was examined, and did great credit to the paſture in the incloſures of Lord Hopetoun, who had the flock of the Society laſt winter under his protection.

The Ladies in general were dreſſed in white muſlin, with flowers, ſhepherdeſs's crooks, and various coloured ribbons. Some of the Gentlemen were dreſſed in cloth made from their own flocks, and ſome of the Ladies in gowns of their own ſpinning. Some beautiful cockades and other ornaments made of Tweeddale wool were

particularly admired, and did great credit to the taſte and ingenuity of the noble and reſpectable inventor.

A little after four o'clock the company left the garden, and ſat down to an elegant entertainment in a large room adjoining to the Inn—A number of loyal and patriotic toaſts were given; among the reſt, "*The Royal Shepherd of Great Britain, and ſucceſs to his Flock.*" A ſignal was then made to the Hind frigate, which lay at anchor at a little diſtance, and a round of twenty-one guns was fired in honour of ſo popular a toaſt. After tea and coffee, the ball began, and continued till near twelve, when the company ſeparated, highly pleaſed with the whole entertainment.

Glaſgow fair, which began on the 12th July, preſented a ſcene of riot and devaſtation. A number of diſorderly people, ſeemingly tradeſmen, aſſembled in and about Clyde-ſtreet, where the fair is held, formed themſelves into a body, and marched up and down the ſtreets, maliciouſly laying waſte every thing that came in their way. Having demoliſhed a number of tents, they proceeded to a caravan which contained the two Albinos, with wild beaſts, &c and after tearing up the one ſide, deſtroyed a temporary fixture at the end of it; and then taking entire poſſeſſion, threw out the curioſities, and kicked them through the ſtreets, beat and abuſed the owner, and drew the machine into the Clyde, in which was the owner himſelf; and had it not been for the timely aſſiſtance of a party of the military, dangerous conſequences might have enſued. Theſe diſgraceful outrages continued till the 14th, when the magiſtrates, to put a ſtop to them, ordered all the tents to be taken down. There was a great ſhow of horſes and black cattle, which in general ſold at high prices.

On the 4th July, the ſilver arrow, given by the city of Edinburgh, was ſhot for on Burntsfield Links by the Royal Company of Archers, and won by the Right Hon. Lord Elliſbank.

A lady unfortunately loſt her life lately in Edinburgh, owing to a practice common with many people of incautiouſly cutting the corns and excreſcences which affect the feet. Having applied the knife unſkilfully, a mortification enſued which proved fatal.

[*The ſtate of affairs in France reſpecting the flight, ſeizure, and proceedings againſt the King and Royal Family, are ſtill in ſuch a ſtate of uncertainty, that it was judged proper to poſtpone the account of that tranſaction till the next Chronicle, when we hope to be able to give a more* authentic *account.*]

SHORT CHRONICLE

OF EVENTS.

[AUGUST 17. 1791.]

FOREIGN.

Brief Narrative of the Flight and Capture of the King of France and the Royal Family.

ON Tuesday morning, the 21st of June, it was discovered that the French King, together with the Queen, the Dauphin, and the rest of the Royal Family, had effected an escape from the Palace of the Thuilleries, in Paris. It was soon known that they had taken the route to Metz. They advanced without interruption till they reached *St Menehault*, where *Mr Druet*, post-master (inn-keeper of the post-house) there, having, from circumstances, entertained suspicions of his being the King, proceeded by a different route to *Varennes*, so as to reach that place before them; when having communicated his suspicions to others, they were stopped about 11 o'clock the same night (21st); and the King having discovered himself, he, together with his suite, were conducted back to Paris, by easy journies, which they reached on Saturday the 25th, about 7 o'clock at night, and were conducted, under a strong guard, to the Palace of the Thuilleries, from whence they had effected their escape.

The consternation of all ranks of people in Paris was great, on hearing of the escape of the Royal Family. The National Assembly met at the usual hour, and continued sitting, by short adjournments, from Tuesday morning at half past 9 o'clock, till Sunday at half past three o'clock in the afternoon, being six days and nights, to deliberate and to act; and during this time of uncertainty, they discovered much sedate firmness and temper in their deliberations. All ranks of persons pressed forward on this occasion, to take afresh the oaths to the constitution: among these M. d'Estaing distinguished himself: He addressed himself to the National Assembly, tendering to them his oath in these terms. "Already a Lieutenant-General and Vice-Admiral, *I wish there existed a new element in which I might fight for it!*"

(*Signed*) *D'Estaing.*

The King left behind him a

letter, written with his own hand, addreſſed to M. de la Porte, one of the miniſters of ſtate, to the following purport:

"The King declares to the citizens of the empire, that as long as he could entertain any hopes of ſeeing good order re-eſtabliſhed by means of his reſiding near the National Aſſembly, he had made every perſonal ſacrifice; but finding that the ſubverſion of royalty, the triumph of anarchy, and in ſhort, the impunity of the moſt atrocious crimes, was the only recompenſe he was likely to receive, he had thought it his duty to make theſe circumſtances known to the nation at large, and to expoſe to it the conduct of the exiſting Government. That he had therefore fled from the capital, as his preſence could no longer contribute to the public happineſs.

"His Majeſty then refers to the principal vices of the new conſtitution, and the many bitter pangs he has ſuffered ſince the Revolution. He declares that the organization of the different branches of Government is contrary to his opinion, and has been made againſt his will; but he particularly complains of the clubs that have been eſtabliſhed throughout the kingdom, and which have had a conſiderable influence on the proceedings of the legiſlature.

"His Majeſty then refers to the moſt remarkable circumſtances which have attended the Revolution, particularly the 14th of July, and the 6th of October 1789, when the King was dragged from his palace of Verſailles. He reproaches the National Aſſembly with having deprived him of his liberty, as well as having taken from him every prerogative belonging to the crown; and concludes with obſerving, that he was diſſatisfied throughout with the proceedings of the Aſſembly, and *he proteſts againſt every act which he has been forced to ſign during his captivity.*

"In the poſtſcript, his Majeſty forbids the Miniſters to ſign his name to any act, until they ſhall receive his authority to do ſo."

Never had the National Aſſembly a more difficult taſk to perform, than that which fell to their ſhare after the return of the King and Queen, nor did they ever act with more diſcretion and prudence. Some violent ſpirits in that Aſſembly were for proceeding with a high hand, and bringing the royal priſoners immediately to trial; but the moderate party prevailed, and by well timed adjournments checked the violence of debate; at length it was decreed,

"The National Aſſembly ſhall nominate three Commiſſioners of their own body, to receive the declarations of the King and Queen; they ſhall be taken, ſeparately, from the lips of the King and the Queen, and ſhall be committed to writing under their reſpective ſignatures. The whole ſhall be reported to the National Aſſembly, that they may take ſuch meaſures thereon as they ſhall deem neceſſary.

After an exact ſcrutiny, it

was found that the following members of the National Aſſembly were appointed commiſſioners for the above purpoſe; out of 559 votes, 443 were in favour of Mr Tronchet, 353 for Mr D'Andre, and 351 for Mr Duport.

On Monday June 27th, M. Tronchet gave, in the name of the three Commiſſioners appointed to receive the declarations of the King and Queen, the following account of the manner in which they had executed their commiſſion:

"We proceeded to the palace of the Thuilleries at ſeven in the evening of yeſterday—We found the King alone in his bed-chamber—We read to him the decree enjoining us to receive his declaration and that of the Queen—and informed him of the manner in which he was to make his declaration, which he then did in the following manner:"

Declaration of the King.

"I think it neceſſary, reſpecting the miſſion with which you are charged, to obſerve to you, that I do not underſtand *ſubmitting* to interrogatories; but I will willingly, ſince the National Aſſembly requires it, make public the motives which induced me to leave Paris:—They were the threats and outrages committed againſt my family and myſelf, and which have been circulated in different publications; and all theſe inſults have remained unpuniſhed. I thence thought that it was neither ſafe nor proper for me to remain any longer in Paris; but, in quitting the capital, I never had an intention of going out of the kingdom. I never made on this ſubject any agreement, either with the neighbouring powers, with my family, or with the French malcontents in foreign countries. My plan was, to retire to Montmedi; for which purpoſe I had previouſly ordered apartments to be prepared for me there. As that town is well fortified, I thought I could not chuſe a better place for the ſafety of my family. Being near the frontiers, I ſhould have been more at hand to oppoſe every invaſion of France which might be attempted. I ſhould beſides have been able to go, with more facility, to thoſe places where my preſence might be neceſſary. Another powerful motive for my retreat was, to put an end to the aſſertion of my not being at liberty. If my intention had been to go into a foreign country, I ſhould not have publiſhed my memorial before my departure—I would have done it after I paſſed the frontiers. Beſides, ſhould a knowledge of our intentions be deſired in that particular, let the ſame memorial be conſulted; at the end of which will be ſeen with how much pleaſure I promiſe to the Pariſians to join them again. As a further corroboration of this, I had in my carriage only 1,200 livres in gold, and 560,000 in aſſignats. I declare ſolemnly, that I was not adviſed to this ſtep by any one, and that I alone projected and executed it. I informed Monſieur of it only

on the evening of my departure; and it was agreed between us, that we ſhould not purſue the ſame route. I gave orders to the three perſons who were found with me to follow me: The ſame evening one of them received my orders. The paſſport which I had with me was neceſſary to facilitate my journey, and the route for Frankfort was not even kept. I have made no other proteſtation than the memorial which I left behind me, and which has been publiſhed, in which there is no attack againſt the *principles* of the conſtitution, but only againſt the *form*—the decrees not having been paſſed together, I could not ſo well judge of their propriety. I experienced in my journey, that the public opinion was decidedly in favour of the conſtitution. I did not believe that I could with certainty come at a knowledge of this fact at Paris. Convinced how much it was neceſſary to give force to the eſtabliſhed powers, as ſoon as I knew the general will, I did not heſitate to make thoſe ſacrifices which the welfare of the people, always the object of my wiſhes, required of me.

(Signed) LOUIS."

The above declaration was dictated by the King, and committed to writing by one of the Commiſſioners. After the King had read it, and before ſigning it, he recollected having omitted to ſay,

"That the Governeſs of his children was not informed of the journey till the moment of their departure."

Declaration of the Queen.

"I declare, that the King being deſirous of quitting Paris with his children, nothing in nature could have diſſuaded me from following him; for, that I never will conſent to quit him, my whole conduct for theſe two years paſt has given ſufficient proofs. I was confirmed in my determination to follow him, from the confidence and perſuaſion which I had, that he would never quit the kingdom. Had he been ſo inclined, all my influence would have been exerted to prevent him. The Governeſs of my daughter, who had been indiſpoſed for five weeks, did not receive orders for departure till the evening preceding—She had not even taken any cloaths with her—I was obliged to lend her ſome—She was abſolutely ignorant of our deſtination. The three couriers neither knew the deſtination or the object of the journey—They were ſupplied, with money upon the road, and received our orders as we proceeded. The two *femmes de chambre* did not receive orders till the moment of our departure—One of them, whoſe huſband was in the palace, had not an opportunity of ſeeing him. Monſieur and Madame ſeparated from us, and took the road to Mons, only to avoid embarraſſment, and to prevent delay from the want of horſes upon the road—They were to rejoin us in France. We went out of the palace by paſſing through the apartment of M. Villequier; and, that we might not

be perceived, we went ſeparately, and at ſome diſtance of time from each other. (Signed)

MARIE-ANTOINETTE."

It is now generally believed, that the above declarations were uttered in concert with the Commiſſioners of the National Aſſembly, in ſuch moderate terms as might not induce any violent proceedings: Be this as it may, the conduct of the National Aſſembly on this occaſion, and ever ſince, has been much more temperate and mild, in regard to their procedure in this caſe, than was in general expected. This gave great offence to the democratic party, who were violent to have the King publicly tried at the bar as a criminal. Among others to the ſame effect, the following petition was preſented to the National Aſſembly, by the Brotherly Society of Paris, on the 26th of June:

"Fathers of the country! The Brotherly Society, making uſe of the right which belongs to all the members of a ſovereign nation, declared their diſapprobation of the propoſal which has been made to ſend two or three deputies to the *late* King and Queen of the French, Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette, in their own apartments.

"Their perjuries, their plots againſt the ſovereignty of the nation, againſt its conſtitution, and againſt its liberty, are notorious to the world.

"They ought therefore to be brought publicly to the bar of the National Aſſembly, the auguſt repreſentatives of the Majeſty of the nation, to be there examined, in the name of the French nation, by the Preſident of its auguſt repreſentatives.

"If their depoſition be taken in private, the nation will have reaſon to ſuſpect the report which ſhall be made by the Commiſſioners deputed to examine them.

"Let us not, by any oblique conduct, ſuffer the exiſtence of corruption, of falſehood, or even of ſuſpicion.

"Fathers of the country! The Brotherly Society entreat, nay exhort you, to order Louis XVI. and his wife to appear at your bar, in order to be examined relative to the motives, the means, and the ſuggeſtions of their late flight, and that they may be publicly heard in the face of the whole nation, againſt which they have been guilty of the higheſt outrage.

"It is of the higheſt importance that you ſhould give to all the tyrants of the world, a great example, and to convince them that nations have the ſacred privilege to judge them. (Signed)

Pepin Degroupette, Preſ.
Bernard Romain, Sec.

After the petition follows a *proces verbal*, dated June 27. thus expreſſed.

"The Society have reſolved that the above petition ſhould be immediately printed, and ſent to all the patriotic ſocieties of the capital, and of the departments of France; and that all thoſe citizens who ſhall approve of it, be requeſted to ſign it individually in the library

of the Ci-devant Jacobins, Rue St Honore, which will be open for that purpoſe every day from four to ſix o'clock.

The Aſſembly, however, regardleſs of theſe threats, and others of an oppoſite tendency from other quarters, have endeavoured to moderate all parties, and ſeem deſirous of applying lenient remedies for cementing the wounded conſtitution; with what ſucceſs time only can diſcover.

Suſpicions fell upon many perſons at the beginning, as the contrivers of this meaſure: But it is now generally believed, that the whole was concerted by M. Bouille alone, and that the attempt only failed in conſequence of the eſcape having been delayed one day by the King beyond the appointed time, which threw the troops under M. Bouille into ſuch embaraſſment, as to have occaſioned the failure.

It is now generally underſtood, that if the King had reached Metz, it was propoſed, there to reſume the reins of government, and, while that ſtrong poſt was carefully guarded, to try, by lenient meaſures, to effect the re-eſtabliſhment of the regal authority under certain reſtraints; and if theſe pacific propoſals ſhould be rejected, recourſe would have been had to arms to effect that object.

Monſieur and *Madame* having aſſumed a better diſguiſe, effected their eſcape into the Netherlands.

The officers of ſeveral regiments on the frontiers, no ſooner heard of the King's eſcape, than they ſeized the colours of the regiment they commanded, and went off in a body to the ariſtocratic chiefs neareſt to their quarters. But the common ſoldiers, though earneſtly intreated, refuſed to follow their example.

The ariſtocratic party in Paris begin to ſpeak in a higher tone than uſual, and every circumſtance ſeems to forbode that matters in France are drawing to ſome important criſis; may it be ſoon and happily concluded?

On Friday the 14th of July the commemoration of the Revolution was celebrated in the Champ de Mars with great ſolemnity and good order, by a grand maſs and *Te Deum*.—It was attended by 100,000 perſons.—About 15000 of the National Guards attended, with M. la Fayette at their head, to preſerve the peace.—It was apprehended that there would be a tumult, from ſome very violent and inflammatory handbills having been circulated for ſome days preceding, tending to inſpirit the people againſt certain Members of the National Aſſembly, who were repreſented as favourable to the King —Nothing, however, happened this day; but ſtrong patroles of the guards paraded the ſtreets all night, leſt any thing ſhould occur.

On Saturday morning about 500 perſons were collected in the Champ de Mars, who, in different groupes, were liſtening to the inflammatory harangues of certain orators. At 3 o'clock

they adjourned, and on their return they found the place occupied by M. Gouvion and a body of troops, whom, he told them, he was going to exerciſe. During the night ſtrong patroles of guards paraded the ſtreets, and kept every thing quiet.

On Sunday, being an idle day, the leaders of the mob collected an immenſe multitude in the Champ de Mars. Two unlucky wretches, an invalid with a wooden leg, and a young hair-dreſſer, who had conveyed themſelves under the planks of the aſcent to the Altar of Liberty, and bored holes in order to peep at the legs of the ladies, whom they expected to walk there in the courſe of the day, were diſcovered, and dragged out. As they had taken ſome wine and proviſions with them, and on being queſtioned by their captors, were afraid, we ſuppoſe, to own their real intention, they fell under the ſuſpicion of intending to deſtroy or blow up the altar with the people on it, and were inſtantly hung up by their mercileſs judges. They were preparing to drag their bodies through the ſtreets, when they were ſtopped by the National Guards.

Intelligence of theſe proceedings being brought to the Hotel de Ville, the Mayor and his colleagues were of opinion that to put a ſtop to theſe outrages, the military force ſhould be employed. The drum accordingly beat to arms, alarm guns were fired, the Red flag was hoiſted at the Hotel de Ville, and martial law proclaimed at the *Place de Greve*, (the place of public execution).

Some of the Magiſtrates, with M. la Fayette, and a body of National Guards, ſet out to the Champ de Mars, to try to diſperſe the crowd, but in vain, for they aſſembled in greater numbers, and continued all the afternoon. Many of them were armed, and one fellow attempted to ſhoot M. la Fayette, but his gun miſſed fire.—He was immediately ſeized, but M. la Fayette, to appeaſe them if poſſible, ordered him to be releaſed.

The Magiſtrates having returned to the Hotel de Ville, the Municipality, with a great body of the national guards, the cavalry, and five pieces of cannon, proceeded to the Champ de Mars, at ſeven o'clock in the evening, preceded by the Red Flag.—The mob appeared in immenſe crowds on the ſurrounding eminences, armed, ſome with muſkets and ſwords, but chiefly with bludgeons; they approached the ſoldiers, calling out, *Down with the Red Flag, down with the Bayonets*, and threw ſtones at the Municipality and troops.—The ſoldiers were ordered to fire over their heads, but this only increaſed the ſhower of ſtones.—The ſoldiers levelled and fired among them, and attacking them with their bayonets, drove them to a neighbouring field called the Champ de la Federation.—The mob here made ſome ſtand, but on the troops approaching, they fled and diſperſed. About 40 of the mob were killed and

wounded: two of the Cavalry and a Gunner were killed, and ſeveral of the guards wounded.—M. Fayette continued with the troops an hour in the field, and returned with the Municipality to the Hotel de Ville about ten o'clock.—About 20,000 of the guards patroled the ſtreets, which were all illuminated during the night.—No further diſturbance has ſince happened.

On Monday the 18th, M. Bailli the Mayor, and M. la Fayette, reported their proceedings to the Aſſemby, when they received thanks for their proper and ſpirited conduct, and ſeveral reſolutions were paſſed, for the future preventing of theſe tumults, and apprehenſion and puniſhment of the rioters.

Several of the writers and printers of the ſeditious hand-bills have been taken up, and are in cloſe confinement.

On the 30th of July the National Aſſembly diſcuſſed the great queſtion, "*Shall there be ſtill any orders of Knighthood in France?*"

M. Camus ſaid, that military and honorary decorations ought, in a free ſtate like France, to be conſidered as recompences ſimply to *individuals*, and no longer to ſerve as a baſis for *collective* bodies, which the new order of things does not tolerate.

M. Malouet maintained, that the proſperity, and even the exiſtence of the foreign commerce of France, depended on the retaining the *order of Malta*. The reaſon which he adduced for his opinion, however, did not convince the Aſſembly, which, after ſome debate, paſſed the following decree:

1. All orders of knighthood, or other orders, all corporations, decorations, or external ſigns, which ſuppoſe diſtinctions of birth, are ſuppreſſed in France, and ſimilar ones ſhall not be eſtabliſhed in future.

2. The military decoration at preſent exiſting being, like every honorary recompence, purely individual and perſonal, cannot ſerve as a baſis to any corporation, and there cannot be exacted, upon conferring it, any other oath than the civic one. The decoration of the heretofore *order of merit* ſhall hereafter be conſidered the ſame with that of St Louis.

3. No Frenchman ſhall be permitted to take any of the qualities and titles ſuppreſſed by the decrees of the 29th June 1790—even not by adding to their names the words "*heretofore &c.*"—No public officer can receive any commiſſion, deed, or other writing, in which theſe qualities ſhall make a part.

4. Every Frenchman who ſhall demand or obtain admiſſion, or ſhall preſerve his title in any foreign order founded upon the diſtinctions of rank and birth, ſhall be thereby diveſted of his quality of a French citizen, but may notwithſtanding be employed in the military ſervice as well as any other foreigner.

The plague raged ſo violently at Grand Cairo in March laſt, that about 1000 perſons died every day for a week.

On the 22d of June a terrible fire broke out at Siliſtria, in Turkey, which continued the whole night, and was accompanied by pitiable lamentations from the inhabitants. The fire communicated to the magazines, deſtroyed ſeveral thouſand quintals of ſtraw and hay, and a large quantity of timber for ſhip-building. The Ruſſian ſpies are ſuſpected of having occaſioned it.

All French newſpapers are ſtrictly prohibited at Bruſſels. The ſpirit of the government there is avowedly hoſtile to the revolution.

The King of Sweden left Aix-la-Chapelle on his return home, on the 25th of July, and took with him the Marquis de Bouille, who has entered into his ſervice as General.

A letter from Leghorn ſays, that the Aſſembly of Corſica have reſolved to offer their iſland to the Crown of Great Britain, on condition that the Corſicans preſerve their religion. There is no probability of this offer being accepted, as a ſimilar propoſition was rejected ſome years ago.

The Gazette of Madrid contains a long detail of attacks by the Moors on the fortreſs of Oran, repeated at different times from 20th May to 10th June; in which, though they had been repulſed with loſs, they were continuing their works with ſuch vigour as gave conſiderable alarm for the ſafety of the place.

Laſt March, the King of Spain viſited the manufactories of broad cloths, ſerges, and other ſtuffs of inferior value, eſtabliſhed by himſelf at Guadalaxara. He found them in the moſt thriving condition; 306 looms were at work, and in the whole of the manufactories, 24,000 perſons of both ſexes are employed. In order to give ſtill farther encouragement to thoſe manufactures, the King has allowed a draw-back of 12 per cent. to thoſe who ſhall buy 25 or 50 pieces of either cloth or ſerge, and a credit from 12 to 18 months, with an optional diſcount of one-half per cent. per month, by way of anticipation of payment.

A moſt violent ſtorm has happened off the iſles of France and Bourbon, which has deſtroyed the coffee and cotton, killed many cattle, overturned ſeveral houſes, which are chiefly of wood, and drove many veſſels aſhore. Several perſons alſo loſt their lives.

The laſt diſpatches from Botany Bay, relate the ſucceſs of the ſettlement in their agricultural labours, and that the cattle received by the laſt ſhips had proſpered better than thoſe of former importations. One melancholy circumſtance is told. Three young gentlemen of the navy were ſailing about Port Jackſon, in an open boat, when a whale was ſeen, for the firſt time, in that place, plying in the mouth of the harbour. They indiſcreetly approached it, and the boat was immediately overſet, by which they were all drowned. One of the un-

fortunate ſufferers by it was Mr Ferguſſon, the ſon of Captain Ferguſſon, of Greenwich Hoſpital.

One hundred and thirteen of the mulattoes who were active in the diſturbances at St Domingo, have been executed.

The Indians on the river Ohio, in the month of April, committed much murder and devaſtation among the ſettlers. They attacked and took ſix boats going down the river with proviſions, and killed and ſcalped 30 of the whites.—Two young ladies, of the name of Macdonald, were killed in a conflict betwixt three canoes and one of the boats.—Several of the Indians were alſo ſhot.

The American forces under the command of General Scott, early in the month of June, opened the campaign on the ſide of Kentucky; and the troops aſſembled at Pittſburgh and Muſkingham were preparing for an irruption into the country of the ſavages at the ſame time.

The Indians are no leſs active. They have aſſembled a body of forces, conſiſting of about 40,000 men; theſe are divided into five diviſions, and are intended to make as many different irruptions into the United States. Pittſburgh will, moſt probably, be the firſt object of their fury.

Each party appears confident of ſucceſs, and anxious to extirpate each other. One party rely on their courage and diſcipline—the other, on their numbers, ferocity, and knowledge of the country.

The general aſſembly of the ſtate of Pennſylvania, with a degree of public ſpirit which does them the greateſt honour, have voted a large ſum of money for rendering eleven of the principal rivers in the ſtate navigable, and for making and improving roads to all the towns of conſequence—thus opening a ready communication from Philadelphia to all parts of the ſtate.

Amount of *tonnage* employed in the trade of the United States (of America), from 1ſt October 1789, to 30th September 1790.

	Tons.
New Hampſhire	13,519
Maſſachuſſets	177,022
Rhode Iſland*	9,525
Connecticut	30,618
New York	48,274
New Jerſey	5,514
Pennſylvania	59,997
Delaware	4,141
Maryland	55,430
Virginia	43,528
North Carolina‡	29,942
South Carolina†	17,379
Georgia	10,634
American	502,526
Foreign Tonnage	262,913
United States and Britiſh	312
United States and other Foreign	338
Total	766,379

* *The returns from this State commenced 21ſt June 1790.*

‡ *From North Carolina, 11th March 1790.*

† *Returns from South Carolina, three quarters only received.*

Increaſing commerce of the United States of America—The exportation, from Auguſt 1789 to September 1790, amounted to 20,415,965 dollars, or about 4,000,000 and 1-half ſterling; of which ſum total tobacco gave 4,349,567 dollars; wheat, 2,510,232; wood, 1,263,534; proviſions 5,757,482; the fiſheries, 1,194,287; cattle, 486,105; rice, 1,753,797; poultry, 60,000; indigo, 537,379.

Of the above merchandize England took 9,363,416 dollars; France, 4,698,735; Spain, 2,005,907; Portugal, 1,283,462; Holland, 1,962,880; Germany, 487,787; Denmark, 224,415; Sweden, 47,240; Flanders, 14,298; the Eaſt Indies, 135,181; the Mediterranean, 41,298; the African coaſts, 139,984; the north-weſt coaſts of America, 10,362.

On the 4th of June laſt, a duel was fought at Kingſton in Jamaica, between Lieut. Harvey and Lieut. White, both of the 62d regiment, when the latter received a ſhot in the right ſide, of which he died the ſame night. Lieut. Harvey ſurrendered himſelf for trial, which took place a few days after, when he was unanimouſly acquitted.—Mr White had taken offence at ſome expreſſion uſed by Lieut. Harvey at the meſs, and not being ſatisfied with the explanation given by the latter, gave the challenge.

A ſubſcription is opened at Paris to erect a ſtatue of Dr Franklin, and ſome thouſand livres have already been ſubſcribed.

DOMESTIC.

Mr Secretary Dundas has appointed Mr Hepburn, ſon of Mr Hepburn of Clerkington, Under Secretary of State for the home department.

The Earl of Morton is created a Britiſh Peer, by the title of Lord Douglas of Lochleven.

Two Royal proclamations have been publiſhed in the London Gazette, the one offering a reward of one hundred pounds for diſcovering and apprehending the authors and abettors of the late riots at Birmingham; and the other offering a like reward for the authors or publiſhers of the inflammatory handbill circulated in that town on the 11th July, and inſerted in our laſt Chronicle, p. 3.

Some diſturbances lately broke out at Sheffield, but religious ſchiſms, we are happy to ſay, had no ſhare in them, which originated in political differences of a domeſtic nature.

By an act of the laſt Seſſion, a large common, near the town of Sheffield, has been incloſed, and the populace directed their reſentment againſt the parties who were intereſted in this incloſure.

The magiſtrates aſſembled the peace officers, and repulſed the mob; what remained was effected by a party of military; the troops were once obliged to fire, but no lives were loſt. Several of thoſe who joined the riot are known to have come from Birmingham.

On Wedneſday morning, the 27th of July, the mob went to the goal, where they effected no

miſchief, beſide demoliſhing the windows. They alſo broke the windows of Mr Eyre, ſteward to the Duke of Norfolk. They afterwards proceeded to the houſe of the Rev. Mr Wilkinſon, near Sheffield, to whoſe houſe they ſet fire, but it was fortunately extinguiſhed without any material damage.

On the 22d of July, a curious action was tried in the Court of King's Bench. It was at the inſtance of a Mr Smith, a publican, who keeps the Star and Garter public-houſe in King-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, for the ſum of 110l. 5s. due to him for work and labour performed at the inſtance of George Roſe, Eſq; Secretary to the Treaſury. The action aroſe out of a demand which he made for enquiring after the bad votes which were given for Lord John Townſhend at the Weſtminſter election, conteſted between him and Lord Hood.

The caſe on behalf of the plaintiff was opened by Mr Erſkine. He treated it with great humour and admirable irony. He did not forget to hope that the whole of the defendant's conduct was truly patriotic; that he was actuated by no party prejudice or Treaſury corruption; that, in paying any part of the expences attending an election of a member of Parliament, who uniformly voted for the meaſures propoſed by the Miniſter, there was nothing diſhonourable. There appeared nothing in the conduct of Mr Roſe, that did not ariſe from the love of his country. In ſhort, he charged him with nothing but the mere omiſſion of paying the plaintiff's bill, which was a juſt one.

A meſſenger of the Treaſury (Mr Clubb) gave evidence, that Mr Roſe had given orders through the agency of the witneſs, for Mr Smith to proceed on this enquiry of the bad votes of Lord John Townſhend.

The ſolicitor of the ſtamp-office (Mr Froſt) was examined, and related ſome curious incidents relative to the Weſtminſter election. It appeared that ſome hints had been given by Mr Roſe, that the plaintiff ſhould be rewarded, and that a fine which had been impoſed on him by the Commiſſioners of Exciſe, and ordered to be eſtreated, ſhould be remitted.

On the part of the defendant, Mr Bearcroft did not chuſe to hold himſelf reſponſible for the prudence of conteſting this caſe; he called a witneſs, who was the agent of Lord Hood. This gentleman, whoſe name is Jackſon, ſwore, that the plaintiff came to him, and took 129l. 6s. 9d. "for enquiring into votes, providing bludgeon-men, &c. and in full of all demands upon Lord Hood," &c. He added that he would not have paid this money, if he had not thought it was to ſettle the plaintiff's claim upon Lord Hood. He knew nothing of Mr Roſe.

Mr Erſkine made an admirable reply for the plaintiff, in which he again complimented Mr Roſe very handſomely in an ironical way. He obſerved, that honeſt John Bull was to defray the expence attending

the election of a Court candidate for Weſtminſter, by allowing to a perſon who favoured his election a ſlice out of a *fine* ordered to be eſtreated into the Exchequer.

The jury, after a full attention to the whole caſe, found a verdict for the plaintiff. Damages 1101. 5s. the ſum demanded.

Wedneſday, 20th July, the ſeſſions commenced at the Old Bailey, London, before Juſtices Buller and Wilſon, the Recorder, and ſeveral Aldermen, when Pierre, alias Peter Auguſtine, alias Chamley, alias Chapman, alias Deval, a Frenchman, was tried for a capital offence, in ſtealing out of the dwelling houſe of Anne Smithies in Downing-ſtreet, ſeveral brilliant diamond rings, a great number of Louis-d'ors, ſome bank notes, both of the Engliſh and Dover bank, and upwards of 900 guineas, the whole of the value of near 2000l. the property of James Alexander Delarade, a French gentleman. The trial exhibited a ſyſtem of fraud that very much attracted the attention of the Court. Alexander Delarade depoſed, that he became acquainted with the priſoner, who repreſented himſelf to be a Mr Chapman, a Scotch gentleman, at an hotel in Paris, on the 12th of May laſt. The witneſs, fearing to continue any longer at Paris, expreſſed his intention of coming to England. The priſoner took lodgings in Downing-ſtreet, in order, as he ſaid, to be near Mr Pitt, and hired two beds, one for himſelf, and the other for the witneſs. A few days after they were in this lodging, the witneſs, accompanied by the priſoner, who acted as his interpreter, went to ſeveral eminent bankers, where he received large ſums for bills; by the advice of the priſoner, they were received for the moſt part in caſh, and were afterwards depoſited, in the preſence of the latter, in a trunk belonging to the proſecutor, at their lodging. On the 31ſt of May they dined together at a tavern in Drury-lane, and from thence went to the play; and, after the play was over, the priſoner was to have conducted the witneſs to the houſe of Mr Roſe, Mr Pitt's Secretary, to ſup with him, by a previous appointment, for the purpoſe of conferring with him about the place to be procured for the witneſs. The priſoner placed the witneſs in the middle of the pit at the play-houſe, and almoſt immediately left him. The proſecutor got a perſon at the concluſion of the play to conduct him home, when he found the priſoner had abſconded, and all the property ſtated in the indictment was ſtolen out of his trunk.

The priſoner had been taken at Briſtol, in conſequence of advertiſements by the magiſtrates of Bow-ſtreet, and moſt of the property was found in a cheſt of drawers in a lodging he had taken in that city.—Several witneſſes proved the property of the proſecutor, and the jury without heſitation found the priſoner guilty.

In a former Chronicle we mentioned that Madame du Barry had been robbed of jewels to the amount of 60,000l. and that the robbers had been traced and apprehended at London.—She came over with ſome of her ſervants, and identified the jewels; the culprits (in number four) were committed for trial; but they pled in defence, "that perſons who have committed crimes in foreign countries (treaſon excepted) are not criminally amenable to the laws of this country."—The judges allowed the plea to be good, and the trial did not proceed.—One of the perſons, Jean Baptiſte Levet, who ſtill kept poſſeſſion of a great part of the jewels, having offered to prove that he was a diamond merchant, and that he had purchaſed theſe jewels before the robbery was committed, it became neceſſary for the Counteſs to raiſe a civil action for the recovery of her property.—The cauſe accordingly came on at Guildhall before Lord Kenyon on the 27th of July laſt, when after a long examination of witneſſes, in which M. Rouen, the Counteſs's jeweller, who had ſet all the jewels, proved them to be her property, and the defendant failing to produce evidence of his allegations, a verdict was given for the plaintiff.—About 20,000l. worth of the jewels, however, had been either diſpoſed of, or deſtroyed, as ſome capital diamonds, which were amiſſing, could not be found about the perſons who were apprehended.

A duel was lately fought at Nantwich in Cheſhire, betwixt two gentlemen of fortune, both of whom were killed. The diſtance was only eight paces, and both fired at once.

On the 11th of July, another duel was fought at Blackheath, between John Graham Eſq. of the Temple, and a Mr Julius, a young ſtudent of law, when Mr Graham received a wound in the groin, which producing a mortification, he died next day.—Mr Julius ſet off with his ſecond for the Continent. Mr Graham gave the challenge, having conceived that Mr Julius had applied the word *hypocrite* to him, in a private company over a bottle, for which he refuſed to make an apology.

A Mr Wilmot has obtained a verdict of 500l. *damages* againſt his footman, for *criminal converſation* with his wife.

Wedneſday morning, the 3d curt. as the York mail-coach was coming to London, it was overturned on the other ſide of Huntingdon; the inſide paſſengers were extremely bruiſed, particularly Mr Vowel, ſtationer, of Leadenhall-ſtreet, London, whoſe head was dreadfully hurt, beſides being much bruiſed inwardly. He was carried to the Fountain Inn, in Huntingdon, where he languiſhed till ſeven o'clock the ſame night, when he expired.

Thurſday, the 4th curt. an action was tried at Guildhall, brought by a gentleman who was overturned in the Cheſter mail-coach in March laſt, by which his arm was broken.—The jury gave 60l. damages.

A farmer at Chippenham, near Newmarket, in Eſſex, had rye and wheat reaped on Tueſday and Wedneſday the 19th and 20th ult.—on Thurſday he haulmed the land—on Friday ploughed it—on Saturday ſowed it with turnips—on Monday threſhed his wheat—and on Tueſday produced a ſample in the market. Let the ſlothful take example from this man's induſtry!

Letters from Glaſgow, dated July 22d, give the following extraordinary relation:

"Tueſday laſt, between two and three o'clock afternoon, we had a heavy rain, which laſted about fifteen minutes, and inundated many parts of this city to ſuch a degree, that for ſome time there was no paſſing along the pavement. Soon after the rain the expanſe became amazingly clear, and the ſun ſhone uncommonly bright, attended with great heat. About that time an appearance was ſeen in the heavens, reſembling a ſerpent flying in the direction of from weſt to eaſt. The horizon being perfectly clear in that direction, it was viſible for ſome minutes, and then ſeemed to part into a great many pieces. Before its ſeparation, it was to appearance at leaſt two hundred yards long, and its motion reſembled that of a ſhip's pendant diſplayed at the maſthead in a gale of wind.

"About the ſame time of the day, in the pariſh of Kilbryde, ſix miles ſouth of this city, and at a moment when there was ſcarcely any natural breeze, there was heard in ſeveral parts of the pariſh, a noiſe much the ſame as that of the going of the great machinery of a cotton mill, but incomparably louder, and terminated in ſomething like a whirlwind, which tore the thatch from the houſes, and carried up into the air, to a great height, every light ſubſtance that lay in its way. Great flocks of ſmall birds are ſaid alſo to have been killed by its operation.

"Something of the ſame kind, and about the ſame time, happened at Shettleſton, two miles eaſt of this city, when, if poſſible its effects were ſtill more dreadful.

"In its progreſs towards that village, it came upon a young horſe in the field, and turned him ſeveral times round; it next attacked ſome trees, broke and carried off ſeveral large branches to a conſiderable diſtance, overturned a hay rick, ſtripped ſeveral houſes of their thatch, and carried up into the air a large piece of cloth from off a field, which the ſpectators loſt ſight of—then taking a north-weſt direction, overturned a man, his horſe, and loaded waggon, and two foot paſſengers, a man and his wife: The woman was thrown from off the road upon the top of a coal bing, and wounded in different parts of the head and face: the man loſt his hat and wig. It then came forward to Mr Gray's coal work, knocked down the gin horſes, and ſeveral men on the hill,

and even affected thoſe below; at the ſame time threw the axle of the gin out of its ſocket. It ſtill continued its courſe till it came to Carntyne burn, where it drove the water into the air to a conſiderable height, and then diſappeared."

A very remarkable ſhower of hail fell near Aberdeen on the 26th July; the hailſtones were of a conical ſhape, and many of them meaſured an inch and an half round.—It did ſome miſchief in the gardens, breaking even the potatoe ſtems quite over. It laſted ten minutes.

The Methodiſt conference which lately ſat in Glaſgow, and conſiſted of about 200 preachers, have determined ſtrictly to follow the plan which the late Rev. John Weſley has left them.

We are ſorry to hear, that about 600 people are at preſent embarked in two veſſels at the Weſtern Highlands for the ſtate of North Carolina, in America. If manufactures could be eſtabliſhed in the Highlands, it would be a great benefit to the country, by ſtopping theſe emigrations, which proceed chiefly from the increaſing numbers of the people ſince the peace, and want of employment.

We hear from Wick, that the herring fiſhery is likely to turn out well this year. Great ſhoals have made their appearance on the coaſt; and ſuch boats as have gone out have returned fully loaded.

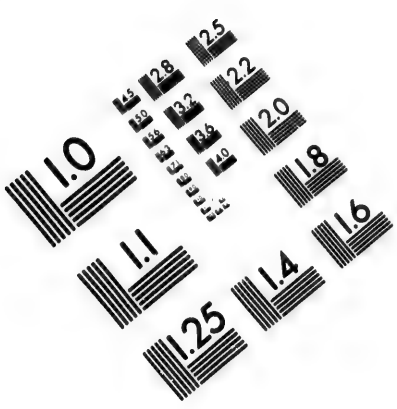
A number of Noblemen and Gentlemen from England and Ireland, have gone to the Highlands this ſeaſon on ſporting expeditions. The game has increaſed conſiderably from the rigorous execution of the game laws againſt poachers and unqualified perſons.

The eſtate of Hatton, in Mid-Lothian, belonging to the Earl of Lauderdale, was lately ſold to the commiſſioners for managing the eſtate of Miſs Scott of Scotſtarvet, for eighty thouſand guineas.

A few days ago, there was found in the parish of Carluke, near Lanark, by a man, when digging of potatoes, a *Denarius* of the Emperor Nero, in tolerable preſervation; the obverſe has his head, with the Epigraphe, *Nero Cæſar*, and the reverſe, a figure with arms extended, with the legend *Auguſtus Germanicus*.

A few days ago, the herd at Haugh-head, in the pariſh of Eckford, found the neſt of a hooded crow, in which were two young ones, one all black, and the other milk white, with a white bill, and yellow legs and feet. The white one was the ſtrongeſt bird.

On the 27th July, John Paul and James Stewart were executed at Edinburgh, for robbing a gentleman in Nicolſon Street.—They behaved very penitent—they were both under 24 years of age.—Ballantine, an accomplice, alſo convicted, was reſpited.



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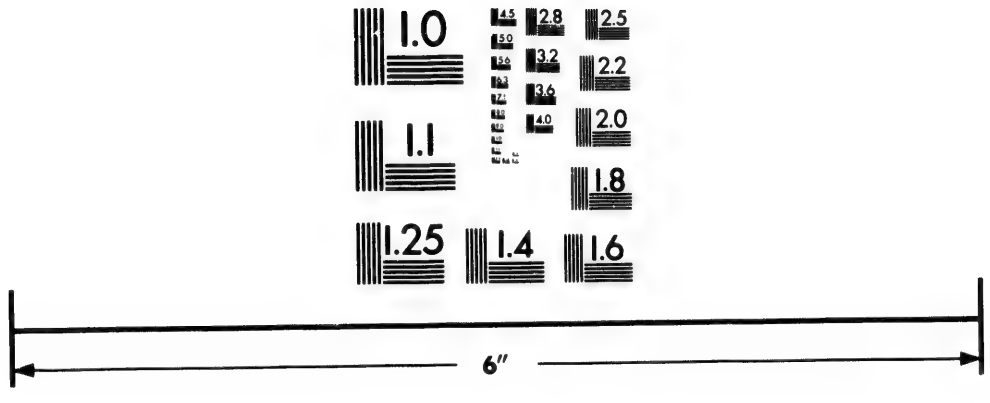

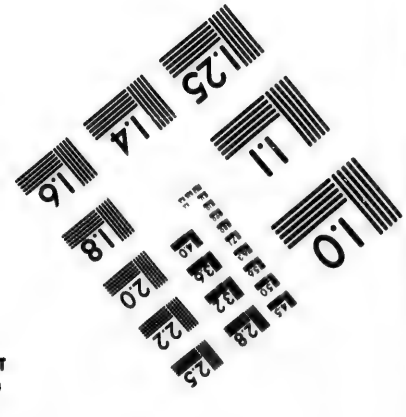

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SHORT CHRONICLE

OF EVENTS.

[SEPT. 7. 1791.]

FOREIGN.

IT is with pleaſure we are now able to announce, that a termination is at length put to the dreadful and bloody war which has been carried on for ſome years betwixt the Empire of Ruſſia and the Ottoman Porte. The indefatigable exertions of the Britiſh and Pruſſian Miniſters at the Court of St Peterſburgh, have been ſo far ſucceſsful as to produce an anſwer from her Imperial Majeſty, expreſſing much pleaſure at the ſincere deſire ſhown by theſe Miniſters for accelerating a pacification, and agreeing to promote this object as much as poſſible on her part;—hoping that theſe Miniſters will uſe all their credit and influence with the Porte, in communicating to her the equity and candour of her Majeſty's ſentiments, her ſincere wiſh for a certain and general pacification, and putting a ſtop to a further effuſion of human blood.

Accordingly the following preliminaries were ſigned by the Miniſters of the Allied Courts and Ruſſia on the 20th July, which, it is not doubted, will be accepted by the Porte.

I. That the city of Oczakow, all its fortifications, and its whole diſtrict, ſhall remain in the poſſeſſion of her Ruſſian Majeſty.

II. That all the country ſituated between the rivers Bog and Nieſter, ſhall for the future belong to Ruſſia in full ſovereignty.

III. That the river Nieſter ſhall for the future determine the frontiers of both kingdoms.

IV. That the two powers ſhall have a perfect and equal liberty to erect on the ſhores of the ſaid river, which ſhores ſhall ſerve for frontiers of the reſpective empires, as many fortreſſes as they ſhall think proper.

V. That her Ruſſian Majeſty grants a free navigation on the river Nieſter;—and,

VI. That the Courts of London and Berlin will engage to propoſe the ſaid conditions to the Porte, and agree to declare to the Divan, that they could obtain no other conditions

from her Imperial Majeſty; and that the Allied Courts expect the Porte will make no difficulty in accepting them; as, ſhould the terms be rejected, they (the Allied Courts) will much regret being under the neceſſity to abandon the Turks to the fate of war.

Theſe preliminaries having been ſigned by the Engliſh and Pruſſian Miniſters, were immediately ſent by couriers to the reſpective Courts to be ratified.

Her Majeſty the Empreſs has alſo ſent couriers to the principal European Courts, in order to make them acquainted with this event.

A definitive treaty of peace was ſigned at Siſtova, between the Emperor and the Turks, on the 4th July, under the joint mediation of the King of Britain, the King of Pruſſia, and the States General of the United Provinces, and a ſeparate convention for ſettling the limits between the two Empires was ſigned the ſame day.

The late entertainment given by Prince Potemkin to the Empreſs, and the diſtinguiſhed characters of the empire, coſt upwards of 50,000l. Sterling. It continued two days. Mr Whitworth, the Britiſh Ambaſſador, was preſent.

Prince Potemkin's power and popularity are daily increaſing. One of his favourites lately received the ſole gift of a town, with the command and diſpoſal of all the inhabitants, amounting to 500 men and women, who, although natives, are denominated by Potemkin "his ſlaves!"

Conſtantinople, July 8. The plague is now ſpread to every part of this city. In the villages ſituated on the canal the mortality continues moderate; the Franc houſes are, however, ſhut up, as in times of the greateſt calamity. The contagion continued at Smyrna on the 1ſt inſt. and has broken out with great violence at Adrianople, through which city it is important to obſerve the new levies paſs daily, on their march to the frontiers.

Mahomet Baſha, Dey of Algiers, died on the morning of the 12th July, and in half an hour after his death, his ſucceſſor Haſſan Baſha was proclaimed Dey, without any tumult.

The inauguration of the Emperor, as Duke of Brabant, took place at Tournay on the 13th.

The following advertiſement appeared in the Vienna Gazette, dated July 27.—"Some days ago, an anonymous paper of ten pages was preſented to his Imperial Majeſty, beginning with the words—"*There is a year*—and ending with the words—*I wiſhed you to read the thing, and not the perſon; you may know the author, and I ſhall be always ready to point out its utility, and to enter into all details.*"—As the paper is well written, and contains excellent patriotic thoughts, and his Majeſty is deſirous of knowing the author, and converſing with him on various ſubjects, notice of this is hereby given him."

The old Prince de Kaunitz, who has been the Prime Miniſter of the Court of Vienna for upwards of 50 years, is removed from his office, ſome differences having ariſen betwixt the Emperor and his Highneſs.

The marriage between the Grand Duke of Tuſcany and his Neapolitan Majeſty's daughter, Maria Louiſa, is ſaid to be diſſolved by the Pope, with the conſent of the Royal Parents on both ſides, the Princeſs being afflicted with an incurable diſeaſe: It is ſaid the Royal Patient will retire to a convent.

Veſuvius began to pour forth a torrent of lava on the ſide of Reſini, on the 17th of July. It has done conſiderable damage to the cultivated part of the mountain, but is much leſs dreadful in its deſcent than thoſe of ſome former eruptions.

On the 23d ult. died at Vienna, of the gout in his ſtomach, aged 49, the celebrated Born, one of the firſt mineralogiſts and moſt ſkillful metallurgiſts ever known. His name would have been immortal, had he been only known by the amalgamation, of which he was the inventor. His labours in the laboratory, his numerous chemical experiments, and his frequent viſits to the mines, had violently affected his whole nervous ſyſtem, in conſequence of which he experienced convulſions, always troubleſome, and often very painful. His loſs will be ſeverely regretted by the lovers of natural hiſtory and chemiſtry.

The King of Spain has cauſed the following intimation, addreſſed to the Supreme Council, &c. to be publiſhed.

"*Madrid, July* 19. 1791."

"After a long negociation with the Bey and Regency of Tunis, ſince the truce of 1786, for the purpoſe of laying the foundation of a treaty of peace, friendſhip, and commerce, by a treaty uſeful and advantageous to my ſubjects, I have the ſatisfaction of informing them, that this treaty, which ſecures for ever free navigation and commerce on the coaſts of Tunis, of which Spain has been deprived for ſeveral ages, was ſigned this day, with thanks to Almighty God, &c."

The Court of Spain has publiſhed a Reſcript relative to ſtrangers, which ordains the Magiſtrates and Governors of cities and provinces, to take liſts of all the foreigners within their reſpective diſtricts, of what country, religion, or employment ſoever, and the reaſon of their ſojourning.

The Reſcript then proceeds:

"Theſe meaſures having been put in execution, foreighers of both ſexes, who ſhall not be matriculated, ſhall formally declare whether or not they intend to remain domiciliated and ſubjects of his majeſty; and they ſhall ſign their declarations.

"Foreigners who are already, or wiſh to be domiciliated, muſt be Catholics, and take the following oath before the tribunals:

"I ſwear to obſerve the Catholic religion, to be faithful to it as well as to the King, whoſe ſubject I am, in ſubmitting to the laws and cuſtoms

of this kingdom; renouncing every right and privilege of a foreigner, and every relation to, and union with, or dependence on the country in which I was born.—I promiſe not to avail myſelf of its protection, nor that of its Ambaſſadors, Miniſters, or Conſuls, under pain of the galleys, impriſonment, or expulſion from his Majeſty's dominions, and confiſcation of my property, according to my tranſgreſſion and quality."

"The above oath being made and ſigned, ſhall be depoſited in the archives of the tribunal, to have recourſe thereto in caſe of need.

"Notice ſhall be given thoſe who ſhall declare themſelves travellers, that they cannot exerciſe any liberal art or mechanic profeſſion without being domiciliated. Conſequently foreigners can neither be phyſicians, ſurgeons, nor architects, unleſs they have an expreſs licence from his Majeſty —Neither can they be merchants *a la vere* (to ſell by the ell or yard), nor retailers of any merchandiſe; nor peruke-makers, or hair-dreſſers, nor haberdaſhers, taylors, ſhoe-makers, nor even domeſtics.

"Fifteen days ſhall be given to foreigners, included in the preceding article, to quit Madrid, and two months to go out of the kingdom; or within the ſaid term, they ſhall be compelled to become domiciliated, and take the oath required, ſubmitting themſelves to the pains and puniſhments already pronounced.—Thoſe who wiſh to be regarded as foreigners can neither *appear* nor *remain* at Madrid, without having obtained permiſſion from the office of the principal Secretary of State.

With regard to foreigners coming into the kingdom, his Majeſty, deſirous of maintaining the treaties which ſubſiſt with foreign powers, with reſpect to the commerce of their reſpective ſubjects in his kingdom, the permiſſion and paſſports by virtue of which theſe merchants enter the ports and commercial towns ſhall be examined; and they ſhall be prevented from coming by any other way than that which ſhall be pointed out to them, except by expreſs royal permiſſion.

"The Viceroys, Captains-General, and Governors of the frontiers, are, in this reſpect, to ſpecify in the paſſports of ſtrangers, whether they are come to ſeek refuge, aſylum, or hoſpitality; and point out the roads which they are to take in the interior parts of the kingdom, after they have ſworn (proviſionally) obedience and ſubmiſſion to the laws of the country."

This extraordinary edict has been put in execution; but the Court have already found it neceſſary to relax in the rigour of the meaſure, as appears from the following official article, which was inſerted in the London Gazette of Auguſt 30th:

Whitehall, Aug. 30. "In conſequence of the late Edict of the Spaniſh government reſpecting foreigners, the principal merchants and other Britiſh ſubjects reſiding in Alicant,

were, on the 7th inſtant, required by the Governor to declare, whether they choſe to be conſidered as foreigners, *tranſeuntes*, or *domiciliados*. On their preferring the latter claſs, they were ordered to leave Alicant within fifteen days, and were required to take an oath of implicit obedience to the laws of Spain during that period. Meſſrs Keith and Macdonald having declined complying with this order, they were confined in the caſtle of Alicant.

"On the receipt of this intelligence at Madrid, Count Florida Blanca immediately aſſured Lord St Helen's, that he entirely diſapproved of every part of the Governor's conduct; that orders ſhould immediately be ſent for the releaſe of Meſſrs Keith and Macdonald, without a moment's delay; and that the Governor ſhould be called upon to prove any charge he might have made againſt them, and, on his failing to make it good, that thoſe gentlemen ſhould certainly receive due ſatisfaction. Count Florida Blanca added, that he had, the preceding evening, ſent out circular orders on this ſubject, which would, he truſted, ſecure his Majeſty's ſubjects ſettled at Alicant from any further moleſtation.

"Within a few hours after this converſation, Count Florida Blanca ſent Lord St Helen's the above-mentioned order for the releaſe of Meſſrs Keith and Macdonald, which his Excellency immediately forwarded to Alicant."

They reckon at leaſt 90,000 French, and 20,000 Germans, ſettled in Spain.

Dunkirk, Auguſt 10. We now begin to enjoy the beſt benefits of the new conſtitution in the exerciſe of our own religion. On Sunday laſt an Engliſh Proteſtant church was opened here, an object that has been long in contemplation, but never before accompliſhed. The number of Proteſtatns in this place is very great, and the Engliſh are ſo numerous that the church was full, and many ſtood in the paſſage throughout the ſervice, while others returned home for want of room. We have every appearance of forming a large and reſpectable ſociety; for the plan that is adopted has in view the union of all the Engliſh Proteſtants, whether they have formerly been Epiſcopalians, Preſbyterians, or other diſſenters. The Church of England liturgy is made uſe of, reformed upon the plan propoſed by the late Dr Samuel Clarke, Rector of St James's, Weſtminſter, in which all the exceptionable parts of the common prayer are omitted. It is a plan that gives very general ſatisfaction, and many of all parties intereſt themſelves greatly in the cauſe.

A duel was lately fought at Bruſſels, between Count de la Motte, and Mr Gray, jeweller, of New-Bond ſtreet, London, in which the latter was unhappily killed by a ſmall ſword, after the diſcharge of a caſe of piſtols. Their diſpute is ſuppoſed to have related to the ſale of ſome jewels, a few years ſince, taken from the celebrat-

ed necklace of the Queen of France, and tendered by the Count as his own.

The practice of forging indents, and other public ſecurities, has been carried to a moſt alarming height in America. Several perſons of diſtinction have already ſuffered for the crime, and Col. George Iriſh, Mr Juſtice Peckham, with ten or a dozen others, were lately to be executed at Newport, Rhode Iſland.

There are no leſs than twelve American ſhips now in the harbour of Dublin, that have brought different cargoes of the produce of that quarter of the globe, namely, tobacco, boat-ſtaves, hemp, flax-ſeed, tar, bees-wax, rice, ſkins, &c. Some of the above veſſels have brought over ſamples of the maple tree ſugar, the culture of which is in great forwardneſs there. It exceeds in quality the ſugar from the cane, and the proceſs of extracting it is much ſhorter.

DOMESTIC.

On Tueſday the 23d of Auguſt, the Warwick aſſizes were opened by Mr Baron Perryn, when the trial of twelve perſons who had been apprehended for being concerned in the late Birmingham riots came on. The evidence was clear againſt four of them, viz. Francis Field, John Green, Bartholomew Fiſher, and William Hammond, who were accordingly found guilty, and received ſentence of death. The other eight were acquitted. Two perſons were committed to goal for having threatened ſome of the witneſſes if they gave evidence againſt the priſoners. The ſpeeches both of the Judge and counſel were exceedingly candid, pathetic, and humane.

Before paſſing ſentence, Baron Perryn addreſſed them in the following ſpeech:

"Francis Field, you have been convicted of felonioufly ſetting fire to the houſe of *John Taylor, Eſq;*—John Green and Bartholomew Fiſher, you have been found guilty of beginning to demoliſh the houſe of *Dr Prieſtley*—And you, William Hammonds have been found guilty of beginning to deſtroy the houſe of *John Ryland, Eſq;*—Your offences, priſoners, alarmed the whole kingdom. They are novel, and of ſuch a nature that you cannot expect the leaſt mercy. The execution of the law is but a debt of humanity, as well as juſtice, due to the public; and to preſerve in future the property of individuals from depredation, it is neceſſary that you ſhould ſuffer. All the ſervice I can now render you is, to entreat you to employ the ſhort time permitted you to live, in a manner that may enſure you a happy eternity. Remember, unhappy and deluded men, that the certainty of death requires immediate repentance!

"The moſt painful part of my office now remains for me to perform. It is to pronounce the ſentence, the *dreadful* ſentence of the law, which is, That you go hence to the place from whence you came, and from thence to the place of execu-

tion, where you ſhall be hanged by the neck till you are dead; and the Almighty, of his infinite goodneſs, have mercy on your ſouls!"

On Wedneſday, the 24th, Robert Cooke was capitally convicted at the Worceſter aſſizes, before Lord Chief Baron Eyre, for deſtroying the houſe of William Ruſſel, Eſq; near Birmingham during the riots. Mary Cox and Thomas Colley were acquitted.

One man, named John Bennet, has been capitally convicted at York, for being concerned in the late riots at Sheffield.

On Wedneſday, the 17th ult. a little before one o'clock, as his Majeſty was paſſing in his carriage through the Park to St James's, a gentleman dreſſed in black, ſtanding in the Green Park, cloſe to the rails, juſt as the carriage came oppoſite where he ſtood, was obſerved to pull a paper haſtily from his pocket, which he ſtuck on the rails, addreſſed to the King, throw off his hat, diſcharge a piſtol in his own boſom, and inſtantly fall. Though ſurrounded with people, collected to ſee the King paſs, the raſh act was ſo ſuddenly perpetrated, that no one ſuſpected his fatal purpoſe till he had accompliſhed it. He expired immediately.

In his left hand was a letter, addreſſed—"To the Coroner who ſhall take an inqueſt on James Sutherland."

This unfortunate gentleman was Judge of the Admiralty Court in Minorca during the late war, from which office he was ſuſpended by the Governor (General Murray).

On his return to England, he complained to Government, and appealed to a court of law, and from that period to the concluſion of the laſt ſeſſion of Parliament, has made various applications to the King, the Lords of the Treaſury, and the Houſe of Commons, of which, with the particulars of his caſe and claims, he has publiſhed a narrative.

In a proſecution commenced by Mr Sutherland againſt Governor Murray, damages to the amount of 5000l. were awarded, but of which, by a vote of Parliament, the General received indemnification.

In the evening the coroner's jury ſat on the body, and brought in a verdict—*Lunacy.*

Mr Sutherland has left a wife, two daughters, and a ſon, a Lieutenant in the army. In his pocket, among other papers, was found a will, bequeathing all he did, and might eventually poſſeſs, to his wife and daughters. As the deceaſed was a man of great probity, and highly reſpected by all who knew him, we ſincerely lament his loſs, and hope the benignity of his Majeſty will ſpeedily convince his family that he had no real cauſe to deſpair of ample juſtice.

The valuable eſtate, called Serge Iſland, in Jamaica, lately the property of William Macfarlane, Eſq. was ſold at Garraway's, London, by Meſſ. Skinner and Dyke, for 48,200l.

On Thurſday night the 18th ult. about twelve o'clock, the warehouſes and lofts, ſituated between the Guildhall and the Tyne Bank in Newcaſtle, were diſcovered to be on fire, which in the courſe of three or four hours were entirely conſumed, together with a quantity of flax, hops, &c. &c.—Part of the roof of Guildhall was alſo burnt; but providentially the fire was got under before it communicated to the houſes next the bridge. It is ſuppoſed the warehouſes were ſet on fire maliciouſly, for the purpoſes of plunder, as four or five ſuſpicious perſons were ſeen lurking near the place where the fire broke out.

An attempt was alſo made, ſome days before, to ſet fire to a new built houſe and ſhop in Dean-ſtreet, Newcaſtle, at preſent unoccupied; but the fire had happily gone out, without doing much damage. Several examinations have taken place before the Magiſtrates, and it is hoped the incendiaries will be diſcovered, and brought to condign puniſhment. The corporation have offered one hundred guineas, and the Newcaſtle fire office fifty pounds, for diſcovering the offenders.

On Monday the 29th ult. William Smith, alias John Gunn, was tried before the High Court of Juſticiary at Edinburgh, for breaking into the trunks and drawers of two different maſters he had ſerved, and carrying off a great quantity of wearing apparel. He was found guilty, and ſentenced to be executed on the 12th of October.

A great number of whales have appeared in the Firth of Forth for ſome weeks paſt. On the 21ſt ult. three of them ran on ſhore at North Queensferry, and were killed by ſome fiſhermen. They meaſured from ſixteen to twenty-three feet in length. They were ſold by roup by a warrant from the Court of Admiralty, on Friday the 26th, but brought only 16 l. the largeſt having burſt, and loſt a great quantity of blubber.

A few days ſince, at a gentleman's ſeat near Kirrymuir, a ſervant went into a pond to bathe, immediately after dinner. The gardener, from a window in the houſe, obſerved him go into the water; but not ſeeing him again, after waiting ſome time, he ran direct for the pond, and notwithſtanding the entreaties of his fellow-ſervants to the contrary, inſtantly ſtripped, and plunged into the water; but melancholy to relate, he never roſe. When the water was let off the pond, they were found locked in each other's arms. Two medical gentlemen were procured, but their utmoſt efforts to reſtore animation proved ineffectual. They were both young men, much reſpected.

Laſt week two veſſels ſailed from Greenock for America with 150 paſſengers, moſtly labourers,

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ERRATA Vol. IV.

P. 9, l. 3, *for* ranke, *read* ranks
P. 12, l. 16, *dele* which
p. 16, l. 8, *for* remembrance *read* recollection
P. 32, l. 26 and 28, *for* Hurour *read* Haroun
p. 50, l. 6, *for* ten *read* twice ten
p. 70, l. 1 *for* be a *read* beauty
p. 94, l. 11, *for* eſtabliſhed on *read* eſtabliſhed, on
p. 95, l. 19, *for* deſcendants, when *read* deſcendants. When
p. 105, l. 22, *for* diſcipline, he *read* diſcipline. He
p. 123, *for* capitae *read* capite
p. 161, *for* Quercinean *read* Quercinian
p. 246, l. 23, *for* theſe *read* thoſe
p. 250, *for* vivere *read* vivre.
There are ſome other ſlips in regard to the French quotations, which, it is hoped the Reader will candidly forgive.
p. 258, l. 10 from bottom, *for* had *read* and

TO THE BINDER.

Place the head of the King of Pruſſia to front page 18.
View of Drybrough Abbey, page 161.
View of Marchieſton-Houſe, page 267.

☞ The Binder is deſired to take notice, that the ſignatures F f and M m, are accidentally omitted, and that there are two ſignatures I i. The * I i with an aſteriſm ſhould be placed firſt.

After the Plates, bind up the 4 forms of the Chronicle immediately before the Index.

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